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'DIPLOMATIC SOURCES' ON DPRK-ROK 'SECRET' TALKS

OW220023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- North and South Korea have had a series of secret, high-level talks since late last year to discuss a possible meeting between Presidents Kim Il-song and Chon Tu-hwan, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN (newspaper) said Saturday. Officially, Pyongyang has rejected all forms of dialogue with Seoul since last January except for sports negotiations to protest a major South Korean-U.S. military exercise.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Tokyo, the leading economic daily said the secret negotiations were held at the truce village of Panmunjom between Politiburo member Ho Tam from the North and National Security Planning Agency Director Chang Se-tong from the South. They first met at the neutral village north of Seoul last December and the negotiations had been held almost monthly with their last contact made in October, the daily said in a front-page story. But the daily quoted a Japanese Government source as saying it appears the senior officials have so far failed to make any substantial headway.

The newspaper also said skepticism exists on whether the next meeting will be held as expected later this month because of a South Korean Defense Ministry statement earlier this week that President Kim had been assassinated. The statement, attributed to unconfirmed loudspeaker messages from the North in the demilitarized zone, proved to be false and angered the North Koreans.

The daily said the negotiations followed a secret trip to Seoul by Ho, a former foreign minister, for talks with Chon and Chang in September last year. Although both North and South Korea denied Ho had visited Seoul, the daily quoted the government source as saying "it is certain" that he went to Seoul.

A month later, South Korea sent Chang to Pyongyang as an emissary, according to the daily.

ROK Embassy Denies Report

HK220526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 22 (AFP) -- The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo strongly denied Saturday that high-ranking officials of North and South Korea have met for talks at monthly intervals for almost a year in the truce village of Panmunjom. The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN newspaper, citing diplomatic sources in Tokyo, reported Saturday that the first talks in the series were held in Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea in December.

The officials involved in the talks were former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam, now a Politiburo member and South Korea's National Planning Agency Director Chang Se-tong, the paper said. The paper also said at the last meeting in October, the 1988 Olympics co-hosting issue might have been discussed.

A South Korean Embassy spokesman said that the report was totally groundless and a sheer fabrication.

KYODO INTERVIEWS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW231121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said here Sunday that Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski wants to visit Japan next year and also expressed optimism about improving his country's relations with the United States. Orzechowski said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Gen. Jaruzelski wishes to visit Japan because he attaches greater importance to Asia following his visit to Mongolia, China and North Korea in September. If it were realized, Gen. Jaruzelski will be the first Polish head of state to visit Japan.

Orzechowski said 1987 will be ideal for such a visit as it will mark the 30th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and Poland and that he will push the plan through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister said Poland would like to deepen relations with Asian countries. He said he is interested in technological development of Asian countries including Japan and Singapore and in the South Pacific's nuclear-free zone plan.

Orzechowski also confirmed that Poland and the United States held vice foreign ministerial talks for the first time in five years in Vienna in early November. The talks took place at U.S. "initiative" and both sides agreed to continue negotiations, he said.

He said improvement of relations between Poland and the U.S. depends on what moves the U.S. will make. U.S. sanctions against Poland failed and the U.S. itself knows this well, he said.

Poland's relations with Western Europe and Japan were virtually normalized after Poland lifted martial law, but the U.S. still imposes some sanctions on the country -- withdrawal of most-favored-nation treatment and official credits.

Orzechowski confirmed that Poland and the Vatican are negotiating through diplomatic channels for Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to the Vatican. The foreign minister suggested a possibility that his country will establish ambassador-level diplomatic relations with the Vatican as the first Warsaw Pact nation to do so.

Orzechowski visited Japan as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER O CHIN-U'S 'ACCIDENT' CONFIRMED

HK241058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 24 Nov 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Pyongyang, Nov 24 (AFP) -- An atmosphere of peace and normality prevailed in the North Korean capital Monday with nothing to suggest a power struggle within the government of President Kim Il-song. But a North Korean official, Kim To-chun, confirmed to a group of visiting Western journalist that Defence Minister O Chin-u was recently the victim of a road accident and had not appeared in public since. The official's remarks were the first direct confirmation by the North Korean authorities of the accident that reportedly befell the 76-year-old defence minister, who ranks number three in the hierarchy here. Mr. O is said to be in a coma.

"That's what I've heard," the official said, without elaborating, to the first Western journalists to visit Pyongyang since South Korea's erroneous announcement a week ago that Mr. Kim Il-song had been assassinated and that an intense power struggle was taking place here.

Mr. Kim To-chun, an official of the country's International Office of Tourism and a member of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party, said the assassination report was a "complete lie." He also denied there was a power struggle: "We don't have such things in our country. While you are here, you'll be able to see the situation for yourself and understand." He added that the South Korean assertions were propaganda. "They're always lying," he said of the South Koreans.

An informed East European source here said the road accident involving Mr. O was said to have taken place on the road between Pyongyang and the eastern port of Wonsan and that the four other people involved had been killed. But the source stressed the difficulty, if not impossibility, of verifying information in a country where everything about the government is shrouded in secrecy. The source did not discount the possibility that the Defence Minister, who was in the past Mr Kim Il-song's most loyal comrade-in-arms, was in disgrace.

The North Korean authorities seem to have no fears about the presence here of Western correspondents, who were given visas with a rapidity exceptional for a country that sometimes makes foreign journalists wait for several years before they are allowed to visit. The approval of the visit by correspondents at a time when South Korea is saying there is a power struggle within North Korea and the freedom they have been allowed to move around the streets of the capital suggest the authorities here wish to demonstrate the stability of their government, observers said. There was no sign of troops deployed or any other remarkable activity between the Chinese border and Pyongyang.

The streets of the capital, which has two million inhabitants, were almost deserted, with the odd soldier mixing peacefully with civilians that were out and about. However, observers argued that in a society as secretive as North Korea's any struggle for power near the top of the party hierarchy would be unlikely to manifest itself in the streets or other public places.

Mr. Kim Tu-chon confirmed that if [the] 74-year-old president -- "the Great Leader" as he is known to his people -- dies he will be succeeded by his son, the 44-year-old "Dear Leader," Kim Chong-il. "That's what the people want," he said, implying that the succession had been settled. "We never think about this problem," he added, alluding to what would happen when Mr Kim Il-song, who has ruled his country for 40 years, did die. But he stressed that the North Korean leader was currently in good health.

Several foreigners resident here said that at his last appearance in public -- on Tuesday, after South Korea announced his assassination -- Mr Kim Il-song seemed in good health and in possession of all his faculties.

SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL ON DISARMAMENT SUPPORTED

SK220820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 21 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 November commentary: "Sincere Stand and Positive Efforts"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet has recently stressed the need for all countries and people to take joint action to prevent nuclear danger by sending an appeal to the national assemblies and peoples throughout the world. This step taken by the Soviet Union has clearly shown again its sincere stand and positive efforts to avert the daily growing danger of nuclear war and to preserve world peace and security. The appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet is a new proposal advanced to reduce and abolish nuclear armaments and to prevent a thermonuclear war.

As has been known, at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union advanced a just and bold proposal to abolish all of the offensive strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States over the next 10 years, to eliminate the intermediate-range missiles of the two countries deployed in Europe, to sharply reduce the same type of missiles deployed in Asia, to oppose SDI, to strengthen the ABM treaty, and to hold talks to completely suspend nuclear tests. However, this just proposal by the Soviet Union has encountered an obstacle because of the warlike and adventurous policy of the U.S. imperialists who attempt to conquer the world and to defeat the world progressive forces through nuclear superiority after expanding nuclear armaments even into space.

The United States has blatantly revealed its nature as a nuclear fanatic that is not interested in peace at all by persisting in its Star Wars plan. Contrary to the U.S. imperialists' insincere attitude of stubbornly adhering to a nuclear war line, the USSR Supreme Soviet has affirmed in the appeal that the Soviet Union will not withdraw any of the proposals advanced in Reykjavik. Moreover, the appeal added that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all types of nuclear tests will remain in effect and that the Soviet Union will not resume nuclear tests if the United States takes the step of a nuclear test moratorium by 1 January of next year. At the same time, it has also demanded that chemical weapons be prohibited, that all reserve chemical weapons be abolished, and that conventional weapons deployed in Europe be actually reduced.

This patient effort made by the Soviet Union is a clear expression of its responsible position for delivering mankind from a nuclear holocaust and safeguarding peace and security, and is receiving support and welcome from many countries and peoples of the world. Our people are positively supporting the proposals and steps advanced and taken in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

This peace-loving position and the efforts of the Soviet Union fully accord with our people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear free, peace zone and to accelerate the achievement of the country's reunification and with their interests.

The U.S. imperialists are devising wicked schemes to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and are frantically perpetrating the maneuver of increasing nuclear arms in South Korea as an important part of their reactionary world strategy and thermonuclear war line. In addition to deploying a thousand various types of nuclear weapons in South Korea, they have recently decided to deploy Lance nuclear missiles soon. Moreover, they plot to introduce theater nuclear forces, including Pershing II and Cruise missiles. It is clear that this is designed to carry out a nuclear preemptive strike against our Republic and other socialist countries. This maneuver of the U.S. nuclear fanatics is making tension of the Korean peninsula extremely acute, is seriously threatening peace, and is creating a dangerous atmosphere of touching off a nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will immediately expand into a global thermonuclear war. Peace in Korea is closely related to world peace. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who threatens peace in Korea and throughout the world. It is necessary to withdraw the U.S. troops, the root cause of war, and their nuclear weapons from South Korea and from other places around the world, to turn all continents and oceans around the world into nuclear free, peace zones, and to prevent the militarization of space.

Peace is the desire and intention of the world's peoples. If the world peace-loving countries and peoples jointly struggle in unity, it will be possible to prevent a thermonuclear war and to maintain and solidify peace.

DPRK-MPR FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED

SK211042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was concluded in Pyongyang Friday.

It was signed at a signing ceremony by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee; Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Kim Taek-yul, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there on the opposite side were the members of the Mongolian party and state delegations. Its Namsray, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; P. Jasray, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the MPR; L. Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR and director of the International Department of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; R. Bata, alternate member of the Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and P. Urjinhundeb, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

'Text' of Treaty

SK211056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was published in Pyongyang on November 21.

Following is the full text of the treaty signed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Considering that it conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries to further strengthen friendship and solidarity and expand and develop cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and reciprocity, and out of the desire to strengthen joint action with the socialist countries and the international communist movement, the Non-Aligned Movement, the national liberation movement and all other progressive forces and peaceloving forces of the world, thwart and frustrate the imperialist aggression and war policy and make an active contribution to defence of peace and security in Asia and the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic have decided to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation and reached the following agreement:

Article I

The high-level contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic on an overall scale on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and reciprocity.

Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall expand the exchange of experiences achieved in socialist construction and strengthen links and cooperation between state and social organisations.

Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall continue to develop links and cooperation in many fields of social life including economy, science, technology, culture and education.

Article 4

The high-level contracting parties shall make energetic efforts to strengthen unity and solidarity among the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall resolutely support the righteous struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism and for freedom and liberation, the consolidation of national independence, democracy and social progress.

Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for an end to the arms race, realization of the complete abolition of weapons, mass destruction weapons in particular, and creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Article 7

The high-level contracting parties shall positively struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops and all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and for an independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification of a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves.

Article 8

The high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of forces struggling for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.

Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall abide by the principle of ruling out the threat and use of force in the solution of international disputes and make positive efforts to deepen mutual understanding and develop the relations of good neighbour, friendship and cooperation among Asian countries.

Article 10

The high-level contracting parties shall give information of relations between the two countries and major international problems and consult each other about them and take joint action in accord with the principle and objective of the present treaty.

Article 11

The present treaty shall exert no effect on the rights and obligations provided for in bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements already concluded by the contracting parties.

Article 12

The present treaty shall come into force after the contracting parties have gone through the relevant procedures.

Article 13

The present treaty shall remain in force for 20 years and if any one party will not notify in a written form the abrogation of the treaty 12 months before the expiration of the treaty, its term shall extend automatically 10 years.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on the 21st day of November, 1986, in Korean and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

'NO CHANGE' IN DPRK OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STAND

SK221115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- The general secretary of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following press statement on November 22:

A meeting of chairmen of physical culture and sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in mid-November in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, positively supported the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South and discussed the question of making joint efforts for its realization and reached a unanimity of opinions.

This notwithstanding, some of the Western press are making a grossly distorted report of the results of the meeting as if its participants discussed and reached an agreement on the question of participating in the "Seoul Olympic Games".

I consider it necessary to reclarify that there is no change in the stand of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South should be realised to make the games a significant sports festival helpful to the cause of our national reunification and contributing to the development of the international olympic movement.

The realities clearly show that our proposal that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by the North and South has become the most important issue at present in the efforts to ensure the 1988 Olympic Games with success.

If all those who are interested in the games including the International Olympic Committee and the South Korean side sincerely want a successful holding of the 24th Olympic Games, therefore, they should not stick to any biased view or pursue a specific purpose but pay primary attention to leading a joint meeting in Lausanne which will discuss the problem of North-South co-hosting of the 1988 Olympics to a success.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares once again that it is always ready to participate in the Lausanne joint meeting and discuss the problem of North-South co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad and show utmost sincerity.

BRIEFS

INDIAN, SWEDISH GROUPS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- a delegation of Rajasthan branch of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association headed by its President V.N. Kak arrived in Pyongyang Friday. The Nishiarai hospital delegation left yesterday. On November 13, the delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School returned home after visiting Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Sixten Marklund, professor at Stockholm University, Sweden, and his group arrived here Thursday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 15 Nov 86 SK]

DELEGATIONS TO E. EUROPE, USSR -- Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- A Korean government trade delegation headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang for a visit to Hungary, a delegation of the Korean Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice-President Sin Mun-kyu for a visit to the Soviet Union and a delegation of the Korean foreign languages press group headed by its vice-director Yi Chan-sun for a visit to Romania and Bulgaria, on November 15. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 16 Nov 86 SK]

POLISH, CHONGNYON GROUPS VISIT -- Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Polish Health and Social Welfare Ministry headed by Minister Miroslaw Cybulko arrived in Pyongyang on November 17. The delegation of the Bulgarian People's union of Peasants left for home on the same day. The 100th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of the Credit Association Workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left Wonsan on November 16 after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 18 Nov 86 SK]

NKDP SELECTS YOIDO PLAZA AS MASS RALLY SITE

SK222343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party plans to hold a mass rally at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul next Saturday.

NKDP president Yi Min-u told reporters yesterday that his party formally asked the Seoul City government to allow the use of the plaza as a rally site.

"We have considered as rally site the Hyochang stadium, the Changchundan Park and the Namsan Outdoor Concert Hall, but each of their capacity turned out to be just hundred thousand," said.

"So we will use the Yoido Plaza that can hold much more people" he said.

Rally Not To Include Students

HK211338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 21 (AFP) -- South Korea's leading opposition party has taken steps to avoid dissident students turning a planned mass rally here into a violent demonstration against the government, opposition sources said Friday. The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has decided to hold the rally, scheduled for November 29 on its own -- scrapping the original plan to co-host the demonstration with 60 dissident groups, the sources said.

The NKDP fears were fuelled Friday when some 300 students taking part in a violent anti-government and anti-U.S. rally at Seoul's Yonsei University slammed the party for allegedly comprising with the government, eyewitnesses said. The demonstrators reportedly vowed to attend the NKDP rally and radicals have urged fellow students to turn up to "encourage the opposition to join them in fighting against the dictatorship (of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan)." The opposition sources said that the planned rally -- designed to press the government for greater democracy and direct presidential elections -- would end before dusk in a bid to prevent outbreaks of violence. The NKDP has warned that anyone inciting demonstrators to riot will be treated as "opponents," in league with the government.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday proposed that leaders of the NKDP and DJP meet to discuss recent political development. But Mr No demanded that the planned rally be called off as it would damage the stability of the country and possibly tempt North Korea into military provocation.

In an apparent indication of the party's dilemma, NKDP President Yi Min-u told the press Friday that he had not received any word on Mr No's proposal. The NKDP and the DJP have worked together on a parliamentary committee to introduce constitutional reforms, but disagree over the form these should take. The opposition favours direct presidential elections after Mr Chon steps down in 1988, but the DJP wants a cabinet system with a strong prime minister and a lesser role for the president. At present the president is chosen by an electoral college.

DJP Against Rally

SK222340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to exert their utmost efforts to discourage the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party from holding a scheduled mass rally in Seoul on Saturday.

The decision was made out of worry that the rally might degenerate in to a turbulent situation, thus undermining social order and stability, party sources said.

As part of efforts to discourage the opposition party from holding the rally, the DJP plans to again propose a meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders.

The majority party would also seek contacts of various levels with the NKDP to persuade the opposition party to scrap its plan for the rally.

Through such contacts, the DJP is expected to explain to the NKDP the grave security situation resulting from the recent North Korean maneuvers against the south.

Should the opposition push ahead with its plan to hold the rally despite such efforts, the government may employ law enforcement authorities to block the rally, said the sources.

In order to cope with the scheduled opposition rally, the cabinet and the ruling party yesterday held a high-level consultation meeting with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and party chairman No Tae-u attending.

Floor leaders of both parties also held an informal meeting to discuss the issue.

A senior DJP official said, "In view of the recent radical leftist movement on and off the campuses, the opposition rally is likely to develop into uncontrollable situation for police."

"To forestall such unfortunate incidents, the government and the DJP have decided to ask the NKDP to voluntarily postpone the rally or else scrap the whole plan," he said.

He said the DJP plans to make use of all available dialogue channels this week to dissuade the opposition party from holding the rally.

"At the same time, the DJP plans to step up efforts to resume the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision committee, as a way to induce the NKDP to operate within the framework of parliamentary politics," said the official.

He said the party has already begun negotiations with the opposition NKDP in order to realize a proposed meeting between party leaders.

Police Warn Against Rally

HK240926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 24 (AFP) -- The South Korean authorities called on the main opposition party Monday to cancel a rally it plans to hold here Saturday, warning that the gathering could end in violence. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has said it hopes to see a crowd of one million people at the rally, called to press for a system of direct popular election of the president.

But the national police headquarters Monday served a notice on the NKDP asking it call off the "illegal" rally for the sake of "social stability" and warning that otherwise force would be used to prevent it going ahead. The notice, issued by Police Chief Kang Min-chang, said it was feared that the rally would end in "formidable violence" like that at an anti-government demonstration in Incheon last May, when up to 10,000 dissident students and workers ran riot. It accused the NKDP of trying to achieve its political purposes by instigating a riot in Seoul using violent elements such as "leftist students and workers" and "pro-communist" groups. The notice said dissident students were already urging fellow-students to take party in the rally. It warned that the opposition would have to take responsibility for the consequences if they went ahead with the rally.

Sources in the police said the authorities had decided on forcible measures to prevent the rally, including the setting up of road blocks to stop people getting to the venue, Yoido Island in Seoul's Han River.

Student radicals are reportedly preparing home-made bombs and petrol bombs, the sources said.

Meanwhile the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) proposed talks with the NKDP about the political situation here at which it would argue that South Korea's enemies in North Korea would try to exploit the rally. NKDP President Yi Min-u said his party would go ahead with the rally, although he would attend the meeting with the DJP.

CHRISTIAN GROUPS OPPOSE VIOLENT PROTESTS

SK200121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Members of five Christian organizations yesterday expressed grave concern over recent violent demonstrations and the permeation of leftist ideologies into society.

At a morning prayer meeting held at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul, they made it clear that Korean Christian churches oppose any violent protests that cause social unrest.

About 400 people from the five Christian organizations attended the joint prayer meeting. The five include the Council of Christian Leaders of Korea and the Christian Businessmen's Committee of Korea.

The participants asked their fellow Christians to pray for Korea's immunity from Communist ideologies.

They also urged North Korea to immediately stop building a huge dam on the foot of Mt. Kumgang, which is expected to pose a great threat to the livelihood of South Koreans.

Noting that a recent resolution by the National Council of Churches in the United States demanding the pullout of U.S. military forces in South Korea may stimulate North Korea to attack the South, they asked churches all over the world to cooperate with Korean churches in promoting peace and prosperity in Korea.

MINISTER SHOWS PHOTOS OF HALF-MAST DPRK FLAGS

HK220502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0457 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 22 (AFP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek has presented in Parliament color photographs showing flags flying at half mast in a North Korean border village near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), legislators said.

Mr Yi provided the National Assembly's Defense Committee with the photographs Friday to defend his government against charges that it had been reckless in making the erroneous announcement earlier this week that North Korean leader Kim Il-song had been assassinated the legislators said.

Other photographs presented in parliament showed black ribbons draped from the eaves of houses and funeral flowers in a frontline village near the western sector of the DMZ. The photographs were not made available to the press.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister No Sin-yong urged an end to criticism of the government's handling of the affair, saying that the disputes would only benefit North Korea. "If we continue arguing about the false rumors, it will be what North Korea wants, irrespective of our intention," Mr No told the National Assembly Friday.

He said Pyongyang's "psychological warfare" against the South had not ended.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded the resignation of the cabinet for its "misjudgement and incompetence" in erroneously announcing Mr Kim's death on the basis of broadcasts made over North Korean propaganda loudspeakers along the DMZ. The opposition party also called on the government to produce recordings and photographic evidence of what was said to form the basis of the now discredited reports.

Mr Yi told parliament Thursday that strong winds and other interference made it impossible to record the broadcasts from loudspeakers located more than one kilometer (0.6 miles) from the nearest south Korean position near the DMZ. He said, however, that South Korean military guards had kept a record of the broadcasts and made public the following excerpts from the chronology:

November 16:

13:35 (0435 GMT): In a solemn voice, a male announcer listed Mr Kim's achievements from the 1940s to the 1980s.

19:52 (1052 GMT): The president was praised again as follows: "Great leader Kim Il-song has flown away like water in the river. He is now a fallen leaf. General Kim, the great man, we miss you. We call out once more: The great leader of the nation."

22:45 (1345 GMT): A North Korean flag was seen flying at half mast in Kijung-dong village near the truce village of Panmunjum.

November 17:

01:32 (1632 GMT): "General Kim Il-song has died." Music has played, followed by a poem praising Mr. Kim.

07:00 (2200 GMT): "The (North Korean party newspaper) NODONG SINMUN reported in its November 16 issue that great leader General Kim Il-song has died."

13:25 (0425 GMT): "Comrade Kim Chong-il (Kim Il-song's son) who has succeeded to the fame and reputation of great Comrade Kim Il-song..."

18:40 (0940 GMT): Kim Chong-il was praised and called president.

19:45 (1045 GMT): "According to the central broadcasting station (in Pyongyang), Comrade Kim Il-song has died and Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken over."

November 18:

06:00 (2100 GMT): "Defense Minister O Chin-u has taken control of all power ... the North Korean people are actively supporting him."

08:00 (2300 GMT): -- "A mutiny broke out in a North Korean regiment in the central sector. As a result, 29 died..."

08:45 (2345 GMT): "Do not be deceived by the rumors of the death of Kim Il-song, the leader..."

EXPERTS PROPOSE BUILDING 'COUNTER-DAM' IN SOUTH

SK211131 Seoul YONHAP in English 1012 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21(YONHAP) -- Some experts in the construction industry say South Korea should consider a plan to cope with North Korea's construction of a huge dam on the northern tributary of the Han River by building a "counter-dam" just south of the border. If South Korea constructs a dam south of North Korea's dam, any attempt by North Korea to attack the south by unleashing torrents of stored water will backfire, hurting North Korea itself, the experts said.

North Korea is building the dam north of the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

According to a government announcement, if the North Korean dam is built, it will be able to store up to 20 billion metric tons of water. If the 20 billion tons of water should for any reason give way, the subsequent torrents would hit Seoul and the central region with a force equivalent to a nuclear explosion.

The experts suggested that a dam should be built on the river just south of the buffer zone or at a lower position, and that similar structures should be constructed at several locations west of the Taebaek mountain range. By doing so, water way flowing southward from North Korea's Mt. Kungang Dam would be diverted to the Imjin and Western Rivers, which flow toward North Korea, they said.

They said that the "counter-dam" could be built with a lower cost and in a shorter period of time because its main purpose would not be the storage of water.

Another possible countermeasure for South Korea, they said, would be to reduce the storage of water in the dams at Hwachon, Chunchon and Uiam. Therefore, they concluded, any "reckless attempt" on the part of North Korea to attack South Korea with water would prove to be a delusion.

Information Minister's Warning

SK220016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Wung-hui said yesterday that the government will take all necessary defense measures if North Korea does not stop constructing a dam at the foot of Mt. Kungang. The government is studying "specific countermeasures" to the construction of the dam which poses a grave threat to the security of South Korea, he said in a statement.

"If the North persists in turning a deaf ear to our rightful demand and pressing ahead with the project, all necessary and rightful countermeasures will be taken," he said without elaborating on the measures. Minister Yi, also official government spokesman, said, "If North Korea respects each other's right to the exploitation of a river by immediately stopping the dam construction, there is no reason for us not to consult on this issue at any time." In the face of increasing international pressure against the dam construction, North Korea no longer mentions it publicly, he said. But he said it is secretly continuing works on the dam against repeated South Korean demands.

The rerouting of Pukhan River in the North infringes on South Korea's right to water resources of the shared river, he said. The construction of the dam, which can be used as an offensive means, has created the "worst tension" on the Korean peninsula since the 1950-53 Korean War, he said.

Considering the North Korean intention to exploit the dam as a "water offensive," he said, it is evidently not a mere threat for Pyongyang to publicly declare that it will prevent the 1988 Seoul Olympics from being staged.

"We know that historically, nations have often gone to war as the result of controversy over the use of rivers that flow between or through them," he said. It is an "unlawful as well as unconscionable act" for North Korea to block the flow of Pukhan River against international practice.

The continued dam construction, he said, will exact a worthless war of attrition between South and North Korea, increasing tensions on the peninsula and threatening the peace of the Northeast Asian region. "The government will keep a close eye on the schemes of the North and will make full provisions against any and every contingency to firmly ensure the safety of the people," he said, adding that the South Korean people are called on to pool their wisdom and power in surmounting the North Korean challenge.

COUNTERS TO JAPANESE 200-MILE ZONE PLANNED

SK222352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The government plans to take a "corresponding measure" if Japan declares a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

In a report to the National Assembly, the ministry said Japan seems to be considering the issue of an exclusive economic zone because its activation is certain to cause conflicts with its neighbors, including Korea.

A 200-mile zone off the Japanese coast overlaps with those of Japan's neighbors, the ministry said.

The government will take countermeasures to protect the overall interests of the nation, including those of fishermen, if Japan takes action on the issue of an economic zone.

Reports on the Japanese move to declare a 200-mile exclusive zone surfaced again when Korea and Japan failed to agree on the three-year renewal of a fisheries agreement last month.

Japan broke the news about its plan to a 200-mile fishing zone in March for the first time.

Negotiations between Korea and Japan broke down when they failed to narrow differences over voluntary regulation of fishing operations off Japan's Hokkaido and Korea's Cheju Island.

The three-year agreement was temporarily extended for one year when it expired Oct. 31.

ROK-JAPAN MEETING DISCUSSES TRADE COOPERATION

SK240211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials discussed how to promote balanced trade and technological cooperation between their two countries at the 19th trade talks, which opened here on Monday.

The Korean side demanded that Japan lower tariffs on 60 Korean commodities to an average of 3-8 percent in order to redress Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan, a conference source said. Japan imposes tariffs of up to 20 percent on the 60 cited Korean products.

The Korean side also asked Japan to remove three Korean-made items -- toys, white ginseng and sea urchins -- from its tariff list, according to the source. Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan is expected to reach 6 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this year. Any agreements on balancing bilateral trade reached during the two-day Seoul trade talks will be presented at the annual Korea-Japan ministerial conference, scheduled for Dec. 5-6 in Tokyo, the source said.

The Korean side also urged Japan to liberalize the importation of five Korean products, including raw and thrown silk, to allow Korean builders to take part in the construction of projected Kansai airport and to include more Korean products on its generalized system of preference list, to be implemented in April.

Leading the 12-member Korean team to the trade talks is Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, the 16-member Japanese delegation is headed by Kwon's Japanese counterpart, Kimio Fujita.

USSR RELEASES FISHING BOAT, CREW MEMBERS

SK211301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean fishing boat and its 26 crew members, which had been seized by a Soviet naval vessel, have been released and [is] on its way home, it was learned here Friday.

The 295-ton fishing boat Hwadong-ho No 101 cabled its company in Pusan that the boat and its crew members were freed from Soviet detention Thursday and were heading home. The ship is expected to arrive in Pusan next Tuesday.

The boat had been seized by a Soviet naval vessel Oct. 7 while it had been fishing for cuttlefish in the waters about 120 miles southeast of Japan's northern main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union had informed Korea via the government of a third country that Hwadong-ho was nabbed for the illegal operations within the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishery zone and that skipper Chon Yong-chin, 30, and the 25 crew members were tried in a Soviet court in the Kurile Islands on Oct. 23.

The Soviet Union had said that it would release the boat and its crew if a court-ordered fine is paid.

The skipper was sentenced to a fine of 50,000 rubles (about 64 million won) and 165,556 rubles (about 213 million won) for damages caused to the Soviet marine resources.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES PARTY CONGRESS

BK210649 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Excerpt" from speech by Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of LPRP Central Committee and secretary of party committee of Vientiane municipality, at the Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the party committee and people of Vientiane, I would like to express firm confidence in and high determination to welcome and hail this fourth congress of the party. I express support and complete unanimity for the political report of the party Central Committee submitted by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane. [applause]

Comrade delegates, a long time ago Vientiane municipality was [word indistinct] of the reactionaries and capitalists; [word indistinct] and the working people were engulfed in darkness, having no democratic freedoms nor the right of self-mastery. But after the complete liberation of the country, Vientiane municipality gradually became the political, economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic center of the country.

Under the beacon of the correct line of the LPRP guiding us like a compass, the concern and close attention of the Political Bureau and of the party Central Committee secretariat and of beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane have become an ardent material and spiritual encouragement for Vientiane's residents. Since the third party congress, the party organization and people of Vientiane municipality, bringing into full play the revolutionary tradition together with exploiting their potentials, have mobilized the creativeness of the whole municipality and people to contribute positively and vigorously to carrying out two strategic tasks. Over the past years, the party organization at all levels in the municipality has sent many cadres and party members to the grass roots to mobilize the people of all ethnic minorities to initiate multilateral movements so that they can have a new posture and advance [word indistinct] in the country.

We have [word indistinct] the shift to the grass roots to build and vitalize revolutionary movements of the masses at the grass roots, thus enabling them to profoundly understand the party's line and policies. As a result, the people's political awakening has been further heightened; the right to collective mastery of the working people and the people of all ethnic minorities has been continuously implemented and promoted in all spheres of work. The national defense and public security networks have been extensively consolidated and expanded from the grass-roots level upward. Thousands of young people have volunteered to contribute to fulfilling their obligation toward the country; and the people's movements to take part in national defense and public security work have become vigorous with each passing day, contributing to ensuring political tranquillity and social order in the capital and ensuring the protection of foreign guests attending major rallies and, on many occasions, promptly smashing the enemy's efforts to create confusion. [Word indistinct] population has become orderly, and all citizens residing in the municipality have been issued identification cards.

Regarding economic construction and transformation, the most outstanding aspect is that the area of main rice cultivation has increased to 36,900 hectares while Vientiane municipality's area of dry-season rice cultivation comprises 40 percent of the total area of dry-season rice cultivation in the country. Intensive farming has been carried out in many areas. [Words indistinct]

Rice output has increased. On the average, a farmer can produce 360 kg a year, thus achieving self-sufficiency in food supply and ensuring some rice surplus to contribute to the government. In addition to rice production, there are movements to plant short-term and long-term industrial crops. For example, the area of tobacco cultivation has increased 180 percent, corn cultivation 9.6 times, sugar cane 3.8 times, and garlic 4 times as compared with 1976.

A new posture has been created in the collectivization of farming. At present, there are 187 agricultural cooperatives covering (?24) percent of peasant families. There are also some outstanding cooperatives. As a result, the living conditions of cooperative members have been clearly improved. Thanks to the excellent characteristics of agricultural cooperatives, more and more farmers in many areas have voluntarily joined them.

To supply water to production, we have speeded up the construction of 51 small and medium irrigation projects and water pumping stations in accordance with the line of joint state-people work, thus ensuring main and dry season rice cultivation and the production of other crops.

To protect and maintain forests, we have utilized appropriate (?resources) to reduce slash-and-burn cultivation and have started to organize the protection and maintenance of forests and to turn land into forests. Exploitation of wood has been systemized gradually. The quantity of exploited wood totals 15,700 cubic meters in [words indistinct]. The conduct of forestry business has been carried out in coordination with mobilizing localities to exploit forest products for export.

Handicrafts have been restored, improved, and developed and collective and family handicrafts have also been promoted. Afterwards, contracts were signed with the producers -- with cooperatives and 700 handicraft families. [Word indistinct] receives attention and in accordance with the party's line, we have created new products over the past years to meet local consumption and export requirements. The total value of handicraft products has increased 10 percent as compared with (?1980).

Industry has gradually developed in accordance with the party's line -- from small to big and from low to high -- on the small- and medium-scale basis with joint state-people work. At present, nearly 50 industrial bases in Vientiane municipality are shifting toward new socialist mechanisms.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS

BK221252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Report on interview with Sali VongkhamSao, member of Political Bureau and secretary of LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and chairman of State Planning Committee, by unidentified IZVESTIYA correspondent on success of Fourth LPRP Congress; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Asked about the resolution of the party congress on Laos' economic development plan for the years to come, Sali VongkhamSao said: The Fourth LPRP Congress began its work on 13 November and concluded with glorious success on 15 November. The congress reviewed and profoundly assessed in all respects the achievements that our party, state, and Lao people of various tribes have scored in the cause of carrying out revolution in all fields over the past more than 10 years. It also reviewed and clearly pointed out shortcomings in implementing the two strategic tasks of building and defending the country.

On this basis, seven main tasks of the revolution for the transition period and 12 basic guidelines and tasks for the economic and social development in the period from now until 2000 were adopted and stipulated in the political report of the party Central Committee as presented to the fourth party congress by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. Our party, state, and Lao people of various tribes will strive to overcome all difficulties to translate these guidelines and tasks into reality in order to march forward to successfully fulfill most revolutionary tasks as we set out on the path of the transitional period on the advance to socialism by the end of this century.

Regarding the guidelines and tasks for the second 5-year economic and social development plan of the LPDR, from 1986 to 1990, which were presented to the congress by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, concrete guidelines and tasks have been adopted for the implementation of the long-term economic strategic guidelines of the party as stipulated in the political report. The special characteristics of the second 5-year plan are as follows: It is the plan to develop production and set up a new, progressive economic structure with a view to comprehensively and firmly develop the socioeconomic work in order to create basic, necessary factors for switching to socialist industry in the next stage. For this reason, the fourth party congress put forward the 12 basic guidelines and tasks for the various economic and cultural branches to fulfill during the period from 1986 to 1990. It is expected that following the implementation of this 5-year plan, compared with those in 1985, the gross national product in the country will be increased by 67 percent while the national revenues produced by sources in the country will be increased by 60 percent; the national revenues for savings and consumption will be increased by 55 percent; the average expenses per person will be increased by 40 percent; the gross agricultural production will be increased by 60 percent; the gross industrial production will be increased by 90 percent; the circulation and transportation of goods will be increased by 75 percent; and the total volume of retailing goods will be increased by 45 percent. It is also expected that the average salary of cadres and workers throughout the country will be increased by 24 percent.

On the basis of the aforesaid production increase rates, the people's material and spiritual life will be improved another step during the 1986 and 1990 plan years, while a number of material and technical foundations will be materialized and will serve as the basis for an advance to implement the next 5-year plan to fulfill the economic strategic tasks until 2000, as stipulated in the political report. In addition to the aforesaid main expectations, the fourth party congress decided to assign the various branches and localities to study and implement a number of complete projects with specific objectives:

1. The grain and food project. To fully resolve the problem of food shortages, it is expected that in 1990 a total of 2.0 to 2.2 million metric tons of food, including 1.7 to 1.8 million metric tons of paddy, will be produced;
2. The project on gradual reduction of slash-and-burn plantation. Action will be taken so that slash-and-burn cultivation will come to an end and the environment will be maintained. It is expected that in 1990, the area of slash-and-burn cultivation will be reduced by 30 percent compared to 1985;
3. The project on the production of consumer goods and goods for export. This will be based on our strengths in the agricultural and forestry field. We must concentrate on developing the processing industry.

4. The project on communications, transport, and telecommunications. Following the implementation of this 5-year plan, it is expected that the construction of strategic Routes Nos 8 and 9 to the Eastern Sea through Vietnam will be completed, while parts of Route No 13 will be repaired to improve contact with Cambodia, and the land transport network between provinces and between districts will be expanded and improved in accordance with the guideline: The state and the people work together, the central and the local levels work together;

5. The project on educational reform and on training and building cadres. To realize the aforesaid guidelines and tasks with high efficiency, the fourth party congress has approved a number of complete measures, the basic aim of which is to speed up the extensive use of the new economic management mechanism to guarantee the right to mastery of various localities and grass-roots levels and to implement the socialist economic accountability system in all business production sectors.

All these issues I have pointed out in brief are the basic guidelines and tasks for the economic and social development of the LPDR as set forth by the Fourth LPRP Congress in its resolution.

On this occasion, allow me to convey, through you comrades from IZVESTIYA, warm greetings to the great fraternal Soviet working people. I would also like to wish the fraternal Soviet communists and people new and still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress to increasingly strengthen the Soviet Union to serve as a solid core for the socialist system and as the rampart for world peace and revolution.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM CSSR

BK211007 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 21 (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, has received a message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPC [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] CC, greeting him on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

Speaking on behalf of the CPC CC, and in his own name G. Husak conveyed his warm fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Lao leader. He expressed his conviction that under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people will score new and still greater successes in their socialist construction, and that the friendship relations and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries will be further consolidated.

I would like to wish you, and through you, to the LPRP CC, successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th congress of the LPRP for the interests of the Lao people, and for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

MPR'S BATMONH CONGRATULATES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

BK201434 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 20 (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP CC, has received a message from J. Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP CC congratulating him on his reelection as General Secretary of the LPRP CC, at the recent 4th party congress.

The message says:

We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will be further broadened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Once again, I would like to wish General Secretary K. Phomvihan and the Lao working people, new and still greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th congress of the LPRP, especially in socio-economic development, the message concludes.

TALKS WITH THAI DELEGATION TO BEGIN 27 NOV

BK220531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] According to the 22 November 1986 press release of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, at the invitation of the LPDR Government, the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will come to Vientiane capital to hold talks with the high-level technical delegation of the LPDR Government on 27 November 1986 in order to consult on various issues of mutual interest, aimed at improving the neighborly and brotherly relations between Laos and Thailand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GDR, CSSR ENVOYS

BK241007 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 24 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on November 22, Dietrich Jarck, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, and Jiri Mystivece, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

On this occasion, the two ambassadors presented to K. Phomvihan a joint message from Eric Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The message deals with the principles of making central Europe a nuclear-free zone.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, [and] the government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his full support for the initiatives of global bearing presented by the Soviet Union on the prevention of the nuclear holocaust and the safeguarding of peace in the world.

NATION VIEWS U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S STATEMENTS

BK210228 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "When Fact-Finding Becomes Arm-Twisting"]

[Text] The American congressional delegates who arrived in Thailand Tuesday had their blinkers in place and kept them firmly glued on during their discussions with Thai representatives Wednesday. Their statements were riddled with non sequiturs, prevarications and sometimes downright humbug. But to some extent we must appreciate their honesty in sticking to their preconceived notions and refusing to depart from them. Rep Ed Jenkins was quite frank when he said that he intended to look after "my people" because that was what he was elected for. It was a frank and down-to-earth statement but it ignored the fact that the trade practices of the richest country in the world cause waves in the international market plunging into economic distress Third World countries like Thailand.

Equally frank was the statement of the head of the delegation, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski who said, "There certainly is an element of arm-twisting." He was also clear that he wanted to arm-twist Asian nations to sell more to Japan, the European Community and Canada but ostensibly he is unaware of the fact that for decades Thailand has been devoting her maximum efforts to export more to Japan and correct the immense trade deficits this country has been facing.

One participant, who took part in the "roundtable discussion" between 57 Thai representatives, 23 American congressmen and diplomats, described the two-hour talks as "two series of monologues." obviously what he meant was that it was a dialogue of the deaf. The Thai Government presented an aide-memoire setting forth the arguments against the trade protectionist bills in the offing -- the delegates said so -- and it was a logical and well-documented presentation. We do not know how many of the delegates took it upon themselves to read carefully through the aide-memoire and grasp the substance of it.

Rep Jenkins, the prime mover of the "Jenkins Bill" which has been vetoed by President Ronald Reagan but which will be resuscitated perhaps with vengeance, has clearly stated that workers in the U.S. garment industry must be protected. In saying this he has also fully admitted that the American garment industry is outdated and inefficient and that it cannot stand foreign competition. This brings us to the question about the Americans who buy garments and who will, if the protectionist bill goes through as expected, have to pay more for the apparel they purchase.

Meanwhile, Rep Rostenkowski told a news conference that if Thailand wants to sell more products in the U.S. Thailand must also reciprocate by buying more U.S. products. We hold no brief for Hong Kong, but from that colony's point of view this falls into the category of sheer humbug. Hong Kong imports all sorts of U.S. goods without any duty but still Hong Kong was told by this delegation that it would also come under the protectionist trade bills that will go before Congress soon. Further, he seems to have completely forgotten that, except for 1985, Thailand has suffered a trade deficit in dealing with the United States for the past 10 years.

Strangely, in asking Thailand to buy more American goods, Rostenkowski said that Thailand should buy American cigarettes. [paragraph continues]

The American tobacco industry for many years has been seriously affected not because of inability to export, but because there has been wide domestic propaganda against smoking relating it to lung cancer -- cigarette packets sold in the U.S. contain the caution that smoking is injurious to health. Further, the import of American cigarettes by Thailand will provide no great export earnings for the U.S.

Rep Charles Rangel, a member of the delegation, pleaded ignorance of the crippling effects of the Farm Act on Thailand and this was echoed by Rostenkowski when he told the news conference that he was personally unaware of the adverse impact of U.S. rice subsidy on Thailand. Well, strictly speaking, this congressional team is on a fact finding mission and they should now be fully cognizant of the fact that it has badly hurt 35 million Thai farmers and their families who form 70 percent of Thailand's population. But the delegation members, after being aware of what the U.S. rice subsidy is doing, were completely unmoved except for coming up with the brilliant idea that Thailand must export rice to Japan!

From another point of view we are glad that this congressional delegation came to Thailand and bruited forth its message loud and clear that Congress will go ahead with its protectionist measures immaterial who gets hurt in the process. One of Thailand's top former diplomats, Anan Panyarachun, put the whole matter pithily on Tuesday when he said that U.S. protectionists are on a rampage and are "punch drunk."

But the question is how long will the protectionists in Congress stay "punch drunk" when they are back in the United States which, as a superpower with numerous tentacles of varying interests, has to consider her global policy. Even Japan, the main target of the protectionists, stands as a bulwark of American economic and strategic interests in the Pacific. Nor can the U.S. ignore the well-being of such frontline states like Thailand and Pakistan which are trying to contain direct or indirect Soviet expansionism.

Aside from that, the delegation has also driven home the lesson that Thailand should become more self-reliant and cannot take for granted that she will be granted special privileges from friends.

LAO ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING TALKS

BK240103 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong yesterday said that Vientiane is ready to discuss "all problems without any preconditions," with Thailand as part of the effort to improve the bilateral relations.

Khamphan in an interview with THE NATION said that Laos was very grateful that Thailand has assigned prime minister's adviser Dr Arun Phanuphong as head of the Thai 20-member delegation for the first round of talks in Vientiane during Nov 27-29. The last official meeting between the two countries was in December 1984 when the discussion broke down over the fate of three disputed villages.

The ambassador, who returned from Laos yesterday, said that Laos will assign a compatible team of delegation to discuss the Thais [as published]. He said the final detail will be known either today or tomorrow.

"We have expressed our readiness to improve our relations with our neighbours including Thailand," Khamphan said.

He said that he was optimistic that the talks in Vientiane will result in the higher-level discussion in Bangkok later and to prepare for the upcoming visit of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who has committed himself that he will visit Laos if the Thai-Lao ties improve.

The Vientiane discussion, he said, is essential to create the atmosphere conducive for further discussion and solutions to other complicated and sensitive problems. "Whatever can be resolved quickly should be carried out without delay, whatever cannot be resolved in one meeting should be continued in the next meeting," he said.

Khamphan said that the Thai delegation also included representatives from the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), which will hold a separate discussion to renew the sale contract between the two countries. Thailand is a major importer of the Laotian hydro-electric power, paying between 30 to 50 million baht monthly for electricity from Nam Ngum Dam.

The negotiations did not concluded when a team of EGAT officials visited Vientiane recently.

On top of the agenda for the upcoming talks are expected to be ways to boost two-way trade, repatriation of Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand, and other matters of mutual concerns.

Meanwhile, provincial officials from Chiang Kham District, Loei Province had held discussions with Laotian representatives from Sanakham over the weekend and both sides agreed to barter trade on essential consumer goods.

Chivin Sutthisuwan, Loei governor, said that the talks were very fruitful in that it would pave the way for forging closer ties with its neighbour. He also said that the Laotian side has urged Thailand to intercept the illegal Laotians who entered Loei.

THAI-LAO BORDER COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE

BK240839 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] According to a correspondent's dispatch from Loei Province, at 1000 on 22 November, the Thai-Lao Regional Border Committee met at the auditorium of the office of Chiang Khan District in Loei Province to discuss trade and exchange of goods between the border areas of the two countries.

The Thai delegation was headed by Songphon Phimansat, chief official of Chiang Khan District while Thiao Fong Khammi, vice chairman of the Salakham District administration in Vientiane, led the Lao delegation during the meeting.

The meeting agreed that the Lao side will be allowed to come to Loei Province to buy goods every Tuesday and Thursday provided that the purchases are made through the district's trade club while the Thai Regional Border Committee will control the amount of money and types and quantities of commodities in each transaction in accordance with the official regulations.

As a result of the meeting, border trade in the area will be started on 26 November.

Other issues brought up for consideration at the meeting included the suppression of the smuggling of contraband goods and narcotics along the two countries' common border. The Lao side was asked to provide information to the Thai authorities in this regard. The Lao side asked the Thai side to help stop the escape of Meo tribesmen into Thailand. They reportedly pay 4,000 to 5,000 baht per head to racketeers to bring them from Laos to Thailand.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON LAO, CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK230959 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Recorded Statement by Colonel Thawatchai Suwannakhin, "representing" the Army secretary, on Lao and Cambodian border situations -- date and place not given]

[Text] Laos has continued to apply strict measures to control its people along the Thai-Lao border and to assist Thai communist insurgents in Laos to infiltrate into Thai territory, especially in the areas in Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province; Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province; and Pua District, Nan Province. Battalion-level troop rotations occurred at Sayaboury Province opposite Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province. Soldiers were conscripted in various areas. In addition, the Vietnamese side sent fuel, ammunition, and explosives from Vietnam to Laos to support its troops operating there. However, despite some border incidents, the trend in Thai-Lao relations is improving.

As for the situation along the sections of the Thai-Cambodian border for which the Army is responsible, Vietnamese troops sent weapons, ammunition, and explosives to Ampil and Kouk Mon villages in Banteay Ampil District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They recruited Cambodians to repair a road between Kouk Mon and Ampil villages. The Vietnamese side has made plans to evacuate people from Kouk Krapeu village in preparation for operations in O-Bok pass in Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province.

SRV SAID PREPARING TO ATTACK 'STRATEGIC HILL'

BK210441 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese troops are poised to strike at a strategic hill in Surin Province, Suranari task force spokesman Col Phoemsak Puangsarot said yesterday.

Quoting information gleaned from a recently-captured Vietnamese captain, Col Phoemsak said Hanoi had sent tanks, 130mm guns and troop reinforcements to the border area opposite Kap Choeng District.

Four Vietnamese battalions, he said were apparently preparing to attack Thai forces on Hill 472 following their defeat on Hill 538 in Ban Kruat District, Buriram, last month.

The Army claimed that 96 Vietnamese intruders were killed in the Hill 538 battle and a large cache of arms was captured. Three Thai soldiers and several Army-trained rangers died in the month-long campaign to dislodge the Vietnamese.

Col Phoemsak said Vietnamese patrol units had been sneaking more frequently into Thailand to gather intelligence on Thai troop movements around Hill 538.

As a precaution, he said, Suranari reinforcements had been deployed on and around the hill.

Intruding Vietnamese patrols had also clashed with Thai forces at the Chong Chom and Chong Bok border passes in Ubon Ratchathani Province, he said.

One Vietnamese soldier was killed by Thai troops at Chong Chom on November 11 and on the 16th, Thai and Vietnamese gunners exchanged fire, he said.

Another Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded when he detonated a landmine in Na Chaluai District, Ubon Ratchathani.

An Army spokesman, Col Thawatchai Suwannakhin, said a massive Vietnamese troop build up had been reported opposite Bo Rai and Khlong Yai Districts of Trat Province since the middle of last month.

Col Thawatchai said Vietnam rotated 3,000 troops in Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces and poured 6,000 new troops into areas opposite Trat in what was seen as a preparation for a limited-scale by dry-season offensive.

He claimed that Hanoi continued its ambitious Vietnamisation programme in Kampuchea by urging Khmer women to marry Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese women in Kampuchea to marry senior Heng Samrin officials.

FOUR 'YOUNG TURK' OFFICERS REINSTATED IN ARMY

BK220315 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Peniang Kantarat has issued an order reinstating four more "Young Turk" officers into the army effective as of November 13, informed military sources said yesterday.

The sources said Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut summoned the four newly-reinstated officers to his Suan Phuttan residence to express congratulation yesterday morning.

The four officers, who are among 39 Young Turk officers dismissed for their abortive April Fool's Coup in 1981, are Colonel Chanbun Phentrakun, Colonel Kampanat Ketwiriyan, Colonel Natthawat Rattana and Lieutenant Colonel Winai Somphong.

The sources said only two officers -- Col Chanbun and Col Natthawat -- have decided to report for duties whereas the two others would first seek consultations with Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang before deciding to return to the fold.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES ETHNIC CADRE STUDENTS

BK220915 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] In Hanoi on 8 November, Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, cordially received students of various tribal groups from the Central Highlands who are attending a 1-year cadre training course for grass-roots and district units at the Nguyen Ai Quoc No 3 School in Danang. The group comprises 67 men and women of the E-de, Murong, Gia-rai, Co-tu, Ca-Dong, Xo-dang, Ra-ghai, Ba-na, and Ro tribes. Seven women students of this group have been visiting the North since 3 November.

At the meeting, Comrade Hoang Tung solicitiously enquired about their health, daily life, and aspirations. He urged the students to continue striving to overcome difficulties -- including their habits and customs -- and try their best in study and training in order to become real core cadres in production and building a new lifestyle in their localities. On returning to their native places they must also lead and motivate people in the mountain areas as well as in the delta to enthusiastically build socialism.

Many students expressed their profound gratitude to the party and state for the care and kind attention given to them. Other students made proposals to various echelons of party organizations and the administration to pay more attention to training and forging cadres of ethnic groups, building more schools, and applying appropriate enrollment systems in order to admit more party cadres, members, and youths of various ethnic groups to party and vocational schools. These students also expressed their wish to participate in various study tours in localities in order to enhance their knowledge and skills in order to satisfactorily serve their native places.

On the same day, various members of the Hanoi municipal party committee also cordially received the students.

HANOI MANDARIN CALLS FOR BETTER TIES WITH PRC

OW230618 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Rambling Talk With Listeners" program: "It Takes the Efforts and Good Faith of Both Sides To Normalize Relations"]

[Excerpts] While peasants in the villages in Vi Xuyen and (Gongba) Districts in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen were busy harvesting autumn crops this October, Chinese troops repeatedly fired artillery shells on these areas. On 14 October alone, Chinese troops fired 34,000 artillery and mortar rounds on Vi Xuyen District. At the same time, many Chinese companies and battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam. Tensions along the Vietnamese-Chinese borders were heightened again.

According to statistics, since the beginning of this year China has shelled the above-mentioned areas on 21 occasions. During each attack, they fired at least 3,000 artillery shells and, occasionally, tens of thousands of shells. Chinese infantry have also invaded Vietnamese territory on three occasions. China calls these Vietnamese self-defense counter-attacks. In reality, however, China is not exposed to any threat to the extent that it must resort to force. On the contrary, Vietnam is acting in good faith and making constructive proposals. The Vietnamese party and government have reaffirmed on many occasions their stand; that is, the Vietnamese people cherish dearly their traditional friendship with the Chinese people and they are ready to resume Vietnamese-Chinese talks in any place and at any level to normalize relations between the two nations and resolve disputes.

The Vietnamese leaders reiterated this stand in their speeches at a 1 September celebration marking Vietnam's National Day and in the message of greetings to President Li Xiannian on China's National Day. Regrettably, the Chinese leaders answered Vietnam's sincerity with armed actions. [passage omitted]

Vietnam has consistently pursued a policy of peace and friendly relations with neighboring countries. Although proposals for resuming talks and normalizing relations made by Vietnam over the years have not received any proper response from China, the Vietnamese party and government still, as always, adhere to their sincere stand of resolving all disputes through talks.

Recently, Chairman Pham Van Dong, head of the CPV delegation, reiterated in his congratulations to the Fourth LPRP Congress that the Vietnamese people cherish dearly their traditional friendship with the Chinese people. As has been announced many times before, the SRV will continue to struggle for the normalization of relations with the PRC on the basis of common efforts and good faith from both sides. Facts have shown that Vietnam is true to its sincere stand and is sparing no efforts to restore normal relations with China. As was stressed by Chairman Pham Van Dong, the problem can be properly solved only through common efforts and good faith from both sides.

OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON TRADE WITH LAOS

BK240351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Statement by (Ngo Ngoc Vui), director general of the Export-Import Corporation of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Trade, on the status of Laos's foreign trade and on Vietnam-Laos trade relations; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Despite the oppressive aftermath of the former regime and many years of war, along with sabotage of every description by old and new enemies, with the correct line of the LPRP and the industriousness and courage of its people, and with the assistance of the fraternal countries, after liberation on 2 December 1975 Laos quickly restored production and gradually built new production relations and production forces, thus constantly developing its economy and vigorously stepping up its foreign trade activities. Compared with 1976, the value of export goods in 1985 increased by five, and the value of import goods increased by three. In its political report at the recent party congress, the LPRP Central Committee pointed out the need for Laos, as a member of the socialist community, to strengthen its solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is a long-term, consistent, and principled policy of the Lao party and state which decides the success of the struggle for national defense and socialist construction.

Proceeding from this line, Laos has over the past years established trade relations with other fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union is its biggest trade partner followed by Vietnam, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR.

With regard to the countries in Southeast Asia and other countries in the world, Laos has paid great attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs on the basis of mutual benefit.

To date, with the exception of the socialist countries, Laos has established trade relations with dozens of other countries in the world. Laos' export goods include forest products, a number of mineral products, and handicraft products. In recent years, Laos has also exported part of its industrial consumer goods. Meanwhile, its import goods include machinery, equipment, means of transportation, spare parts, and raw and other materials in support of agricultural production and the production of consumer items.

Since liberation, the Lao foreign trade sector has succeeded in implementing its export plans and expanding its market for goods. Progress is being effected in the allocation of export and import goods. It is the foreign economic policy of the party, state, and people of Laos to strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries. They consider this a vital issue, a law of development of the revolution, an obligation, and a factor in the success of the revolution in each country and in all three countries.

Only 8 months after the complete liberation of Laos, the governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic signed a trade agreement. Later, in 1977, the two governments again signed another agreement authorizing the exchange or export and import of goods and the acceptance of mutual assistance between various localities in Vietnam and Laos.

Regarding trade relations, both countries have displayed flexibility. When our friends needed certain goods, we readily supplied them even though we were running short of these items ourselves; and conversely, our friends were ready to provide us with items that might otherwise be sold more profitably on other markets. Although our trade relations with Laos encounter many transportation difficulties, both sides have discussed ways to speed up the delivery of goods and minimize damage and losses during transit.

Beside trading transactions carried out at the central level, localities sharing the borderline or entering into sisterhood have also constantly expanded the exchange of goods, thereby contributing to developing and promptly serving production and everyday activities of the local people in each country. According to initial statistics, the value of goods exchanged between Lao and Vietnamese localities in 1985 increased threefold over 1983; and the ratio of goods exchanged between localities went up from 34 percent of the total volume of goods exchanged between the two countries in 1983 to 54 percent in 1985.

It is worth noting that foreign trade relations between Vietnam and Laos also involve marketing coordination and the exchange of experience and information; and all of these activities have gradually been defined on the basis of planning coordination and dealing with the problems that arise in the spirit of the special relationship between two fraternal countries. Foreign trade relations between the SRV and the LPDR, far from simply being ordinary trade relations, also reflect the special pure, exemplary, and faithful relationship between the two countries.

To date, efforts to strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation in foreign trade have been discussed by the three countries at three foreign trade minister conferences. Minutes and agreements with ever more diverse, specific and realistic, contents -- such as the agreement signed in Phnom Penh in June 1984, the minutes of the August 1985 Vientiane conference, and most recently, the minutes of the Hanoi conference signed on 24 September 1986 -- have been adopted.

As an organization directly engaging in export-import activities with our Lao friends, we will do our best to contribute toward effectively realizing the commitments made at the conference of the three foreign trade ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and to fulfill our commitments under the export-import contracts in order to help strengthen and consolidate the all-round cooperation and special relationship between the two countries. As an immediate step, we are making urgent efforts to resolve difficulties and in particular, closely coordinating with the Truck Transport United Enterprise and various production sectors at home to fulfill at an early date the contracts already signed for 1986. On the other hand, we are also making intensive preparations for signing contracts aimed at carrying out the trade protocol already signed between the two countries for 1987.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

OW221557 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 22 -- A delegation of the Department of Heavy Industry and Power of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by P.I. Treschiakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization of Shakhalin Province, paid a visit to Vietnam from Nov. 13-22.

While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute to late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

They had working sessions with the Department of Industry of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and Mines and the General Department of Oil and Gas, toured several economic and cultural establishments.

On Nov. 21, the guests were received by Secretary of the Party CC Nguyen Lam. Also present at the reception was Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Yuriy Miakotnykh.

HA DONG-HANOI RAILWAY BUILT WITH USSR ASSISTANCE

BK221010 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 8 November, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held a ceremony at the Ha Dong (Ha Son Binh) railway station to open the 1,000-mm-gauge railroad to Hanoi terminal, a Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation project. Attending the ceremony were representatives from the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the units participating in the building project, and the people of Dong Anh, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, and Hoai Duc Districts through which the railroad runs, and many delegates of various sectors and central agencies in Hanoi.

Large numbers of cadres and specialists from the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi were also present at the ceremony.

At 1015, Comrade Doan Van Xe, deputy minister of communications and transportation and Comrade V.I. Velisco, the economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam, cut the inaugural ribbon. At 1030, the train pulled by locomotive D4H-455 departed from Ha Dong station to arrive safely at Hanoi terminal station via Van Dien station.

The railway project running on the Thang Long bridge comes under the northern Hanoi railway terminal area. It was established in accordance with national technical standard No 1 on a modern scale. It involved a huge amount of work such as using 3.5 million cubic meters of dirt for embankment and 350,000 cubic meters of ballast. The railroad is 97.6 km long in addition to 71.6 km of station rails and 1,085 meters of rails on bridges -- not including the Thang Long bridge. In the terminal area there are two repair stations for diesel locomotives and cars running on the 1,435mm-gauge railways, and five stations -- Bac Hong, Kim No, Phu Dien, Ha Dong, and Ngoc Hoi -- provided with semi-automatic signal equipment.

The Soviet Government sent teams of experts to help us design and build the project, and gave us technical materials. The project has thus far received from the Soviet Union 89.4 percent of materials and 94.31 percent of building equipment and assembly, including one factory to manufacture annually 230,000 cross ties.

According to plans, the project was to be built in several years. Efforts have been made to complete the project step by step and to put the project into the service of the national economy. As an immediate step, the dual 1,000mm-gauge and 1,435mm-gauge railways network is open in order to accelerate the building of the remaining parts of the project in combination with the transportation of goods.

Since late 1982, many forces have joined in the construction to include the member enterprises of the Joint Communications Corporation No 1, the Joint Communications Corporation No 2, the General Department of Railways, the Union of Thang Long Bridge Construction Enterprises, the Communications Design Institute, the Management Committee of Thang Long Bridge Project, the Hanoi Electric Wire Installation Company, the Water Distribution Company of the Building Ministry, and so on.

The railway runs through five suburban districts of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Tu Liem, Hoai Duc, Thanh Tri; many houses and gardens of the people; and many electric and communication projects. All localities and agencies involved helped clear the above obstacles promptly, enabling the project to be completed on schedule. Hundreds of thousands of metric tons of materials and technical equipment were imported by the foreign trade agency through Haiphong port and were then shipped promptly and safely to the project site by rail, river and road.

The project has been completed due to the contributions of the people, the design building, transportation, and supply units at all levels, and of the various central and local sectors.

Of the whole project, 50 percent of the embankment work, 92 percent of the total length of the main 1,000mm-gauge railways, 524m of steel bridge, hundreds of water drainage systems, and the signal communication networks of three stations have been far enough completed to put the 1,000mm-gauge railroad into operation to transport goods.

The 1,000mm-gauge railroad promptly put into operation along with the Thang Long bridge has helped increase the transportation capacity of the central national railways area. The remaining parts of the project will be completed in the coming years to serve as a base from which to transform and expand the Hanoi-Lao Cai, Hanoi-Haiphong, and Thong Nhut railway.

The opening of the 1,000mm-gauge railroad on the dual 1,000mm and 1,435mm-gauge rail lines marked the result of effective Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. This is a practical achievement to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and the sixth congress of our party.

NHAN DAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLY WORK

BK211359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 21 November editorial: "Material Supply Work"]

[Text] Material supply work plays a very important role in deciding the maintenance and development of production. In the process of turning out products, the factor of materials accounts for 70 percent of the work. Because the economy of our country is now in the initial stage of transition to socialism, material supply work holds an even more important strategic position.

In light of the party Central Committee resolutions and the Political Bureau decision on some issues concerning the economic viewpoints, material supply work has begun to improve in areas of supply management and business. More positive action has been taken to create more sources of materials for production. However, in general, all sectors and echelons have not adequately realized the role and position of material supply work and have not provided proper leadership and guidance for the supply work.

The planning task should be renovated. Balances have not been realistically established. Materials are still scattered and supplied through many intermediate levels. As a result, materials cannot reach users on a timely basis and in a uniform manner. More and more primary production installations must look for materials by themselves and spend more money, thus causing instability of prices.

A serious prevailing problem is that while producers are short of materials, materials change hands in the market as speculators profit from differences in prices. Authoritarianism, under-the-counter dealings and corruption still prevail in supply and transportation in an increasingly brazen and subtle manner. Many state-controlled materials such as gasoline, oil, metal, and spare parts are still found in the free market. These shortcomings and deficiencies must be overcome quickly in order to develop production and gradually stabilize the people's livelihood.

The most important measure in stabilizing and developing production is to perform satisfactorily the task of creating more sources of materials. This task must be taken care of not only by the central government but also by all sectors, localities, and units. First of all, we must export in order to import. In order to have goods for export and to fulfill the economic contracts with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, targeted investments should be concentrated in a uniform manner in some major areas in order to secure enough products for export. We must accelerate production and overfulfill the exports production plan in order to get more imported materials for production. This is the responsibility of all sectors, localities, and primary production installations.

We must emphasize the application of scientific and technical innovations to production in order to enhance productivity, quality and effectiveness. Moreover, we must be extremely thrifty in using materials properly for the right purpose and making full use of all scraps and discards. We must lower the norms for material use and mobilize all stockpiled materials for production.

Materials must be placed under close managerial control to avoid losses and to prevent private traders from dealing illegally in those materials placed under the unified state management control.

All localities and primary installations should be encouraged to cooperate with one another to seek locally available materials for production. All state-provided materials put into production must be scrupulously and clearly accounted for to show the economic results.

The timely circulation and supply of materials is also of decisive significance in accelerating the development of production. The materials placed under the unified state management control for distribution must be concentrated into the state hands and the supply task must be assumed by a general corporation of the trade involved to provide the supplies according to the state plan norms.

Materials must be sent directly to producers through the shortest route with the least expenses and must best serve production. The supply units must struggle to achieve the "five correct points" in the economic contracts.

At a time when most of our materials are imported, occasionally do not arrive on schedule, in a uniform manner, and in the right amount of required types, the supply task can be performed with difficulty in accordance with the "five correct points". Nevertheless, this is not a reason for doing sloppy work. On the contrary, it requires all units to develop even more dynamism and creativity, overcome all difficulties, coordinate with the foreign trade and transportation sectors, and do their utmost to fulfill the three major requirements: ship materials from the central level directly to producers, bypassing unnecessary intermediary levels and using only one circulation plan; meet production requirements on schedule; and observe state prescribed prices.

As an immediate step, we must revamp the supply network and make it more compact by streamlining junction terminals, reducing intermediary levels, and not establishing new organizations.

The transportation sector must contribute its decisive share in shipping materials to users' hands. At a time when the transport facilities of the central government still cannot meet all requirements, coordination must be made between the central and local governments to make full use of all facilities to full capacity and all-around trips, implementing the principle of giving the transportation fees to those units charged with transportation. Transportation units should establish norms for loading and unloading, limit bonuses to workers, and advance toward reducing all negative expenses for loading and unloading operations.

Implementing the Council of Ministers' directive on the management of material supply is to make a decisive contribution to renovating the management system in order to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, completely shift to socialist accounting and business, and oppose all negative manifestations such as stealing and slackening the managerial control of state materials. Although the various regulations and directives are not complete and have not been accepted as perfect, and are still being amended and perfected in the course of implementation, they remain urgent measures to be adopted by all sectors, echelons, and primary production units in order to create new changes in the material supply work in order to accelerate production and gradually stabilize the market, prices, money, and the people's livelihood.

DONG THAP HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK220418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] From 20 to 24 October, Dong Thap Province held its fourth party organization congress with the participation of 382 official delegates representing 7,500 party members. Over the past 5 years, the masses of all strata, party cadres and members, and soldiers in the province have united in the struggle to overcome difficulties caused by natural calamities and shortages of supplies and fuel and stepped up production, thereby continuously improving the province' socioeconomic situation and creating favorable conditions for development in the following years.

After spending much time discussing and assessing the outstanding shortcomings, the congress defined the orientations for socioeconomic development between now and the year 1990, which consist of mobilizing capital and supplies for and broadly applying science and technology to comprehensive agricultural production in order to bring rice production to 800,000 metric tons, averaging 600 kg of paddy per capita a year; upgrading the winter-spring rice crop to the annual main production season; setting up concentrated industrial crop areas to plant such crops as soybeans, mung beans, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, and sugarcane; doubling the ratio of short-term industrial crops over 1985; transforming areas planted in fruit trees having economic value to export items such as coconuts and bananas; planting mangroves on an additional 10,000 hectares in the acid-soil area already earmarked for this purpose; allocating lands and mangroves to production collectives and intercollectives for production and management purposes; consolidating state farms into agricultural-forestry-fishery-processing industry units to tap the potentials of the Plain of Reeds; perfecting the network of livestock breeder, feed, and veterinary medicine stations;; adopting investment and pricing policies designed to stimulate cattle and fowl breeding and especially hog breeding in the the family and collectivized sectors in order to bring the total number of hogs to 200,000 and that of water buffaloes and cows to 46,000; reorganizing the raising, fishing, and processing of marine products; encouraging the raising of lobsters in order to turn out 500-600 metric tons of unprocessed lobsters; concentrating efforts on consolidating and developing the engineering, communication and transportation, postal, and electricity sectors; rapidly building facilities for producing construction materials and processing agricultural, forestry, marine products; increasing the value of industrial and artisan and handicrafts products to 150 million dong, double the present amount; paying attention to building medium- and small-size hydroelectrical projects to ensure enough water for planting 2 rice crops, industrial crops, and mangroves; repairing and rebuilding a total of 6,590 classrooms and 145 dispensaries and maternity homes totaling 3,360 beds to eliminate the need to hold 3 or 4 classes a day and protect the people's health; continuing to invest in and build material bases for production collectives; and perfecting the system of product contracts, expanding the various branches and trades, and setting up industrial-agricultural-commercial-credit models to create conditions for developing production and business, contributing to capital accumulation, increasing the income of

both the collectives and their members, building a new countryside, and firmly maintaining local political security.

Resolute efforts will be made to do away with bureaucratic centralism, officialism, and state subsidies; ensure the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business; rapidly remove the restrictions placed on planning, supply and raw material distribution, and capital funding; renovate supervisory work from the provincial level to the grass roots; constantly consolidate the party committee echelons; strengthen the administrative apparatus, economic organs, mass organizations, and the public security and armed forces; select qualified and capable young and female cadres having professional skills and scientific-technical knowledge for appointment to leading organs; and struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism, pessimism, and the lack of discipline within the party as well as in socioeconomic management.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 46 full members and 13 alternate members and nominated a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress. The new executive committee has an average age of 45, nearly 8 years younger than the previous one. The percentage of female committee members is almost double that of the previous committee.

HANOI NOTES GRAIN PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES

BK180952 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Report" by radio correspondent on grain production in Son La and Lai Chau Provinces]

[Excerpt] Dear friends: In general, grain production in the two northwestern provinces over the past 5 years has undergone some changes. In 1985, Lai Chau attained 145,000 metric tons and Son La 155,000 metric tons. The average rate of increase in grain production in these two provinces was more than 7 percent. The average per capita grain distribution of Lai Chau was 360 kg and Son La 270 kg. The quantity of grain supplied by the central government also reduced sharply, in Lai Chau for example, from 7,000 metric tons in 1976-80 to 3,500 metric tons in 1981-85.

These efforts by Lai Chau and Son La have minimized difficulties for the state and contributed significantly to solving the problem of rear service on the spot and improving the fighting strength of the local armed forces. Moreover, the increase in grain production has served as a basis for this region to develop its three strong positions -- afforestation, industrial crop cultivation, and animal husbandry.

For example, in 1985 the number of hogs in Lai Chau reached 130,000 head -- the largest number ever recorded -- and Son La 240,000 head. The number of buffalo and cattle also developed vigorously. In Son La alone, the number of these animals in 1985 increased to 70,000-80,000 head. Meanwhile, some areas concentrated on industrial crops -- such as tea in Tam Duong District, special-product plants in Muong Lay District, and precious medical plants and seed pepper in Sinh Ho and Phong Tho Districts, Lai Chau Province; and special-product plants in Song Ma District and tea in Moc Chau, Kim Chung, and Mai Son Districts, Son La Province.

However, some of the views discussed at the recent Lai Chau and Son La provincial party organization congresses have revealed many shortcomings in grain production in the northwestern region during the recent years, both in terms of acreage and productivity. Agricultural production still relied mainly on its self-supplied and self-sufficient economy.

According to statistics compared with the 1976-80 5-year period, Lai Chau's grain productivity in the 1981-85 period dropped by 0.37 percent, with the productivity of subsidiary crops alone being reduced by 0.92 percent, while Son La's subsidiary crop yield in terms of paddy decreased by 20,000 metric tons. On the contrary, the cultivated area on slopes has expanded too fast. In 1985, the cultivated area on slopes in Lai Chau expanded to 230,000 hectares -- a three-fold increase over 1980 -- while the cultivated area in the lowlands expanded by less than 230 hectares. In 1975, the slash-burn and upland area in Son La was 7,000 hectares. However, by 1980, this area had expanded to 40,000 hectares. The excessive expansion of the slash-burn and upland area at a time when the rice yield on lowland fields has not increased noticeably or evenly -- due to a failure to practice intensive cultivation -- not only destabilized the grain output but also constituted an extremely important problem, that is, the inability to preserve forests. [passage omitted]

HO CHI MINH PORT SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY

OW200947 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20 -- A new day is dawning at Saigon harbor. Among 18 ships anchored at 12 wharves waiting for loading or unloading, several freighters bearing Vietnamese ensigns stand near ocean-liners flying foreign flags. Huge cranes line up the wharves, handling goods between the freighters and the waiting trucks. The lively atmosphere and zealous work at the port from early morning till late night have impressed many visitors with the developments of Ho Chi Minh's economy. Every year, the port witnesses the import and export of millions of tonnes of goods including products of the engineering, petrochemical, commodity and processing industries.

The city's industry has constantly developed over the past years. Many industrial establishments including steel rolling mills, machine tools enterprises, food and foodstuff processing establishments, textile mills, rubber and oil processing factories, chemical works, and ship-yards have been built.

Its textile industry has annually produced more than one hundred million metres of fabrics of different kinds. The city has turned out more than 50 million pairs of shoe uppers for export a year. It processed food and foodstuffs ranging from frozen seafoods, canned fruits and [word indistinct] to vegetable oil which have been highly appreciated by foreign customers.

In a not distant future, with special attention given to the development of electronic industry, petro-chemical industry, bio-industry and basic chemistry, Ho Chi Minh City will keep abreast with the production and living tempo of major industrial centres in the world.

The siren of an ocean-liner which is about to dock at the port is blowing. The ship carrying the Panamanian flag is steered by the tugboat CSG 240 led by navigator labour hero Ton Tho Khuong. The boat was awarded the title "hero unit" by the State Council recently for its outstanding achievements in the navigation work.

Great efforts are being made to expand the harbor and build two new wharves to facilitate the exportation of vegetables and fruit, and other goods produced by the city and surrounding areas.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN LAUDS AQUINO ACTION AGAINST ENRILE

BK240658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has given his backing to the Philippine president, Mrs Aquino, in her dispute with the country's defense minister. Mr. Hayden said President Aquino had no alternative but to sack Mr Enrile following an abortive coup attempt at the weekend.

[Begin Tony Hill recording] Mr Hayden said the sacking of Mr Enrile was the sort of decisive action that was needed. The effectiveness of the Aquino government had already deteriorated markedly, and if Mr Enrile had not been removed, it would have deteriorated further making a success of the government a matter for speculation.

Mr Hayden said to prevent more destabilization, the armed forces chief, General Ramos, had to hold the military together with firm discipline and maintain an accountability to civilian authority. However, only time would tell how successful the Aquino government would be.

The foreign minister said President Aquino still faced many problems. The economy was in a mess, poverty and hunger led to dissatisfaction, and entrenched interests that had done well under the corrupt regime of former President Marcos still control some large areas in the provinces. [end recording]

CAR BOMB BLAST DAMAGES TURKISH CONSULATE

BK230320 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The remains of a human body have been found where a car bomb exploded beneath the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne. Police believe the person killed was standing outside the car, possibly shortly after planting the bomb which severely damaged the consulate in the suburb of South Yarra. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the car bomb blast in which a woman inside the building was slightly injured. Police say the early morning blast was larger than the car bomb explosion outside the Russell Street police headquarters in Melbourne earlier this year. One person, a policewoman, was killed in that blast which injured more than 20 other people. A Radio Australia reporter in Melbourne, Pat Connelly, has more on today's bombing.

[Begin recording] The assistant commissioner on crime matters, Mr Paul (Delanis), says the bomb was much bigger than the one that exploded outside the Russell Street police headquarters 8 months ago. He says today's bomb scattered the human remains so widely that identification will take quite some time. He says the car in which it was planted was damaged much worse than the one in Russell Street. The consulate office, on the lowest of five stories in the Caroline Street building, was unoccupied but a young woman studying on the third floor suffered cuts. A task force headed by Detective Inspector (Darrell Clark), who lead the investigation into the Russell Street bombing, is already probing today's blast. [end recording]

Police and firemen are still trying to assess the damage caused by the bomb blast. The fire brigade says windows in about 20 surrounding shops and restaurants were blown in, causing some damage inside the shops. They say the entire floor which houses the consulate appears to have been destroyed.

Police, forensic, and bomb experts are continuing to search for any unexploded material in the building and on the street. The building also houses a number of other offices, including solicitor's rooms and an artist's studio.

The Turkish ambassador in Canberra, Mr Sahinbas, says he doubts that the bomb was aimed at the consulate and could have been directed at one of the other tenants in the building. He says the consulate occupies only one of the five floors in the building and the blast could have been intended for any of the other tenants. Mr Sahinbas says today is not a significant one in the Turkish national calendar and he sees no reason why the consulate would have been singled out.

During the 1970's and early 1980's, Armenian groups seeking to retaliate for Turkish injustices to Armenians since 1915 killed more than 30 Turkish diplomats in Europe and North America. In December 1980, the Turkish consul general in Sydney, Mr Sirak Ariyak, and his bodyguard were shot dead by gunmen who escaped. The Justice Commandoes of the Armenian Genocide later claimed responsibility for the killings. The group said it is responsible for the deaths of about a dozen Turkish officials.

Group Claims Responsibility

BK230202 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Sydney, Nov 213 (AFP) -- An organisation calling itself the "Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front" claimed responsibility for a bomb attack early Sunday on the Turkish consulate in Melbourne.

The claim was made in a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS office here in which the caller said "there will be more attacks by the Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian front."

The caller read a statement listing a number of grievances against Turkey including the creation of a Turkish republic in Cyprus.

A huge explosion extensively damaged a five-storey building housing the Turkish Consulate here early Sunday morning, causing minor injuries to a woman on the third floor.

Fire officers said the source of the blast, which occurred shortly after 2 a.m., appeared to have been in a car parked on the ground floor of the building.

The Turkish consulate is located on the first floor of the office building about four kilometres (3.2 miles) from the centre of Melbourne.

Melbourne's chief fire officer Laurie Lavell said the blast had wrecked the consulate.

Police Investigate

BK240924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] People investigating the bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Melbourne have released details of the car used to carry the explosives. The car was purchased in a private sale about 14 hours before the blast in which one person died and another was slightly injured.

Police estimated the bomb, which exploded in the basement car park of the 5-story building containing the consulate, weighed about 4 kg.

More from Radio Australia's police reporter in Melbourne, (Jill Atkins):

[Begin recording] (Atkins) Police say the white 1973 Holden Torana was bought by two 35-year-old men for a few hundred dollars cash at midday on Saturday. Descriptions of the two men have been provided but police will only say that they are of southern European origin. They say the identities of the men are not known as purchase papers for the vehicles were not completed at the time of the sale. Police were able to trace the car by its engine number which was found amongst the blast debris.

Chief Superintendent (Kevin Holliday) says it is too early to tell if the man killed in yesterday's blast was one of the two men who bought the car, but police are still working on the theory that the man died when the bomb went off prematurely.

(Holliday) Well, we suspect that perhaps the detonation took place while the person was manipulating it. It's just speculation at this stage. [end recording]

Hayden Condemns Bombing

BK240759 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Police investigating the bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Melbourne say they have an important lead into the identity of the bombers. They say details will not be revealed until later today as the specially appointed task force continues investigations into the explosion. One person died and another was slightly injured in what police estimate as a 4 kg bomb exploded in the basement car park of the 5-story building.

The remains of a man, possibly the bomber, was found nearby and the building and adjacent shops were extensively damaged. Police investigating the explosion say the information gathered on the car involved has left them with an open mind as to whether the consulate was the intended target. However, another spokesman said the other four floors of the building were occupied by only small businesses.

In Canberra, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said all information on terror groups would be made available to police carrying out the investigations. (Will Askins) reports:

[Begin (Askins) recording] A group calling itself the Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front has claimed responsibility for the attack, but Mr Hayden says the Foreign Affairs Department has no knowledge of the organization. He says federal government ministers would soon consider a detailed report on the explosion and they had reviewed security procedures particularly for foreign representatives in Australia. Mr Hayden said Australia would not tolerate acts of terrorism, and he condemned in the strongest term those responsible for the car bomb explosion. [end recording]

FIRST INTELLIGENCE INSPECTOR GENERAL APPOINTED

BK210723 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The federal government has appointed Australia's first inspector general of intelligence and security. Mr (Neil McKennas), a former journalist and deputy secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, has been appointed to the watchdog role over Australia's intelligence and security agencies.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the inspector general will occupy a pivotal position in ensuring the accountability of the various agencies. He said Mr (McKennis) will assist ministers in ensuring the agencies acted with legality and propriety and that they respected human rights.

Radio Australia's national affairs correspondent, Tony Hill, says the inspector general will have the widest powers over the Australian Security Intelligence Organization [ASIO]. He also will be able to conduct inquiries as a result of complaints from members of the public, at the request of a minister, or at his own initiative.

The creation of the Office of the Inspector General of Intelligence and Security follows a recommendation in the Hope Royal Commission reports on the intelligence and security agencies.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS CRITICIZED

BK240806 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Wingti, has described as outrageous last week's violent demonstrations after the death of former deputy prime minister, Sir Iambakey Okuk. Mr Wingti says the Australian media aggravated the situation.

In a prepared statement, Mr Wingti said that the period of mourning for Sir Iambakey was marred by some outrageous incidents of lawlessness. The prime minister said the violence by a minority of people has brought shame to the nation and damaged Papua New Guinea's image abroad.

Mr Wingti said he was concerned at what he described as very biased and sensational news reporting by the Australian media, particularly the television coverage by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC].

Radio Australia is the overseas service of the ABC.

AQUINO ACCEPTS ENRILE RESIGNATION: NAMES ILETO

WA230746 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino on Sunday announced that she had fired Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. In a televised address after an emergency cabinet meeting that followed an alleged coup attempt, Mrs. Aquino said she told her entire cabinet to tender their resignations and that she was accepting Mr. Enrile's.

She appointed Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ilete, a retired general, defense minister. Mrs. Aquino also gave a stern warning to communist rebels to heed her November 30 deadline for a ceasefire to be forged.

Aquino Statement

HK230746 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0730 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Statement by President Corazon Aquino -- location not given -- broadcast live -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... As indecision. This cannot continue. It is clear that the extreme left has no interest in the peace we have continually offered. I have therefore given the government negotiating panel until the end of the month to produce a cease-fire or terminate all further negotiations.

This morning I summoned the cabinet to a special meeting. I have directed all cabinet members to give me their resignations. Those who do not do so we shall nonetheless consider resigned. Almost all have tendered their resignations. I am expecting the remaining few to do so before the end of the day. This will give the government a chance to start all over again.

I have accepted the resignation of Minister Enrile, and have appointed Deputy Minister Rafael Ilete to be the new defense minister. Ilete comes well recommended, with a distinguished military and diplomatic record. I shall be asking for the other resignations in the next few days.

We need a fresh start. The chief of staff, General Ramos, has taken preventive measures against the recklessness of some elements in the military. I hereby give notice to all those who may be inclined to exploit the present situation that the sternest measure will be taken against them, if they try.

I have appealed again and again to all sectors in our society of our country to unite in the protection of our democracy and in the reconstruction of our country in the same spirit in which we won liberation. Let us work as one for the preservation of our freedom and the progress of our nation.

[Following in Tagalog] I am calling on all of you, my dear countrymen, let us continue helping each other taking care of our freedom. Thank you very much.

Cabinet Ministers Resign

HK230924 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at Luneta Grandstand at gathering to mark opening of Manila eucharistic year -- live]

[Text] Your Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, Your Eminence Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, bishops of the Philippines, members of the clergy, my beloved countrymen: Good afternoon to all of you. [applause]

I think that our prayers are being answered because we have been able to conduct a peaceful undertaking this afternoon. I have announced on television that all of my cabinet ministers resigned. They tendered their letters of resignation. [applause and cries] I accepted the resignation of Minister Enrile [applause] and our new minister of defense is Rafael Ilete [more applause].

I will undertake more changes in our government, and I will announce them in the next few days. Now I ask you to continue our prayers, to continue helping one another. We need to unite. I said this very often. Let us forget our differences. It is urgent that we help each other because our country faces enormous problems. However, I believe that with the help from each one of us, we will succeed. What is needed is our unity and to continue loving each other. This is what God asks of us and what our country asks of us. Many thanks. [applause]

Let us continue helping each other in peaceful way. Good afternoon to all. [applause]

AQUINO WORKING ON COMPOSITION OF NEW CABINET

OW240453 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to an NHK news coverage team in Manila, President Aquino began working to form her second cabinet this morning. She took a major step to reform her leadership yesterday for the first time since she took power in February; she dismissed Defense Minister Enrile and effected the total resignation of her first cabinet.

Since 0900 President Aquino has been working to form a new cabinet together with close aids, including spokesman [Teodoro] Benigno and former cabinet members. What to do with the eight ministers of the so-called leftist group, including Executive Secretary Arroyo and Labor and Employment Minister Sanchez, is the focal point in the formulation of the new cabinet. Mr. Enrile, who was purged in a political change of government yesterday, has long asked for the dismissal of these eight ministers.

No decision has yet been reached on members of the new cabinet except Mr Ilete, former deputy defense minister, who was promoted to succeed Mr Enrile as defense minister.

On the other hand, the atmosphere at Camp Aguinaldo has now been restored to normal. A tense situation once prevailed around the base when a rumor circulated yesterday afternoon that soldiers loyal to Mr Enrile were making unusual movements.

Under these circumstances, new Defense Minister Ilete held a press conference at the Defense Ministry in Camp Aguinaldo. He appealed to the people to be at ease, saying that all national military forces are now under the control of Chief of Staff Ramos.

'I WAS NOT FIRED,' ENRILE TELLS ROME PAPER

AU241224 Rome ANSA in English 1210 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 24 -- "I was not fired. I brought the government down in order to obtain a clarification" on the nation's direction outgoing Philippine Defence Minister Juan "Johnny" Ponce Enrile told the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO in a telephone interview from his Manila residence. "For weeks" Enrile continued, "I have been seeking a clarification and if the government's downfall was needed to achieve this, then so be it."

Enrile went on to claim that "I have never intended to overthrow (Philippine President) Cory Aquino. My protests, as well as those of high military officials and political figures, was based on concern that our nation would fall into communist hands."

The former defence minister then affirmed that his relations with Aquino continued to be "very friendly" and that during recent meetings with her "several pacts" had been made. "If these pacts are respected" Enrile concluded, "I will be the first to rejoice. If not, then anything could happen. But the communists should not fool themselves: The Philippines will never become red."

MINISTER ONGPIN COMMENTS ON CABINET REVAMP

HK240826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said here Monday that he was surprised President Corazon Aquino waited so long to sack her controversial defence minister and reshuffle her cabinet. "I have always wondered myself why it took so long" to remove Mr Enrile, reshuffle the cabinet and take a strong line on the communist insurgency, Mr Ongpin told the Foreign Correspondents Association here.

He also said that the call to reshuffle the cabinet had come from Mrs Aquino, and that he hoped she would go ahead with a sweeping revamp. "There are certain inefficiencies in the way that some of the ministries are being run and it is a good time to make the changes," Mr Ongpin said.

Giving details of Sunday's cabinet meeting, Mr Ongpin said it had begun with the presentation of a report from General Fidel Ramos, after which the Armed Forces chief personally gave a briefing. He denied that there had been any deal struck between Gen Ramos and Mrs Aquino under which Gen Ramos agreed to break with Mr Enrile in return for a cabinet revamp and a harder line on the communists.

He refused to give details on what other ministers might be replaced, but said that he understood the president had already decided on some ministers she wanted to remove, and was considering others.

A final decision would be made within a few days, Mr Ongpin said, but Mrs Aquino had pledged to tell cabinet ministers individually that their resignations had been accepted before making any public announcement.

Mr Ongpin also said that there had been some difference of opinion within the cabinet when the matter was discussed Sunday as to how sweeping the changes should be. He was among those who favoured sweeping changes, but others wanted a less comprehensive revamp, he said.

Mr Ongpin gave details of Sunday's emergency cabinet meeting following an alleged coup plot involving Mr Enrile.

He said Mrs Aquino asked all ministers present to write out their resignations, and that Mr Enrile had not been invited to the meeting. Asked why Mr Enrile was not invited, Mr Ongpin said it was clear that his position was to be discussed and that this might be embarrassing for him.

Mrs Aquino had said that her meeting with Mr Enrile later in the day, when he was told of the resignation request, was "the best meeting they had ever had," because they were "on the same wavelength."

Mr Ongpin said he believed that Mr Enrile's departure had brought stability to the political situation.

Asked about continuing problems such as the communist insurgency, Mr Ongpin said that the resolution of a lot of these issues depended on a "close working relationship" between Mrs Aquino and the Defense Ministry.

He refused to comment on whether there had been a personality clash or if the problems were based on ideological differences, saying "it's water under the bridge."

The key factor in maintaining stability in the future would be a planned plebiscite on a new constitution in February, on which Mrs Aquino is staking the legitimacy of her rule, Mr Ongpin said. "She will win hands down," he predicted.

On the cabinet meeting, he said there had been no mention beforehand that the cabinet would be asked to resign. "All we knew was that we were called to an eight o'clock meeting to discuss the events of the prior evening."

After Gen Ramos gave his briefing, the cabinet was called on to make a decision as to whether they could continue to tolerate a situation with coup rumours virtually every week. "The president said basically... that the situation had become intolerable, and she wanted to discuss with the cabinet what should be done about it, and then the discussion proceeded from there."

"But I think at some point in time she made it very clear that she wanted the cabinet revamped, that she wanted first of all" the resignation of Mr Enrile but also a revamp of other posts.

NDF STATEMENT 'WELCOMES' ENRILE'S DEPARTURE

OW231239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 23 Nov 86

[By Oliver Tevew]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 23 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino blunted another attempt to overthrow her government, sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, asked her cabinet ministers to resign and set [a] deadline for the peace talks with communist-led insurgents in a move to demonstrate she is in command. [passage omitted] The resignation of cabinet ministers leaves Aquino with a clean state to put new faces in the government, a move apparently made in response to "recommendations" by Ramos in behalf of the armed forces. [passage omitted] Aquino's tough statement in setting a deadline for the peace talks with the underground left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), is also another concession to Ramos who, like Enrile, has questioned the sincerity of the rebels. [passage omitted]

The NDF in a statement signed by rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said it "welcomes the departure" of Enrile from the cabinet but found it "unfortunate" that Aquino blamed the insurgents for delays in reaching a temporary ceasefire agreement. "We are gravely concerned that President Aquino's harsh words do indeed reflect the unyielding militarist pressure on her to abandon the peace process and inflict all-out war on the revolutionary forces and the people," the NDF said. The NDF said the political crisis "is being exploited by U.S. imperialism" [and] identified Ramos and Ileta as "well-known for their consistency and rabidness in supporting and implementing U.S. schemes in our country." [passage omitted]

REGIONAL REACTIONS TO AQUINO DECISIONS NOTED

HK240751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Undated, Nov 24 (AFP) [no place-name as received] -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino's sacking of her defense minister and the rest of her cabinet brought a cautious welcome Monday from other countries in the region, but many warned that she still faced daunting tasks. In Australia, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Monday that his government fully backed moves by Mrs Aquino to bring stable government to her country and supported her efforts to implement economic, social and political reforms. The Australian Government had been concerned at reports over recent weeks of various attempts to destabilise the Aquino Administration, he said in a press statement. He said he shared Mrs Aquino's hope that there would be a positive response to her appeal to all sectors in the Philippines to unite in the protection of democracy and in the reconstruction of the country.

In China, the PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a front-page report of the Manila events that omitted any mention of Mrs Aquino's stated determination to take a harder line towards the communist insurgency. Neither the PEOPLE'S DAILY nor any other publication ran commentaries on the situation in the Philippines and officials at the Foreign Ministry accepted a question about developments there without comment. Analysts said omission of Mrs Aquino's stiffening attitude towards the insurgency reflected official sensitivity about China's ideologically-awkward position as a communist country enjoying warm ties with a government fighting local communists.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said his government would closely watch political developments in the Philippines, but told reporters Sunday: "I think we should be better informed of the political situation there before deciding on how to cope with the latest development."

Foreign Ministry sources, meanwhile, said Japan hoped that the new cabinet to be formed soon would be firmly united under the leadership of Mrs Aquino.

In Indonesia, the leading daily KOMPAS, said in an editorial that in sacking Mr Enrile, Mrs Aquino had made a choice that would be important in strengthening her government to meet the serious challenges ahead. The newspaper said Mr Enrile's opposition to Mrs Aquino had made the Manila Government "lame."

In Malaysia, the pro-government NEW STRAITS TIMES Monday said that the timely and crucial support from military chief Fidel Ramos had strengthened Mrs Aquino's position. "Mrs Aquino needs all the support to tackle such daunting tasks as restoring political stability and democracy, revitalising the national economy, eradicating poverty amongst the masses, and coming to grips with a fast-growing and threatening communist insurgency," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The paper said that the Philippine Armed Forces chief, a West Point-trained general known to command the loyalty of the majority in the military, had shown again that he was prepared to act when necessary. "Mr Ramos' support for the president has no doubt enhanced his status and influence," the newspaper said.

The editorial said that Mr Enrile had been more than a thorn in the flesh, closely associated as he was with a group of colonels who should have known that military coups really belong to history. "Mr Enrile has emerged as a potentially powerful rival to Mrs Aquino but it is still too early to say whether his resignation has signalled the end of a power struggle in Manila," the newspaper said.

In Singapore, the LIANHE WANBAO newspaper carried an editorial Sunday evening recalling events of recent weeks, including the assassination of labor leader Rolando Olalia, a bomb blast in a Manila department store and Gen. Ramos' public call for removal of incompetent ministers. "Will Aquino's democracy be able to withstand another major upheaval?" the newspaper asked.

In Thailand, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanavirat said the ministry was still considering the Manila events and would issue a statement Tuesday.

"It had to happen," was the English-language newspaper THE NATION's reaction to Mrs Aquino's sacking of her Defense Minister. "Enrile had to go and if Mrs Aquino has to be faulted it is that she allowed him a free rein for too long," the newspaper said.

"Apart from the strong indications of an Enrile-backed coup, Mrs Aquino's tough action demanding the resignation of the entire cabinet -- obviously spurred on by Ramos -- was the result of three political assassinations within 11 days," it continued.

The English-language BANGKOK POST, considered close to the government, wrote in an editorial that "although it might be premature, a sigh of relief seems the only reaction to what has unfolded in Manila.

"President Corazon Aquino has shown that she is up to the job, as dramatic as it has become of late."

The POST added: "At this early stage she would appear to have bested her erstwhile opponents."

ILETO MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES REFORM GROUP

HK240531 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
24 Nov 86

[Text] Newly appointed Defense Minister Rafael Ileta held his first news conference early last night at Camp Aguinaldo. Ileta called the news conference after meeting with the commanders of the major services of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines and with Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. He gave the assurance that the crisis brought about by the resignation of Enrile has been defused. Ileta thanked President Aquino for the confidence she has shown in appointing him to the Ministry of National Defense and he vowed to do the best he can to unite all functions of the military.

Colonel Gringo Honasan, head of the security group of former Minister Enrile last night made a courtesy call on the new defense minister. Honasan was accompanied by 20 other members of the "Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]," including Lieutenant Colonel Ed Kapunan and Navy Captain Rex Robles. In a brief interview after their courtesy call, Honasan said they all agreed on the call of the new minister for unity in the military.

For his part, Ileta described his meeting with the RAM people as pleasant. He also disclosed last night that an informal investigation is being conducted on the rumored coup d'etat. He said the probe, which he referred to as an intelligence operation, will determine if there is really a need for a formal investigation.

ILETO TO ASSESS PLANS; DEFENSE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

HK240721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] New Defense Minister Rafael Ileta said today that he would need a few days to assess the insurgency situation before announcing his policies. In an interview in his office at Camp Aguinaldo, Ileta said that at present he is not yet ready to announce his plans, but that he would study the situation carefully.

Meanwhile, Mario Espina, assistant secretary for installations and logistics of the Defense Ministry, presented his letter of resignation to Minister Ileta this morning. Espina is the first ministry official to resign following the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

DEFENSE MINISTER ILETO'S CAREER PROFILED

HK231138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 23 Nov 86

[By Mynardo MacAraig]

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP) -- New Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileta, 66, who was appointed by President Corazon Aquino Sunday after she sacked Juan Ponce Enrile, boasts a sterling record in military service and diplomacy.

The retired major general, like Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, is a product of the U.S. West Point Academy. After graduating in 1943, he saw action against Japan in New Guinea and the Philippines with the Alamo Scout Rangers.

He joined the Philippine Army in 1950, choosing to remain in the U.S. Scout Rangers immediately after the war and the U.S. grant of Philippine independence in 1946. Over the next five years, Mr. Ileta organized and commanded the Philippine Scout Rangers, the commando unit of the Army. The rangers were at the vanguard of the successful government campaign against communist insurgents in the central plains of Luzon.

Despite his military duties, he earned a law degree from the University of Manila in 1953.

Mr. Ileta joined the diplomatic circle in 1955, serving first as military attache to Saigon and Laos before returning to the military to serve first as deputy chief of staff then vice chief of staff -- the second highest position in the military -- from 1967 to 1978.

It was while he was deputy chief of staff that President Ferdinand Marcos consulted him about the possibility of declaring martial law. He argued against it, but Mr. Marcos ignored his objections and declared martial law in 1972.

Like other generals who opposed martial law, he was sent out of the country as an ambassador, first to Iran, then to Thailand from 1975 to 1986.

After Mr. Marcos was overthrown in a largely peaceful revolt in February, he was appointed deputy defense minister by President Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Ileta is widely regarded here as a staunch anti-communist and pro-American figure, and unlike the vocal Mr. Enrile, he has kept a low profile since returning from Bangkok.

RAMOS DENIES CRITICISM OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK211139 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0949 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] We have a clarification today from the armed forces regarding reports that General Ramos allegedly criticized the Aquino government on its insurgency policy. According to reports, Ramos claimed that the Aquino government's peace and reconciliation policies failed. This matter was clarified by General Ramos and relayed by Captain Anselmo Cabingan of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Public Information Office. Here is the report.

[Begin Cabingan recording in English] I deny saying that the leadership of President Aquino has failed in its reconciliation and peace efforts with the CPP-NPA or words to that effect. I only said that statistics showed a greater number of communist rebel returnees were recorded in 1985 as compared to 1986, or up to November 15, 1986.

The purging of left-leaning cabinet members is not among the recommendations of senior AFP generals and myself. Our recommendation was for the immediate replacement of cabinet officials who have not performed adequately, especially in putting into operation in the field the mechanisms for efficient government performance. We have refrained from any recommendation regarding the reconvening of the defunct Batasan or the immediate holding of presidential and vice presidential elections.

I did say that the insurgents have adopted a harder line against the government, that the insurgents have continued to show their insincerity towards the president's and the government's peace initiatives by way of continued attacks on town halls and police stations, assassination of local officials, and the imposition of "revolutionary progressive taxes" not only in large business enterprises but also on the small people. I also said that the New Armed Forces of the Philippines' campaign or campaign plan improves on that of the previous administration by adopting reconciliation as the third component of its strategy in addition to security and development. Signed: General Ramos. [end recording]

That was the statement read this afternoon by Captain Cabingan of the AFP Public Information Office.

GENERAL SAYS 'MINI-COUP' ATTEMPT 'CRUSHED'

HK230314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Bacolod. Philippines, Nov 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has crushed an attempt by a military faction to convene the defunct National Assembly and install Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as acting President, a military official said here Sunday.

Brigadier General Domingo Rio, a military commander in the central Philippines, said Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos called him at 2 a.m. local time (1800 GMT Saturday) and informed him of a plot by a segment of the military to "reconvene the Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) and install Minister Enrile as acting President."

The general, who described the attempt as a "mini-coup," told a radio station in an interview that the armed forces has "managed to preserve our unity and take orders only" from Gen. Ramos.

According to the plan, Brig. Gen. Rio said, former MP's loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos were also to convene at the National Assembly building and reclaim their positions, which they lost when Mrs. Aquino abolished the legislature in March.

It was not immediately known if Mrs. Enrile was aware of the plot.

(In Manila, Gen. Ramos was meeting with Mrs. Aquino and members of her cabinet as military contingents guarded key government and communications facilities including the legislative building.

(Eyewitnesses said Mr. Enrile and Vice President Salvador Laurel were not among those who entered the presidential palace which was barred to reporters Sunday, both officials were unavailable for comment.

(The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Brigadier General Romulo Querubin as saying in the central city of Cebu near Bacolod that there had been an abortive attempt to take over civilian government control.

(Brig. Gen. Querubin declared that his command was behind the Aquino government and appealed to people to stay calm, PNA said.

(He was quoted as saying that reports of the attempt were relayed to him by higher military headquarters.)

More on Coup Attempt

HK240905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 24 Nov 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Infiltrators in a rebel military clique tipped off President Corazon Aquino's government about an impending coup and allowed her to quash the attempt before it began, her spokesman said Monday. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno also told reporters that "between two to four" cabinet members apart from former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were to be replaced by the weekend, but declined to name names. [passage omitted]

"I want to emphasize that that coup never got off the ground. It was squelched from the very beginning. It was checkmated," Mr. Benigno said. "It was detected from the very outset because they were also heavily infiltrated."

Mr. Benigno said the class of 1971 of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA), the vanguard of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), the pro-Enrile clique, was "no longer as solid and compact as it used to be."

"It has sort of become very loose and many parts of it as a matter of fact had been cracked up already," he added.

Mr. Benigno took pains to stress that the plot was the handiwork of a clique of officers detailed at the Defence Ministry, and indicated that both Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile were relieved at the outcome of the situation.

He said a 16-minute private meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile, who helped install her to power in February but became her critic and rival, was cordial, and indicated that Mrs. Aquino wanted him to "save face" by resigning.

He avoided linking Mr. Enrile to the plot, saying it was up to the new Defence Minister, retired Major General Rafael Ilete, to conduct any probe. "That I am not sure of, what his role was," he said. "I do not have a definitive account of what actually happened."

Pressed later, he said the plot called for occupying on Sunday morning the building of the defunct National Assembly, dominated by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos's party until Mrs. Aquino abolished the assembly in March.

A total of 180 people including members of RAM, an estimated 700-strong group that helped topple Mr. Marcos, and Marcos allies met Saturday at an Enrile ally's home in preparation for the coup, the spokesman said.

Once convened, the assembly would install former speaker Nicanor Yniguez, a key Marcos ally, as acting president according to the 1973 constitution abolished by Mrs. Aquino along with the assembly in March, he added.

One option of the group was to proclaim support for Mrs. Aquino as a "ploy" in their bid to seize power, Mr. Benigno said, but he did not state what further steps were to be taken along this line.

A general in the central islands, who confirmed the plot had said Sunday that the ultimate goal was to install Mr. Enrile as the country's leader.

Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) Party Monday again denied any link to the alleged plot. [passage omitted]

PRO-AQUINO MUSLIM KILLED; TROOPS ON 'RED ALERT'

HK230044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] A Philippine Muslim leader was shot dead last night after publicly endorsing President Corazon Aquino's proposed constitution, as new rumors of an impending coup swept Manila and troops guarded television stations. Troops at military headquarters said they were poised on super red alert, and television stations which normally shut at midnight kept broadcasting old movies and sports programs well into the early morning hours. Employees of the stations said they were under instructions to continue broadcasting, but refused to say where the orders came from or why there were given.

Small groups of soldiers guarded the television stations. The presidential palace at 0300 had only a few soldiers in front of it and in the street leading to Mrs Aquino's residence.

Government officials said that President Aquino had been informed both of the murder of Ulbert Ulama Tugung, chairman of the autonomous Muslim region in the southern Philippines, and of the coup rumors. They said that armed forces chief Fidel Ramos had called a meeting for today, but gave no further details.

Meantime several thousand soldiers and civilians demonstrated yesterday in the central and southern Philippines to press demands that President Corazon Aquino make changes in the government. About 3,000 soldiers, joined by at least 2,000 civilian sympathizers, staged rallies in military camps in Butuan, on Mindanao Island in the south, and in Cebu. Participants said they intended to continue their vigil through the weekend.

In Cebu, helicopters scattered leaflets setting out demands similar to those made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for changes in the government and temporary restoration of the old constitution. In Butuan, the same demands were read out to soldiers and civilians by provincial commander Colonel (Ruben Cabagnot).

LAUREL URGES REPLACEMENT OF 'INCOMPETENT' OIC'S

HK220554 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel continues pressing for the replacement of what he described as incompetent OIC's [officers in charge]. He said the OIC's who were recently replaced were not the ones named on the list the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] submitted to the president. Aside from this list, Laurel said, he has recommended the replacement of several more OIC's he felt were not qualified for the post.

[Begin Laurel recording] The president has already acted on a number of them -- I don't know exactly which ones -- but she has not acted on the others. Also, we have submitted extra names, because the original list of 106 that we submitted was not complete; it was only a partial list. [end recording]

KBL CHIEF SEES MERGER WITH ENRILE SUPPORTERS

HK240449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The sacking of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may bring about a merger between Mr. Enrile's supporters and the party of former President Ferdinand Marcos, Marcos supporters said here Monday.

Two rightwing parties are likely to unite, possibly with Mr. Enrile to head the new alliance, said Salvador Britanico, secretary-general of the New Society Movement (KBL), the party founded by Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Britanico was referring to a possible merger between the KBL and the Nacionalista Party (NP), set up by Renato Cayetano, a law partner and long associate of Mr. Enrile, who serves as the NP's secretary-general. "The majority of the supporters of Mr. Enrile came from the KBL, (so) the tendency of the KBL and the NP members would be to gravitate towards each other," Mr. Britanico said.

Mr. Enrile was a member of the KBL while he was allied with Mr. Marcos, before leading a largely-peaceful revolt which toppled the president in February and brought Mrs. Aquino into power.

Mr. Cayetano and other NP officials who have supported Mr. Enrile's criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policies in the past, could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Enrile has refused to comment on the situation since a meeting with Mrs. Aquino Sunday, although his wife Christina said he would probably return to the legal profession.

Mr. Britanico also announced that the KBL would hold a press conference here later Monday.



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KATORI ON USSR UNABLE TO SET GORBACHEV TRIP DATE

OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO -- The Japanese ambassador to Moscow said Tuesday that the Soviet Union has been unable to set a date for a visit to Tokyo by its leader Mikhail Gorbachev because of the state of East-West relations since the Iceland summit, which have now shown the progress the Kremlin had expected. Ambassador Yasue Katori expressed the view at a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"East-West relations, particularly since the Reykjavik summit (between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan), have not made the progress the Kremlin had expected. Kremlin leaders are reviewing diplomatic policy now," Katori told Nakasone as he explained possible reasons why the Soviets have not yet given Japan a date for Gorbachev's Tokyo visit. But Katori said Gorbachev has a strong desire to visit Japan.

Japan has invited the Soviet leader to come by the end of next January. But Katori said he told Nakasone that Japan can welcome Gorbachev beyond January, and therefore, should still wait for a reply to the Japanese invitation. Nakasone did not make any comments, Katori said. Katori further said it will take "some time" for the Kremlin to review its foreign policy.

The envoy is here to attend a meeting December 1-3 of ambassadors stationed in West Europe.

FISHERIES TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN IN TOKYO

OW251321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday expressed a readiness to undertake a wide range of cooperative ventures with Japan in all aspects of fisheries. The Soviet stand was made known as the two countries started talks here to fix next year's catch quotas and fishing conditions in each other's exclusive 200-nautical-mile waters, government officials said.

This was taken by Japanese officials as an indication that the Soviet Union is willing to form joint ventures introducing Japan's fish-processing techniques. The Soviet Union may also consider agreeing to an increase in Japan's catch quota, depending on the amount of so-called "cooperation fees" paid by Japan for fishing in the Soviet waters, the sources said.

At the first-day session, the Soviet Union charged that Japan imposes overly rigid conditions on fishing in its waters, noting that this year's catch by Soviet fishing boats in the Japanese waters amounted to only 17,000 tons up to the end of October, falling far short of their quota of 150,000 tons. The Soviet Union demanded easing of the fishing conditions, including extending the length of stay Soviet fishing boats are allowed at a Japanese port.

The Soviet Union also complained that the fishing violations involving Japanese fishing boats in the Soviet waters has already exceeded 100 this year. Japan maintained its investigations have confirmed only several scores of such cases. Both sides agreed to compare their statistical data for coordination, the officials said.

MISSION TO DISCUSS SDI PARTICIPATION IN U.S.

OW221109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- A Japanese mission will visit Washington early next month to negotiate details of an agreement on Japan's participation in research on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), government officials said Saturday. They said the government made the decision after judging that it would help ease U.S. pressure on Japan over trade issues following the Democratic Party victory in the U.S. midterm congressional elections.

The delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Makoto Watanabe. It will visit Washington before the U.S. Congress is convened in late January to pave the way for conclusion of the agreement, the officials said. The agreement will lay down conditions for smooth participation by Japanese private enterprises in research work for the space-based antimissile program, known as "Star Wars."

The upcoming negotiations will be the second round following an initial stage in which the two countries discussed the principles of the agreement.

The focal point of the discussions will involve the copyright of the results of joint research work. The Foreign Ministry hopes that a broad agreement will be reached by the end of January so that congressional pressure on Japan will be eased, the officials said.

NAKASONE WANTS 'COMMON FRONT' FOR EC TRADE TALKS

OW250429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed cabinet ministers Tuesday to establish a common front in dealing with trade disputes with the European Community (EC), including EC demands for reductions in liquor tariffs and taxes. Nakasone made the instructions out of concern over an apparent rift in views among some ministers ahead of a regular ministerial meeting between Japan and the 12-nation Common Market expected in Brussels December 11, political sources said.

Nakasone's instructions followed remarks by International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura that the EC would not accept Japan's excuses for not taking steps to cut its trade surplus and that the EC would not be convinced unless Japan gives concrete answers to its demands.

The EC is demanding that Japan lower tariffs and taxes on imported liquors like wine, and remove nontariff barriers including new product safety standards on ski equipment to help reduce its swelling trade deficit with Japan.

ARMY PRIVATE FROM SOUTH DEFECTS 25 NOV

SK250556 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0537 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] A mercenary who belonged to the U.S. troops in South Korea courageously defected to the North. With the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean people being vigorously waged recently, at around 1230 [0330 GMT] today, Kim Chong-un, 21 years old, a South Korean puppet army private who belongs to the 23.1 Infantry Battalion of the U.S. 2d Division, courageously defected to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in the western front carrying weapons and combat equipment.

He said that he defected to the North, crossing the MDL, because he envied the northern half of the Republic where all the people live happily together, and was greatly disillusioned by the antipopular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and by the status of being a colonial mercenary. He is under the warm protection of the relevant organization.

DPRK FILES PROTEST ON LANCE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Yi Tae-ho's Letter to NNSC

SK251000 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. plan to introduce Lance missiles into South Korea and deploy them near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], the senior member of our side to the MAC sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] today. The letter reads:

Expressing our respects for the NNSC, I send this letter to you in connection with the recently announced plan of the U.S. side to bring Lance missiles into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Today, alleviating tension and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem. Therefore, we have put forward many peace proposals this year alone, such as the proposal to halt military exercises, the proposal to convene talks by military persons in authority, and the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, and we have been making patient efforts to realize them.

Some time ago, we took the initiative to send as many as 150,000 KPA soldiers from the frontline and guardposts to the grand socialist construction projects of the country, and proposed that the United States take a corresponding step. However, to our regret, the U.S. side turned a deaf ear to our peace-loving proposals, has continued war exercises and its arms buildup in South Korea, and is planning to newly introduce Lance missiles into South Korea. As has already been reported, the U.S. Defense Department and the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters in South Korea on 14 November officially announced that they will bring a battery of Lance missiles into South Korea within a few months to deploy them for actual combat purposes in the U.S. 2d Division area near the MDL. The U.S. side openly raved that this Lance missile is a mobile strategic surface-to-surface guided missile of mass destruction capable of carrying various kinds of high-performance explosives, including nuclear and chemical weapons. The U.S. side is now accelerating the construction of scores of new underground bunkers of nuclear weapons in South Korea, and is even taking steps to locally produce nuclear fuel in South Korea. The U.S. side maintains a rapid nuclear response unit in constant alert posture so that they can carry out a nuclear strike at any time, thereby accelerating nuclear war exercises in a more full-fledged manner.

The fact that the United States, which has turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East by bringing into South Korea some 1,000 nuclear weapons -- an enormous quantity, some four times that deployed in the NATO countries in terms of the density of deployment -- has decided to introduce Lance missiles, which are weapons of mass destruction, into South Korea illustrates that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. side in Korea has entered a very dangerous stage. Furthermore, the U.S. plan to bring additional nuclear weapons into South Korea during this year, the year of international peace, is an open challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world calling for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone. Unless the U.S. maneuvers to bring in nuclear weapons are checked, the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula will be further increased, and peace in Korea, Asia, and the world will be subjected to a grave danger.

I trust that the NNSC, whose mission is to supervise the maintenance of peace and the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement in Korea, is fully aware that the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. side to introduce Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea should never be allowed in view of Paragraph D of Article 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and hope you will give prudent attention to this.

With high respects once again.

[Signed] KPA Major General Yi Tae-ho, Senior member of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC
25 November 1986

Protest to MAC

SK250940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. plan to introduce Lance missiles into South Korea and to deploy them near the DMZ, the senior member of our side to the MAC sent a letter of protest today to the enemy side's senior member. The letter of protest is as follows:

To: U.S. Navy Rear Admiral William T. Pendley, senior member of the United Nations Forces Side to the MAC:

I am sending this letter to you in connection with your side's plan to drag Lance missiles into South Korea. On 14 November, the U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. 8th Army Command in South Korea officially announced that they will deploy a battery of Lance missiles in the area of the U.S. 2d Division near the Military Demarcation Line within several months. The Lance missiles which you are proceeding to drag into South Korea are mobile strategic surface-to-surface missiles and are weapons of mass destruction capable of firing nuclear shells, including neutron bombs and chemical shells.

Meanwhile, you are accelerating the construction of scores of special storage bunkers for nuclear weapons in South Korea. In addition, you have placed the rapid nuclear reaction unit under constant alert so that it may deliver a nuclear attack at any moment. You are frequently staging large-scale nuclear war exercises against us while taking measures for on-the-spot production of nuclear fuel.

Today all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are deeply concerned over preparations for a nuclear war accelerated by you and are closely watching them. The fact that you are now going to drag new Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea, which has already been turned into the greatest nuclear advance base in the Far East, by deploying more than 1,000 nuclear weapons shows that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the United States have entered a very grave stage.

This year, the year of international peace, your side is further increasing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula while accelerating nuclear war preparations in South Korea and openly dragging in new nuclear weapons. This is a challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who are making efforts for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and who are struggling to establish a nuclear-free peace zone and to completely abolish nuclear weapons.

I lodge a strong protest with your side against your maneuvers to introduce new Lance nuclear missiles into South Korea, violating the Armistice Agreement. According to Paragraph D of Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that the introduction of operational airplanes, armored cars, weapons and ammunition from outside Korean boundaries will be prohibited, I strongly demand that your side immediately stop maneuvers to drag in Lance missiles and withdraw all nuclear weapons which have already been dragged into South Korea illegally.

[Signed] KPA Major Genreal Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC
25 November 1986

CHON TU-HWAN'S 'SOCIAL PURIFICATION' CONDEMNED

SK250345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 24 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 November commentary: "An Overture of the Second-Phase Earth-Scorching Operation"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, in his so-called congratulatory speeches sent to the so-called 1986 social purification campaign meetings held in all South Korean areas on 21 November, raved that, in carrying out the second-phase social purification campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and strengthening capabilities to overcome disorder and friction. The puppet traitor's gibberish about improvement of the ideological system is to make the society be dominated by the anticommunist ideology and his remarks about capabilities to overcome disorder and friction are about consolidation of the oppressive system to obliterate the ideas of independence, democracy, and reunification. This is a disclosure of his wicked ambition to maintain the fascist system in crisis and establish a foothold for long-term office by wielding guns and bayonets more relentlessly under the facade of social purification.

The so-called social purification campaign of the puppets was fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan following the 17 May fascist outrage in order to eliminate his political foes and democratic forces regarded as obstacles to his seizure of power and fool the masses. On the pretext of social purification, in a period from late May through August 1980, the puppet purged as many as 10,000 political dissidents and democratic personages and expelled some 3,360 progressive journalists. He went on a fascist rampage of abolishing 172 publications and 617 publication companies. In the same way, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to go on an even more reckless fascist rampage on the pretext of overcoming social disorder and friction and to bestially suppress and obliterate the patriotic democratic forces which he regards as obstacles to his long-term office.

In his congratulatory speeches, the puppet traitor babbled that a firm countermeasure must be taken against the moves which repudiate the system and destroy social stability. By so doing, he fully disclosed his fascist schemes.

Today, South Korea is under de facto martial law. All kinds of incidents of tolerating communists are concocted every day and some 5,000 patriotic people are handcuffed every day. Some 40 dissident organizations have been ordered to close and the outrageous campus suppression, unprecedented in campus history, is continuing. The puppets' horrible martial law is being applied on the pretext of purging the impure, left-leaning, communist-tolerating elements destroying social disorder.

The puppet traitor's so-called congratulatory speeches are an overture of the second-phase earth-scorching operation to bind the youths, students, and people -- who seek a new system, new politics, and new life -- with fascist shackles more firmly under the facade of social disorder.

The fascist clique's reckless move shows that it is trying to extricate itself from the destiny of ruination and realize its dream of long-term office by creating a bloody situation reminiscent of the 17 May fascist outrage and the Kwangju massacre which it committed 6 years ago. However, the anticommunist fascist rampage is the death rattle of those facing the crisis of ruination.

The South Korean people regard it as the shame of the nation and as insulting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the dirty colonial stooge and murderer who killed countless compatriots through anticommunist fascist rampage in order to maintain his life, is reigning as president. They are renewing their determination to overthrow him at once. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must squarely look at reality, must abandon his criminal attempt to make the people the victims of his long-term office, and must step down from power at once.

DFRF-CPRF LETTER OF APPEAL TO KOREAN COMPATRIOTS

SK221244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1407 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Letter of appeal to Korean compatriots at home and abroad adopted at the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November -- read by unidentified speaker; recorded]

[Text] All Korean compatriots who love the country and the nation and who yearn for the reunification of the fatherland:

After holding the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF in connection with the fact that maneuvers to suppress the youths, students, and democratic forces are being strengthened in an unprecedented manner in South Korea under the slogan of anticommunism as a state policy and that gave new obstacle to national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country is being promoted, we, today, send this letter of appeal to you, all compatriots at home and abroad.

Today's situation in which the tragedy of national division has lasted for as long as 40 years urgently demands that our countrymen put an end to the history of confrontation and division at the earliest date and open a new phase for national unity and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. However, in South Korea, anticommunism is being advocated as a state policy more loudly than ever before by the fascist dictators under the instigation of outside forces, and fascist rackets and North-South confrontation maneuvers that block democracy and national unity and which hinder the peaceful reunification of the country are frantically taking place.

The South Korean rulers are creating unprecedented anticommunist suppression whirlwinds on a large scale, using the remarks of an NKDP lawmaker that the state policy should be reunification, rather than anticommunism, the so-called Seoul National University wall poster incident, and the incident involving the attempt to build a Marxist-Leninist Party as an opportunity. While babbling that they will root out left-leaning, procommunist forces after establishing a state of martial law, they are randomly arresting, detaining, and bloodily suppressing the youths, students, patriotic people of all walks of life, and opposition democratic figures who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. Because of this frantic, brutal suppression in South Korea, some 40 democratic organizations have recently been ordered to disband and several thousand youths, students, workers, democratic figures, and religious figures have been arrested and detained without arrest warrants and have been tried and punished. Even such deplorable incidents as the bloody Konguk University incident, in which some 1,500 students were arrested and imprisoned en masse under the slogan of anticommunism and in which some 20 students were brutally murdered, have taken place in South Korea.

How could crying out for independence, democracy, and reunification in an effort to reject the rule of outside forces and fascist dictatorship and to put an end to the tragedy of national division be considered as a crime and the target of suppression? They conducted scorched earth operations by mobilizing police forces sufficient to form a division, armored carriers, and even helicopters in a single university to crush the students' democratic demand. Can one find similar incidents in the world history of education? The Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression rackets of crushing anything patriotic and progressive under the excuse of anticommunism, as well as the great Kwangju massacre, are arousing surging indignation among the entire nation and are causing grave concern among the world's peoples. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's advocacy of anticommunism as a state policy is an antinational crime that runs counter to the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and reunification.

While strengthening anti-Republic intrigue maneuvers in an unprecedentedly vicious manner by fabricating groundless falsehoods, the Chon Tu-hwan ring recently babbled loudly about nonexistent threats of southward invasion and is successfully conducting various war exercises, thereby more frantically promoting an atmosphere of war. This is truly the crime of denying dialogue, destroying peace, and opposing reunification. Anticommunism as a state policy is the logic of confrontation which hampers national unity, the logic of war which obstructs peaceful reunification, and the logic of perpetual division which pursues two Koreas. Opposing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's advocacy of anticommunism as a state policy is the urgent demand for independence and democracy in South Korean society and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

With anticommunism as an intact state policy, neither national independence nor the demand for democracy can be realized in South Korea, nor can national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved. Crushing anticommunism as a state policy is a shortcut to realizing the noble cause of independence, democracy, and reunification. Regardless of whether they live in the North, South, or overseas, and regardless of their ideas, ideologies, parties, factions, or religions, all Korean compatriots who want independence, democracy, and reunification and who are worried about the future of the nation must rise up in the pan-national struggle to oppose and reject anticommunism advocated by the South Korean fascist clique as a state policy and to have anticommunism retracted.

The National Security Law, which is copied from the Anticommunist Law, must be abolished. The National Security Law is the most evil of evil laws that abolishes human rights and democracy and it denies even the basic right to existence. As long as this evil law exists in South Korea, neither freedom of democracy nor the freedom to discuss reunification can be guaranteed nor can national unity be promoted. All Korean compatriots at home and abroad must raise their voices of resistance to realize the abolition of the National Security Law. All youths, students, and political prisoners who have been arrested and detained unjustly must be released unconditionally and immediately. All South Korean people who have been imprisoned unjustly are not criminals and there is no reason for them to be tried and punished. The compatriots of all walks of life at home and abroad must more boldly engage in the movement to realize the release of the students, students, and patriotic people who have been detained behind bars.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression maneuvers must be stopped immediately. In a place where fascism is rampant, one cannot think of independence and democracy in society nor can he hope for the freedom of political activities. All patriotic South Korean people and compatriots abroad must resist the fascist dictatorship with united strength for independence, democracy, and reunification and must overthrow the current military fascist dictatorship through struggle.

It is the U.S. imperialists who manipulated, behind the scenes, the antinational, anticommunist maneuvers that are being kicked up in South Korea. All Korean compatriots at home and abroad must expose and crash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of instigating the puppets into fascist suppression and North-South confrontation under the placard of anticommunism and must more vigorously raise the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to remove the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression from South Korea and nuclear weapons and to regain national independence.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and national prosperity and development depend upon crushing anticommunism and realizing alliance with communism. Anticommunism leads to treachery and division, and alliance with communism leads to patriotism and reunification.

The DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF express confidence that all Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad who love the country and the nation will vigorously rise up in the noble struggle for national salvation to achieve national unity, transcending [differences in] ideas and ideology, and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country ahead of time.

[Signed] The Joint Expanded Meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF
[Dated] 20 November 1986, Pyongyang [applause]

Letter to Peoples of World

SK221218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1417 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Letter to political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world adopted at a joint enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November -- recorded; read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] To the justice- and peace-loving political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world.

Today, the rackets of North-South confrontation and fascist suppression are being unprecedentedly maliciously kicked up under the cloak of the anticommunist state policy in South Korea -- an act of running counter to the aspirations of mankind for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Because of the anticommunist rackets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring with the support of the United States, human rights and democracy have been harshly infringed upon in South Korea and a new grave obstacle has been laid in the way of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. With regard to the grave situation prevailing in South Korea, the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF, which struggle to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, held a joint enlarged meeting and send this letter to you.

The South Korean ruling clique regarded as a crime the remarks of an opposition assemblyman, who asserted that the state policy should not be anticommunism, but unification, and arrested and detained him while the National Assembly was in session. In the wake of this, it has concocted one incident after another and has perpetrated the overall suppression of youths, students, and people.

With the wall poster incident at Seoul National University in October as an opportunity, the clique has made an intensive search and a wholesale roundup of more than 10,000 youths, students, and figures of all walks of life. When student representatives of 26 South Korean universities held a democratic rally at Konguk University, Seoul, the clique also inflicted heinous suppression on them by mobilizing some 8,000 armed policemen -- almost the same number as one division -- armored cars, and aircraft and, in the end, perpetrated the bestial atrocity of arresting some 1,500 students en masse and brutally murdering some 20 students. This is the most atrocious fascist violence against the campus unprecedented in the world history of education.

This fascist suppressive brutality, reminiscent of the Kwangju massacre 6 years ago, is now being directed not only against students but workers, religious figures, and dissidents. Having illegally arrested, brought to trial, and punished Rev Mun Il-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification, the South Korean ruling clique has recently coercively disbanned all democratic organizations, including dissident organizations, workers' organizations, and cultural organizations which demand democracy and peaceful reunification, and has unhesitatingly arrested their members. As a result, South Korea of today has been turned into a barren land of human rights and a ruin of democracy where human rights and democracy have been completely stifled, and in this living human hell the lives of over 8,000 youths, students, and figures of all walks of life, who have been illegally arrested and detained, are being threatened every moment by the bayonets of fascism.

The present situation prevailing in South Korea shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is brutally biting off fellow countrymen while running wild like ferocious wolves bereft of human reason, and is reducing the entire land of South Korea into a prison without bars and gallows. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of military hooligans who know neither the nation nor politics. It takes no interest in human rights, democracy, dialogue, detente, and peace. The ring is so ferocious that it is openly raving that it will stamp out the democratic forces of South Korea with violence even at the risk of the Olympics. The anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring has reached the worst stage, and its anticommunist madness is bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch of acumination.

The South Korean ruling clique is cooking up preposterous lies under the slogan of anticommunism for an anti-Republic smear campaign and is rapidly establishing a war posture to invade the North under the pretext of the fictitious threat of southward invasion.

Any reasonable peace initiative falls on the deaf ears of the South Korean ruling clique and any proposal for peace talks is turned down by it. By opposing all peace proposals, including our realistic proposal for talks between those in military authority, the clique virtually showed that it has no intention to hold dialogue nor even the slightest willingness to find a way toward detente and peace. Furthermore, it has more plainly manifested its wrong stand of negating dialogue, peace and reunification by putting up anticommunism as its state policy and has made clear that only confrontation, war, and division are the sum total of their purpose and deeds. This is, indeed, a grave situation which cannot be overlooked.

The United States is to blame for the fact that anticommunist fascist frenzy and confrontation rackets have reached an extreme in South Korea at present. We, in the name of all Korean people, are deeply concerned over the intolerable situation caused in South Korea by the aggressive and antinational crimes of the United States and the South Korean puppets, and resolutely denounce them for causing it. The anticommunist fascist frenzy and anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea at present are directly linked to war. Reality shows at the South Korean dictators may conduct a reckless act of finding a way out of the fatal crises through war.

Proceeding from this, we consider that the peace- and democracy-treasuring political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries in the world should pay due attention to the anticommunist fascist maneuvers and confrontation rows, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is perpetrating at the instigation of the United States, and closely watch the situation in South Korea. South Korea is a nuclear powder keg menacing the world and its dictatorial regime is a poisonous mushroom of the earth.

We appeal to the political parties, organizations, and figures of all walks of life of all countries in the world to raise higher their voices of justice against the South Korean ruling clique's anticommunist state policy, which cannot be compatible with the idea of democracy and peace, and for the abolishment of the National Security Law, for the immediate release of the illegally arrested and detained youths, students, and political prisoners, and for the checking and frustration of fascist suppression and North-South confrontation maneuvers in South Korea.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we also express the hope that the political parties, organizations, and figures of all walks of life of all countries in the world will resolutely oppose the criminal maneuvers of the United States, which has illegally occupied South Korea for nearly half a century and has egged the puppets on to infringement upon human rights and anticommunist confrontation, and more broadly wage the movement of solidarity worldwide to make the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

[Signed] Joint Enlarged Meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and CPRF

[Dated] 20 November 1986, Pyongyang [applause]

SOLDIERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

SK230838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November (KCNA) -- Soldiers of the Korean People's Army at the Military Armistice Commission met at Panmunjom on November 22 upon the lapse of 2 years since the "firing incident at Panmunjom" and condemned the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The meeting was addressed by Chon Chol, a soldier who had been injured at the time of the incident, and Yun Kyong-chol, a brother of Yun Kyong-chun who was shot dead at that time, and others.

The speakers said the "firing incident at Panmunjom" was a gangsterlike act committed by the U.S. imperialist brutes in broad daylight and a product of the treacherous acts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers.

Far from promptly responding to our reasonable and realistic proposals for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are still crying about anti-communism and whetting the sword to invade the North in a frantic effort to unleash another war, a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they said, and sternly warned:

They should be clearly mindful that if they pursue the adventurous road of nuclear war in disregard of our just demands, they would be unable to escape a merciless punishment at the hands of our people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the trend and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and all other lethal weapons before they will have suffered a more ignominious setback in their reckless provocative moves.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must give up trying to plunge the fellow countrymen into the scourge of nuclear war, clinging to the U.S. imperialist policy of war, and immediately step down from "power".

The speakers stressed that KPA soldiers would closely watch the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with heightened vigilance and make full preparations to counter their reckless provocation moves.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CRACKDOWN

SK222242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday denounces the Chon Tu-hwan military ruffians' anti-communist and fascist moves getting intensified in knavish forms as never before in South Korea.

A signed article headlined "Those Who Launch Anti-Communist and Fascist Frenzy Will Never Be Able To Escape People's Stern Judgement" says:

The spearhead of the South Korean puppets' suppression is directed against the students and their racket reached the climax at the brutal fascist attack on the students involved in the joint sit-in at Konguk University.

The suppressive moves of the puppets committed behind the signboard of anti-communism have become most brutal since the Chon Tu-hwan group's seizure of power.

The Chong Tu-hwan group, on the other hand, is staging the anti-communist confrontation racket and war moves against the North more maliciously than ever before.

Their frantic suppression of people and confrontation racket going on under the anti-communist state policy are vicious criminal moves barring the independent and democratic development of South Korean society and obstructing the reunification of the country.

The wild anti-communist and fascist frenzy is the last-ditch effort of the cornered.

The anti-communist fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of hooligans fully shows that its talk about "democracy", "dialogue" and "unification" is a lie from A to Z. What it really wants is to bar the reunification of our country, perpetuate the split of the nation and offer South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as ever as their colony and military base and, in reward for this, realise its long-term office and, further, implant the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism even in the northern half of our Republic.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique realise their criminal aim.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the situation and stop their criminal act in instigating the puppets to anti-communist fascism and war moves and withdraw from South Korea at once.

The Chong Tu-hwan group must renounce forthwith its anti-communist "state policy", abrogate the notorious "National Security Law" and all other fascist draconic laws, promptly set free all the political prisoners unreasonably arrested and jailed and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the people.

The South Korean people will rise in a nation-wide struggle and smash the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and bring the new day of independence, democracy and reunification without fail.

NKDP REJECTS DJP REQUEST FOR RALLY CANCELLATION

SK250051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party yesterday rejected the Democratic Justice Party's request for a cancellation of its scheduled mass outdoor Seoul rally Saturday.

The rejection was made when the floor leaders of the three major parties -- the ruling DJP, the main opposition NKDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party -- met to discuss ways of defusing mounting tension over the rally.

The leaders of the rival political parties are expected to take up the issue today when they get together to hear a government briefing on north Korean movements.

They are unlikely to find a way out of the deadlock as the opposition NKDP is determined to disregard the government's warning and stage the rally in order to confirm popular demands for direct presidential elections.

In yesterday's meeting of floor leaders, the DJP asked the NKDP to call off the Seoul rally "in view of north Korea's disinformation scheme and construction of the Mt. Kungang Dam."

DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong told his NKDP counterpart Kim Hyon-kyu that "extreme disorder and confusion might occur, however hard the NKDP may try to hold the rally in a peaceful and nonviolent manner."

The majority floor leader recalled how the opposition NKDP provided an opportunity May 3 for student and other radicals to cause extreme disorder in Inchon.

In reply, NKDP floor leader Kim said, "We will not cancel the Seoul meeting, unless the ruling DJP accepts our demand for a national referendum designed to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government."

The opposition floor leader said the NKDP will, however, do its best to hold the Seoul rally "in a peaceful and nonviolent way."

"We will label any kind of violence at the rally as antidemocratic acts and take resolute actions against it," he said.

DJP floor leader Yi said the NKDP's scheduled Seoul assembly will go counter to national harmony.

"The NKDP should not stage the rally to help promote political stability. The government will not allow the NKDP to use any place for the rally. It will also take proper measures to block the meeting," Yi said.

The NKDP floor leader responded by saying, "We are confident of being able to hold the rally in a peaceful manner, unless the police irritate the crowd at the initial stage of suppression."

KNP floor leader Kim Yong-chae joined his DJP counterpart in urging the NKDP to reconsider its plan to sponsor the scheduled mass outdoor rally in Seoul.

The three floor leaders, meanwhile, reaffirmed their previous decision to make common efforts to ensure a smooth operation of the Assembly during the remainder of the current 90-day regular session.

The secretaries general of the DJP and the NKDP also met but failed to narrow their differences over the issues.

Urging the NKDP not to hold the rally, the DJP's Yi Chun-ku said the party has obtained information that radical activists plan to explode a homemade bomb during the rally in an effort to promote turmoil.

Yi said that the activists are also plotting to seize public buildings and kidnap political figures to take advantage of that turmoil.

Reiterating the party's resolve to push ahead with the plan for the rally, the NKDP's Yu Chae-yon said he believes that if there are no government obstructions, the rally will be peaceful.

Rival political parties held separate meetings to discuss options for handling the current tense political situation.

The government and the ruling DJP held a policy consultation session in the morning and decided to take drastic measures to prevent the opposition's mass rally.

Options considered by them included preventing NKDP president Yi Min-u and two opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung from leaving their houses Saturday, political sources said.

The sources said passageways to the meeting site might be blocked Saturday.

In a meeting of ranking party officials, DJP chairman No Tae-u instructed the ruling party to make every effort to persuade the opposition NKDP to cancel the rally.

No stressed the ruling party should resort to all channels of interparty dialogue to obtain a cancellation of the Seoul rally.

In an expanded meeting of its officials, the opposition NKDP renewed its previous determination to push ahead with the Seoul rally.

The party also decided to obtain the Seoul City government's approval of the use of the Yoido plaza for Saturday's rally.

Dissidents To Join Rally

SK250041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Leading dissidents resolved yesterday to participate in a mass rally by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] to promote the direct presidential election formula scheduled to be held on Yoido, Saturday.

They also decided to mobilize as many people as possible in cooperation with the NDP to make the rally a success.

The decision was made when 30 leading dissidents held a meeting with NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung at a downtown hotel to discuss their cooperation with the NDP.

Rev. Pak Hyong-jyu said that "dissident groups will positively support the NDP rally which will become an occasion to prove the relationship between our groups and the main opposition party."

NDP head Yi said at the meeting, "We decided to hold the rally in Seoul this time to show the true people's opinion and also to crush the current regime's plot to retain power."

Kim Tae-chung said the NDP and the dissidents did all what they could to avert a crisis but the current government rejected everything."

"This stems from a plot to hold power permanently, the personal ambition of Mr. Chon," he claimed.

"Last spring, the current regime bared its intention of revising the Constitution not in compliance with opposition calls but from its need to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system to maintain its permanent grip on power," he argued.

He said that "the fate of our nation and the NDP depends on the Seoul rally, so all of us have to attend it with a resolution even to sacrifice ourselves."

Kim Yong-sam said that the NDP and dissidents must be united to hold the rally successfully.

Police Letter: Rally Illegal

SK250507 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- The National Police Headquarters Tuesday sent an official letter to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) urging it to call off a rally on behalf of constitutional revision. The letter, signed by Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police, said the rally, scheduled for Saturday, would be an "illegal assembly," pointing out that it could disrupt public order and cause social unrest similar to the violent demonstration that broke out in the western city of Incheon last May. The anti-government demonstration in Incheon forced the opposition party to cancel a scheduled rally for the inauguration of its provincial chapter, set up to promote the NKDP's campaign to amend the constitution.

The opposition party launched the petition drive last February in an effort to collect 10 million signatures in support of its plan to revise the constitution to ensure direct presidential elections.

The police pointed out in the letter that North Korea recently threatened South Korea's national security through a disinformation scheme, in which it fabricated reports about the death of its leader, Kim Il-song, and the construction of a huge hydroelectric dam near the demilitarized zone. In view of these recent threats and the spread of "radical leftist-leaning ideology" onto university campuses, the opposition rally would surely obstruct national constitutional order and provoke another incident of extreme violence like the Incheon riot, the letter continued.

The NKDP repeated its intention to hold the massive rally in a "peaceful and nonviolent way," saying that it will not cancel the gathering unless the ruling party accepts its demand to hold a plebiscite allowing the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems.

The police asserted that the opposition party intends to achieve its political aims with the assistance of violent crowds and that it plans to mobilize "a number of discontented people," such as "radical leftist-oriented students," members of pro-communist dissident organizations and fired workers, in the rally. The letter also said that student activists are pasting up wall posters and scattering "impure materials" in an effort to recruit participants in the rally.

If the NKDP does not comply with the police request, it should bear responsibility for any accidents stemming from the Seoul rally, the police warned. In the letter, the police said they have no choice but to take all preventive measures to protect lives and to maintain public peace.

Meanwhile the opposition party called on students to refrain from radical activities and violence during its rally on Saturday. The NKDP made the call in a joint press conference made by party president Yi Min-u, party adviser Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, a dissident organization.

In a "message to the people," the three opposition leaders asked the people not to bow to any suppression and threats and attend the gathering. "We hope that the coming rally would not only serve as an NKDP meeting, but also as a pan-national gathering of people struggling for democracy," the three said. They also pledged to sacrifice themselves if the government attempts to prolong its rule by abnormal methods in disregard of the popular aspirations.

Rally Leaflets Confiscated

SK250056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The police yesterday searched a printing shop in Seoul and confiscated 15,000 leaflets which call upon people to participate in the projected massive New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] rally.

The police, armed with a search warrant issued by the court, raided the printing shop in western Seoul at around 11 p.m.

Some 100 policemen from the Kangso Police Station took away the paper mold in addition to the leaflets which publicize the NDP rally planned at 1 p.m. of Nov. 29 at Yoido.

The leaflets, headlined by "Gather Up at Yoido," make a notice that NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and other dissident figures will give lectures at the rally.

YI UNG-HUI TALKS TO MEDIA ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE

SK250225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui Tuesday called on South Korea's media leaders to play an active role in keeping society free from political violence. "We are now in danger of our political and social stability being disrupted because of the appearance of a pro-communist force that totally negates free democracy itself," Yi said in an annual conference of publishers and senior editors of print and electronic media. Yi said rapidly escalating political violence and the tendency of radical, leftist ideologies pose a serious problem that threatens Korea's very survival and security. "That's why it is time for our media to clearly offer the ideological direction and logic we are heading for and to exert societal guidance to reject political violence," he said in a keynote speech delivered at the sixth annual meeting of Korean media leaders sponsored by YONHAP NEWS AGENCY.

Dwelling on the theme of stability and democracy, the minister said the two concepts should not be viewed as confronting each other but should be re-established as an integrating principle, under which community and individuals co-exist and co-prosper on a stable foundation. "Such a principle," he said, "can be called 'stabilizing democracy.'"

"Just as we cannot give up or debilitate national security and stability under the excuse of realizing, at one swoop, all the ideal values embraced by democracy," the minister went on, "it would be hardly tenable for us to fundamentally sacrifice or give up democracy to ensure security and stability." "We would have to search for ways to integrate these two principles and pool our wisdom and dedication for the stabilization of democracy to establish itself," he said.

Although in the past there were instances in which the issue of national security was blurred while the nation was embroiled in political disputes, such past perceptions should not lead to the neglect of today's political and social stability, as well as national security, he continued. Yi then urged the press to make strong efforts to ensure that every citizen in Korea copes positively with the staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the stabilization of democracy through the peaceful transfer of government power in the near future.

PDP SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

SK190217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yu Han-yol, president of the splinter People's Democratic Party [PDP], declared yesterday that his party would vote for the parliamentary cabinet formula in a possible vote showdown on constitutional amendment if the ruling and the main opposition parties fail to reach a compromise.

The parliamentary cabinet formula was suggested by the ruling Democratic Justice Party against the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's [NDP] presidential government system based on direct election of the president.

The PDP has 12 lawmakers in the 275-member National Assembly, who defected from the NDP, opposing its call for direct presidential election.

In a press conference, Yu also said that his party's sole member of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the Assembly would take part in the panel when it reopens by the DJP in the absence of the NDP lawmakers.

However, the minor party leader stressed, "The DJP and the NDP should achieve the goal of rewriting the Constitution on the basis of an agreement after they normalize the ad hoc committee as soon as possible, thus carrying out their commitment to the people."

The House panel has been stalled since the end of September following a boycott of the NDP, mainly triggered by an acute partisan confrontation over the type of the next government to be adopted by a new Constitution.

He denounced the NDP for its "unilateral boycott of the special committee which was set up at the very request of the NDP."

Referring to the NDP proposed plebiscite to choose the form of next government, Rep. Yu argued that "the proposal stems from an irresponsible idea to give up the proper function of the Assembly."

He also claimed that the DJP is only repeating that it is supported by the people without presenting any prescriptions to cure the current political crisis.

"It is not too late for the two parties to normalize the special House panel to conclude the work of revising the Constitution by an agreement, which they promised to the people," he stressed.

413 KONGUK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RELEASED

SK210120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Seoul Prosecution yesterday released 413 college students involved in the seizure of Konguk University buildings by dropping charges against them.

They were among the 1,275 students arrested for staging violent demonstrations on the university campus in Seoul Oct. 28-31.

The prosecution plans to free 464 other students late this month after they undergo a six-day reorientation program, prosecutors said.

They said they plan to file charges against the remaining 398 students as soon as they conclude the ongoing probe.

Senior prosecutor Choe Hwan said those released yesterday turned out to be "passive" participants in the protest rallies.

"All of them told prosecutors that they joined in the demonstrations simply at the urging of their seniors," Choe said, adding that there was no evidence to refute their claims.

He said all of them also submitted handwritten statements pledging to devote themselves to studies and not to take part in illegal rallies in future.

Prosecutor Choe said those freed included 217 female students. He said freshmen and sophomores accounted for 93.7 percent of those released.

The freed students were from 26 universities and colleges in Seoul, including 55 from Konguk University, 44 from Korea University, 42 from Ewha Woman's University and 38 from Seoul National University.

Also released were 28 students from Sogang University, 27 from Seoul City College, 26 from Hansin University, 19 from Hansong University, 18 each from Kyonghui and Yonsei universities, nine from Hanyang University and eight from Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The release came 20 days after police rounded up students from the Konguk campus following a long confrontation.

During the police operation, the students battled riot police with firebombs, stones and broken pieces of furniture.

Prosecutors said about 35 of the 862 students still under detention might face charges under the tough National Security Law.

'TEXT' OF NOUHAH PHOUMSAVAN ECONOMIC REPORT

BK181654 Vientiane KPL in English 0300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- Following is the full text of report delivered by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR at the fourth congress of the party: Guidelines and Tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) for Economic and Social Development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Esteemed members of the Presidium,
Dear comrade delegates,
Esteemed guests,

The political report of the party's Central Committee presented by its General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, has mentioned our achievements in economic and social development over the past few years, and outlined the guidelines as tasks for economic and social development in the years to come.

The achievements scored by our people under the leadership of our party are most significant. They prove that our party has correctly and creatively applied the general principles of Marxism-Leninism for socialist construction to the specific situation of our country, our party has matured in the mission of leading and organizing the task of socialist construction they [as received] vividly reflect the party's great influence among the masses and the people's absolute confidence in the party.

To elaborate on the guideline for socio-economic development in the coming years set forth in the political report, this report will specifically evaluate the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and will outline the guidelines, tasks and principal measures of the Second Five-Year Plan for socio-economic development (1986-1990).

Part One: National Socio-Economic Development in the Years 1981-1985. [subhead]

In executing the First Five-Year Plan laid down by the third party congress, our people have encountered numerous difficulties caused by the very low starting point of our economy and the subversive maneuvers of the enemy. But with the party's correct lines, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Central Committee and with the competent management of the various branches and localities, as well as the assistance from foreign countries, our people in the whole country have achieved great successes in socio-economic development. In comparison with 1980, the gross national product in 1985 grew by 54 per cent, the national domestic income by 48 per cent, the social labour productivity by 28 per cent, the national per capita income by 12.8 per cent, per capita paddy output reached 390 kg (increase of 18 per cent compared to 1980) which has enabled us to be on the whole self-sufficient in food supply. At the same time, we have reformed the salary system for workers and state employees, the standard of living of our multi-ethnic people has been further improved.

Agricultural production: In 1985, the gross agricultural product grew by 42 per cent, the total rice output reached 1.4 million [metric] tons an increase of 32 per cent in comparison with 1980. The output of industrial crops also increased, for example: tobacco by 32 per cent, mung beans by 37 per cent, soya beans by 61 per cent, coffee by 30 per cent. Livestock breeding also developed with increases in the population of buffaloes and cows by 19 per cent, pigs by 29 per cent and poultry by 57 per cent.

In the last five-year plan we also strengthened and built a number of material and technical facilities aimed at ensuring a steady agricultural development such as the seedling station, the cattle breeding station, the veterinary medicine production station, we have extended the irrigation network capable of supplying water to 130 thousand hectares of land, thus increasing year by year the two crop farming areas.

The cooperativization movement has been consolidated and expanded along with intensive farming, which resulted in a constant increase in crop yields, most significantly was [as received] the rice yield which grew by 62 percent over five years, the number of agricultural cooperatives has reached 3,420 units by the end of 1985 which covers 53 percent of peasant households and 52 percent of cultivated land in the whole country.

Industrial establishments left by the old regime [as received] and built some new firms such as the machine repairs works, mining enterprises for the exploitation of tin and gypsum, the concrete factory, the building materials factory, construction of the 5th hydraulic turbine generator at the Nam Ngum Dam, etc...thus increasing the total output of industrial enterprises and cottage industries in 1984 by 42 percent in comparison with 1980, this includes respective increases of electric power output by 3 percent, tin by 25 percent, gypsum by 5 fold, timber by 73 percent, sawn timber by 54 percent, floor parquet has doubled, that of tile quadrupled, that of salt also quadrupled, laundry detergent grew 3.7 times and medical drugs by 59 percent.

Capital construction: During the First Five-Year Plan, we spent 18 billion kip on investment in capital construction for socio-economic development which marked an annual increase of 10 percent, along with this, we also consolidated and developed building enterprises of the central government and localities equipped them with machinery, established facilities for the production of building materials, and also trained technicians for those branches. In addition, the government has encouraged and utilized private building contractors in carrying out the State Plan for Construction.

Communications, transport and postal services: During the past five years we restored, upgraded and built 844 kilometres of road, asphalted 193 km of road, built medium-size and large bridge [as received] with a total length of 1382 metres. At present 99 districts out of 112 in the whole country are thoroughly connected by roads, good transport grew by 45 percent and passengers transport by 69 percent. The postal and tele-communication network has been expanded, with newly built postal, telephone and telegram stations thus facilitating communications through 85 percent of the districts and improving international communications.

Trade: The network of state-run shops and consumers cooperatives have unceasingly expanded leading to a two fold increase in commodity circulation in the state and collective sectors over the past five years. Furthermore, we have actively put into effect the policy of utilizing, limiting and transforming private trade, increased exports by laying special emphasis on eastward trade in order to overcome the blockage and pressure from the West, thus raising the total value of exports by 3.2 times, that of imports by 13 percent and reducing the deficit in foreign trade from 80 percent to 50 percent.

Finance: During the past five years, the national finances in general and, the national budget in particular have been steadily strengthened and improved. Many localities have been able not only to achieve balanced budgets for themselves but also to do their duty of contributions to the central government, thus relieving the government from heavy financial burdens for the localities. Government revenues within the five years grew 11 times, most of which came from international aid and foreign loans.

The Socio-Cultural Field:

Significant achievements in education during the past years consist of the complete eradication of illiteracy. Within the past five years the number of school children at general education level grew by 8 percent, university and specialized secondary levels by 58 percent, the number of higher education institutions rose from 3 to 6, specialised secondary schools from 24 to 39, vocational schools from 40 to 87, and students furthering their studies in fraternal socialist countries amounted to more than 5,000.

In the field of public health, we have built many new hospitals. In some localities dispensaries and first aid stations have been established in villages and hamlets. The "Three Cleans" movement for promoting hygiene become [as received] widespread. The number of doctors, assistant physicians and nurses in 1985 grew by 59 percent in comparison with 1980.

To foster the people's cultural life we have built and put into commission radio stations, the television station, cinemas, museums, exhibition halls and public libraries in many areas, books, newspaper, magazines and movie films were produced in greater numbers, with richer content and better quality.

Our economy has not only developed in quantity but also improved in quality. Up to 1985 the socialist economic sectors covered 46 percent of the gross domestic product, and within this socialist sector, agricultural output accounts for 27 percent, industrial output 96 percent, capital construction 90 percent and trade 35 percent. [numbers as received]

Efforts:

In the past years, we began to introduce the renovation of the economic management mechanism in a concerted manner namely by reforming policies on prices and salaries effecting the division of responsibilities between the central and local authorities and encouraging a number of enterprises to shift to socialist accounting and business undertaking, the initial results of which have proved the our party's policy is correct and fraught with fine prospects.

Achievements of the First Five-Year Plan have brought a new face to our country's socio-economic life. Such results have created firm foundations for our successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Nevertheless, many shortcomings have arisen through our practical work, and have limited the results of our people's. [sentence as received]

In agriculture, owing to our failure to fully realize its importance, capital investment for developing its productive forces over the past period proved to be inadequate: investments for capital construction in agriculture, forestry and irrigation for the past five years accounted only for 18 per cent of total investments for capital construction. Many irrigation projects proved to be not very effective as their construction was usually drawn out and their development was not linked to the movement of agricultural cooperativization. We did not pay adequate attention to promoting a mass movement for producing and using fertilizers, solving the question of seeds and improving farm implements. We did not focus on the training of cadres and allocating them to various localities. We did not work out concrete and concerted measures to reduce and eventually to put an end to the destruction of forests for slash-and-burn farming. Forest exploitation was not accompanied by reafforestation and development of the timber-processing industry. The cooperativization movement has not been actively promoted, although a number of cooperatives have successfully practiced collective farming, improved the material and cultural conditions of living for their members who eagerly took part in ensuring security and order in the community, but their number is still small. Most cooperatives existed only in form and did not produce any strong effect on promoting production and improving the people's living conditions. This was due to inadequate understanding of the problem of ownership by cadres at various levels, who are still afflicted with subjectivism, hastiness, and moved by the desire to complete cooperativization immediately by pressuring peasants into joining cooperatives without realizing that the question of ownership must be linked to development of productive forces, the management capacities of cadres and the level of consciousness of the peasants.

In industry, a conspicuous shortcoming was the little attention given to handicrafts and the processing of farm and forest produce to the production of work tools and many common consumer goods which we are able to manufacture so as to meet part of the people's needs without having to buy from abroad. At the same time, many enterprises did not work to full capacity, still persisted in the style of bureaucratic management based on subsidies, without shifting to the system of business undertaking, therefore labour productivity was low, product quality was poor and economic efficiency left much to be desired.

Communications and transport could have been better if the people had been mobilized to apply the motto "Joint efforts by the state and the people" in building roads, repairing and upgrading the main highways, in utilizing rudimentary means of transport without waiting for modern means of conveyance.

The network of state-run and collective trade was still too small, markets were non-existent in many localities. Generally speaking, the activities of trading organizations lacked in flexibility, bore an administrative character and did not conform to their functions of business undertaking aimed at catering for the people's needs and promoting production. Therefore, their role in the struggle for the transformation of private trade [was] limited, the procurement of goods for export left much room for improvement, the control of imports from the West was not strictly ensured, and the use of foreign currency was not appropriate.

On the whole, in the past five years, we have made important progress in taking the country forward on the road to socialism. The major objectives and tasks set forth by the third party congress for the years 1981-1985 have been fulfilled. However, the assessments made by our second and third party congresses on the underdeveloped state of our economy have retained their value to the present day. We need a period of many years to change this state of affairs.

The achievements in socio-economic development over the past few years represent the results of strenuous efforts and labour of our people under the banner of the party. These are worthy of the assistance from foreign countries, first of all from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries... These successes constitute a source of spiritual inspiration for our people to march forward on the path charted by the party, to consolidate the special solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and actively develop international cooperation first of all with the Soviet Union.

Part Two: Guidelines and Tasks for Socio-Economic Development in the Years 1986-1990
[subhead]

In pursuance of the long term economic strategic guidelines of the party set forth in the political report, this second five-year plan is a plan for the expansion of production, the construction of new and progressive economic structures aimed at ensuring all-round and firm socio-economic development, building the necessary prerequisites for step by step socialist industrialization in the subsequent period.

To achieve the above objectives, the guidelines and principle tasks of the cultural and economic branches in the second five year plan (1985-1990) are as follows:

- 1). To ensure a fundamental solution to the food problem.
- 2). To develop an all-round forestry and limit the clearing of forests for slash-and-burn cultivation.
- 3). To build industry and handicrafts and build a rational agriculture-forestry-industry structure, in the initial stage.
- 4). To carry out rural economic zoning, draw up blueprints for the construction of rural and urban areas and efficiently utilize natural resources.
- 5). Firmly develop communications and transport, the post and telecommunications network.
- 6). To broaden the commercial network, strongly stimulate the circulation of goods and actively contribute to the stimulation of production and the improvement of living conditions.
- 7). To strengthen and enhance the leading role of the state economic sectors, broaden the collective economy and gradually restrict the negative aspects of private economic sectors.
- 8). To make efforts to consolidate and stabilize the national finances.
- 9). To develop and raise the quality of education. To train cadres for public health, culture, physical education and social services.
- 10). To broaden economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, first of all, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries.

To implement the guidelines, tasks and targets of the Second Five-Year Plan we must continue to enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-help, carry out mottos: joint efforts by the central and local authorities, joint efforts by the state and the masses, while trying to obtain further international assistance.

In the Second Five Year Plan the projected average annual growth rate for the gross domestic product will be 10 percent, and for domestic national income will be 9 percent.

The estimated percentage of accumulation is about 25 percent and that of consumption about 75 percent of the gross national income.

Capital construction investment in the Second Five-Year Plan will increase by 57 percent as compared to that of the First Five-Year plan. Based on the guidelines of socio-economic development in 1986-1990 and with experience accumulated from the past years, we can estimate the capital investment structure as follows:

Material Production branches	79 percent
Including: Agriculture (including irrigation)	20 percent
Forestry (including timber processing and exploitation)	10 percent
Industry (including handicrafts)	15 percent
Construction	5 percent
Communications, transport and posts	20 percent
Trade	4 percent
Other economic branches	5 percent
Non-production branches	21 percent
Including: Education and science	8 percent
Public health	5 percent
Culture and social work	3 percent
Housing and office buildings	5 percent

The estimated volume of capital investment for the localities accounts for about 40-50 percent of the total amount of capital investment and this capital investment is primarily aimed at the construction of new projects while the upgrading or expansion of the enterprises primarily rely on their own capital or bank credits.

To guarantee the efficiency of capital investment, the investment plan must be well coordinated, concentrating on key projects for definite completion, and avoiding dispersion of capital.

On the basis of the existing productive forces the guidelines and tasks of socio-economic development from now until the year 2000 and the concrete guidelines and tasks for the cultural and economic branches in the Second Five-Year Plan are set forth as follows:

1. Agriculture and forestry: We must firmly develop agriculture in all aspects and must carry out the 3 major tasks: to meet the needs for food and ensure some reserves to meet the needs for raw materials for the processing industries, to create steady sources of goods from agricultural and forestry production for export.

Regarding cultivation, the principal objective is still the growing of food crops, while actively widening the areas for the cultivation of industrial crops. The estimated food production in 1990 will increase about 40 to 45 percent compared to 1985 and the total will reach 2 to 2.2 million tons including an output of 1.7 to 1.8 million tons, an increase of 29 percent of paddy compared to 1985, and the average per capita output of paddy will be 430 kg, that means a 10 percent increase compared to 1985.

Concerning industrial crops, we will concentrate on the expansion of high-value crops export and for the processing industries in the country such as: coffee, cardamom, tobacco, tea, sugarcane, soya beans, mung beans, oleaginous plants, cochineal, styrax, medicinal herbs etc... Up to 1990 the estimated output of some agricultural crops will be increased at such rates as: coffee 70 percent, soya beans 3 times, mung beans 3 times, tobacco 4.4 times, peanuts 90 percent as compared to 1985. Estimated agriculture value by 1990 will increase by 70 percent compared to 1985.

Animal husbandry will also be strongly developed. By 1990, the numbers of buffalo, oxen and cows will increase by 27 percent, pigs by 36 percent, and poultry by 50 percent. The total value of livestock products in this Second Five-Year Plan will increase by 40 percent; compared to 1985.

With such rates of development of the cultivation and animal husbandry branches, by 1990, the total value of agricultural output will increase by 60 percent, compared to 1985. The average annual increase will be 9.8 percent.

In order to achieve that development tempo, efforts and changes should be made in many respects. First of all, we must promote intensive farming and multiply crops, utilize high-yield varieties which are suitable to the soil and climatic conditions of each region, build dams and irrigation canals, utilize the full potential of the existing irrigation canal system. At the same time, new irrigation projects must be built in accordance with the motto: Mainly build small and medium-size projects and bring them into operation as quickly as possible. We estimate that the irrigated areas in the dry season will increase 3 times by 1990 as compared to 1985.

Regarding animal husbandry, we must pay attention to the building of experimental centers to produce highly productive breeds by cross-breeding local and foreign strains. At the same time, animal feeds must also be ensured. Pastures have to be restored, the storing and preserving of hay must be organized so that we can feed the animals during the dry season, likewise the supply of raw materials for the animal feeds and animal vaccine factories must be ensured, the veterinary network must be expanded down to the grass roots.

The development of agriculture and animal husbandry must rely primarily on the people, with appropriate plans and policies to assist the peasants. The state must concentrate on the necessary projects for this development, such as: the construction of seeds production centres, animal breeding centres, vaccine production centres, animal feeds production facilities and clearing of new lands. We must pay attention to actively promoting and assisting the household economy.

Agriculture and animal husbandry must be developed preferably in the regions with favourable conditions. For food crops, apart from the defined key areas for rice cultivation, we must also pay attention to the strategic regions in order to ensure on-the-spot food supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Farm Cooperatives must pay attention to giving instructions to various provinces to define areas for the development of industrial crops and for livestock breeding in accordance with the characteristics of each area, to consolidate and broaden the agricultural cooperatives in accordance with the party's guidelines and the central government cooperatives.

The trading service must purchase agricultural products and supply necessary goods for production and farmers' living conditions in order to stimulate the development of agricultural production. They should not let the peasants' production develop first before organizing the procurement network. They should base themselves on the capacity of each locality to sign contracts with the peasants so as to make them consistent in their productive activities. In that way, the trade service will contribute to the stimulation of production and correctly guide production for further development in accordance with the plan.

Forestry: Forests are the rich natural resources of our nation and are closely and directly linked with the people's lives and environment. Therefore, the forestry branch has the task of exploiting the forest resources rationally, paying attention to reafforestation and the reservation of forests.

To ensure demands of domestic timber consumption and exports, we must promote the exploitation and processing of timber. We estimate that by 1990 the timber output will be 500,000 cubic meters, (?two) times that of 1985, the output of sawn timber will increase by 18 percent, plywood by 75 percent, and flooring timber by 2.5 times. . .

In exploiting timber we must ensure that forests are not destroyed and that the work will not affect the ecological balance in the forests and the forest regions which are instrumental in preserving water sources. There should be appropriate measures, through the timber processing technology, to utilize to the full all timber felled and reduce to a minimum waste in timber consumption.

There are a lot of valuable forest products such as: cardamom, cochineal, styrax, medicinal herbs, etc. . . Therefore, we must concentrate on drawing up plans for the growing of those plants without waiting for them to grow naturally and collect them later as we used to practise in the past.

We must draw up blueprints and plans for the plantation, exploitation and production of forests, establish seedling centers for nursing plants which have a high value. We should set forth a full set of measures to combat forest fires and wanton forest clearing for a slash-and-burn cultivation. By 1990, we will strive to reduce the slash-and-burn cultivation areas by 30 percent, compared to 1985.

The plantation and protection of the forests must be, on one hand, correctly effected according to professional principle and on the other hand, by relying on the people's strength. The villages and cooperatives should be responsible for and carry out their duties in protecting the forests in accordance with the state regulations. At the same time, they should be given the rights to receive benefits from the plantation, protection and exploitation of the forests and their products in the given regions.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Farm Cooperatives must work out and then submit a report to the Council of Ministers for approval concerning such key programmes as follows:

-- The Food Programme. [no number as received]

-- The programme on the restriction and stopping of forest burning for slash-and-burn cultivation, on the protection of the environment and on policies concerning the people's rights and interests in the plantation and protection of forest in a concerted and all-round manner.

2). Industry and Handicraft.

In this Second Five-year Plan, the industrial sector, especially the processing industries, must be strongly developed in order to meet the people's needs in consumer goods to turn out the necessary means of production for agriculture and for other economic branches and provide sources of export goods.

By 1990, the projected total value of industrial output will increase by 90 per cent, compared to 1985, that means the average annual increase will be 14 per cent.

To achieve this goal, measures should be taken to stimulate all existing factories to work at full capacity, while more factories must be with priority given to small and medium-size ones. [sentence as received] Special attention must be paid to the construction of projects utilizing domestic raw materials and turning out export items such as ceramics, cigarettes, etc...

Owing to our country's favourable conditions, we must strive to increase electricity output for the purpose of meeting the needs in production, the people's life as well as for export. In our current five-year plan, we envisage the construction of small-size hydro-electric stations in a number of localities, and, if feasible, we will build medium-size hydropower stations, in some places. By 1990 it is estimated that the electricity output in the whole country will increase by 9 per cent.

Mineral exploitation will energetically be expanded in order to increase sources of exports. It is estimated that by 1990, the output of tin ores will reach 1,500 [metric] tons, that of gypsum 180,000 tons. We will actively carry out surveys and feasibility studies of our natural resources such as potassium sulphate, tin, coal, oil and other minerals in preparation for possible exploitation in the future.

Measures to boost extensive development of handicrafts are to be taken in the localities and branches concerned. The state will provide credits, equipment, raw materials, technical assistance, formation of cadres, buying and distribution of finished products. In this connection the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts will coordinate with others to work out programmes for the production of consumer goods and export items which shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

3). Capital Construction.

In order to fulfill the investment plan for capital construction as envisaged, special attention must be paid to the improvement and development of the state construction enterprises at the central and local levels.

These enterprises must be provided with necessary means and materials to enable them to undertake such principal construction projects as: the construction of permanent fuel pipeline, cement plant, roads and bridges, housing projects and others. We must build some more facilities for the production of building materials that make use of local raw materials. They are factories for the production of gypsum powder, kilned clay pipes, floor tiles, paints, whitewash, alum and others. At the same time, the government should further examine the policy regarding the use of private building firms in this sphere of work.

4). Communications, Transport and Post.

In order to turn the communications and transport sector into a spearhead branch that can meet the demands of the current five-year plan for economic development and national defence stress must be laid on upgrading old roads and building some new ones with a length of 1,500 km. Out of this 750 km are to be asphalted with priority given to highways No. 8, No. 9, No. 10 and sections of Highway No. 13. It is also envisaged that 4 large and medium-size bridges will be built on some strategic roads (?at the same) time that people will be actively mobilized to join efforts with the state in building and repairing roads in rural areas.

To meet the demands for cultural and economic development it is estimated that by 1990 the volume of merchandise transport will increase by 75 percent compared with 1985. The average annual increase is expected to be 11 percent. The passenger service in the same period will increase by 90 percent, with an average annual increase of 14 percent.

We plan to equip the central and local state-run transport services with approximately 2,000 vehicles of all types, 127 cargo boats with tonnages of 100 tons, and 13 passenger launches.

The air transport service will be further improved and will be equipped with necessary facilities to ensure speedy service.

The postal and telecommunication system will have to be positively strengthened and improved. Automatic telephone networks will be expanded in big towns and in the capital Vientiane. Communications networks will be further expanded to reach the districts. We will upgrade the international communications system through the Inter Sputnik satellite ground station. A number of telephone stations, post offices and telegraphic stations will be installed.

The Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts must urgently work out a national programme for expanding the communications, transport and postal network and submit it to the Council of Ministers for consideration.

5). Trade and International Economic Relations.

Care must be given to enlarging the trade network of the state and trading cooperatives. This sector must be provided with material-technical facilities. Rural markets must be enlarged so as to increase the volume of merchandises circulated. All will positively affect production and improve the standard of living. We must step up control and guidance activities.

Joint state-private ventures will be further expanded aimed at exploiting the positive aspect of private businessmen, which will help stimulate production, promote goods circulation and improve the people's life.

It is estimated that the volume of retailed goods in circulation by 1990 will increase by 45 percent compared with 1985 in which the volume of retailed goods circulated through the state and collective shops will increase 2.2 times, accounting for 61 percent of the total volume of retailed goods in circulation.

In order to fulfill the said targets, the state must step up its activities in procuring agricultural and forestry produce, and send more industrial goods to the countryside. By 1990 it is estimated that the net value of goods purchased by the state will increase by 83 percent, compared to 1985 in which the value of paddy purchases will increase twofold, coffee twofold, and cardamom by 56 percent.

By 1990, the number of state collective shops will increase 2.1 times. In this, state shops will increase 2.4 times and collective shops will double compared to the figures on 1985.

Besides the expansion of state and collective shops, rural markets must be expanded in various localities in order to facilitate transactions among the people.

In the current five-year plan, we expect to expand services such as hotels, restaurants and the like with a view to promoting tourism.

Foreign Trade: In this connection, we must strengthen our ties with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and increase the volume of border trade.

In the current Second Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that our exports will double compared to the First Five-Year Plan figures. Our principal exports will be electric power, flooring timber, plywood, sawn timber, coffee, cardamom, gypsum, tin ores and others. We must restrict export of lumber.

The anticipated import volume will increase by 25 per cent compared to the First Five Year Plan figures. The principal imports will include machineries, spare parts, fuel and other consumer goods.

In order to ensure that international trade proceeds in a rational manner and contributes to the tapping of our national potentials, the central and regional import-export activities must be strictly controlled and supervised in accordance with the defined state regulations.

6). Finance and Banking.

It is estimated that by 1990 the national budget revenues will increase 2.2 times, compared to the 1985 figures, i.e. an average annual increase of 17.7 per cent. We must strive for a balance in revenues and spendings, with the largest expenditures, those for capital construction, accounting for 44.7 per cent of all expenditures.

The most important revenues come from production. Therefore the financial institutions must lay emphasis on investment and promulgate economic lever policies that would stimulate production, promote higher product quality and economization of materials. Amendments are to be made to policies regarding the collecting of budget revenues from state enterprises and the collecting of taxes so as to guarantee not only increasing revenues but also a stimulation to production and business undertaking, with a correct combination of the interests of the state and of the people. A rational redistribution of incomes among various sections of the population is to be effected while the pricing policy should be further amended and perfected so as to stabilize prices and the purchasing power of the kip.

To make spendings rational and appropriate to the needs, all expenditures must have defined norms, establish accounting work and strict control must be exerted over all budget contributions incomes and spendings of all production and business units by their financial sections through their professional activities regarding finances and banking. [sentence as received]

The largest expenditures in the budget must be those on capital construction. Many shortcomings, however, still exist in this area and the management of capital construction must be promptly improved so as to enhance responsibilities in capital investment.

7). Labour and Wages.

According to the population census, the average annual rate of population increase is 2.9 per cent, by 1990 the population of our country will be over 4 million, of which 46 per cent are of working age. The work force in the national economic sectors accounts for 42 per cent of the total population -- an increase of 16 per cent. By 1990, salary budget will increase by 40 per cent, with the annual average of 8.8 per cent, the average salary per head of the cadres and employees will increase by 24 per cent compared to 1986.

8). Education and Training of Cadres.

We must continue to expand the network of adult schools and classes with special attention given to cadres and workers. In this Second Five-Year Plan, efforts should be made to upgrade the educational level of the contingent of cadres workers, leading cadres, grass-roots party and youth organisation members. They must all complete the junior high school level. Where favourable conditions exist the general public must complete the primary education level.

Efforts must be made to expand network of creches, kindergartens and general education institutions. It is estimated that by 1990 the students enrolled in the general education institutions will increase by 17 per cent, compared to 1985.

We are to improve and expand the network of vocational schools, secondary professional schools, and university-level insitutions dealing with agriculture, forestry, irrigation, trade, planning, finances, public health, teacher's training and others.

In order to meet the demands for the national economic and social development, the student population of higher, secondary and primary levels will increase 1.5 times compared to the First Five-Year Plan.

We will continue to send students to the fraternal socialist countries. This category of students will be about five and a half thousand, and about 5,000 students graduated in specialised fields will return home from abroad.

To achieve this objective, a number of university will have colleges specialised secondary and vocational schools will to be built. [sentence as received] We will have to increase the contingent of teachers at all levels, in all scientific branches of study. At the same time, curricula and educational contents must be revised in accordance with the party lines, which require a close combination of theory and practice in learning. In addition, efforts must be made to create more learning institutions for the mass organisations such as schools for trade unionists for youth and women activities. [sentence as received]

9). Public Health.

Efforts must be made to improve and expand the public health network down to the grass-roots. In the current five-year plan, the number of small hospitals and dispensaries at the grass-roots will double. By 1990, the number of medical workers will increase by 55 per cent. There will be 3 doctors, 31 physician assistants and nurses and 31 hospital beds for 10,000 citizens. Special attention will be paid to the making of traditional herbal medicines, and the complementary use of Western and traditional medicines will be extensively promoted in the treatment of diseases.

10). Social and Cultural Work.

We must promote cultural and artisitic activities, build more exhibition halls, museums, libraries, provide more copies of newspapers and magazines to libraries, organise clubs and forums for talks and discussions on cultural, scientific, historical, and economic topics on current affairs etc...

Efforts are to be made to develop the art ensembles, create professional and semi-professional art troupes, build a circus hall, puppet show theatre and more theatres.

Twenty units of mobile film projection teams are to be increased. Book publication capacity will grow 2.6 times. Publication of magazines and news bulletins will also be increased.

The quality of radio and television programmes is to be raised so as to make them more attractive, sources of news are to be expanded and news presentation must accord with the lines and policies of the party and state. The loud-speaker networks will be expanded. Special attention is to be paid to the remote areas of the ethnic minorities. The on-the-air televisior hours will double.

We must endeavor to restore and preserve the historical monuments and relics. We are to upgrade and build facilities for the expansion of tourism. An exhibition hall for displaying achievements in national construction is to be created. The policy of the party and state regarding the caring for the aged, the pensioners, the disabled servicemen, the families of those who have sacrificed their lives for the nation and families that have performed good deeds for the homeland must be strictly implemented.

Part Three: Some Principal Measures To Organize the Implementation of the Plan
[subhead]

The socio-economic development plan presented above involves a great amount of work of considerable complexity. In order to ensure successful execution of the plan, the main requirement is high determination, accompanied by strict and scientific organisational measures to deal with the work.

The State Planning Committee, together with other ministries, state committees and the local authority, must reexamine the specific plans of each locality and business unit. Guidance must be given to the localities and enterprises to work out their plans in a realistic manner in order to exploit all their potentialities and to ensure the successful implementation of the State Plan. An important condition for the successful implementation of plans is the existence of realistic [as received] and other ministries must provide regular supervision and control over the implementation of the plans. They must also take concrete measures to assist in solving difficulties faced by the localities and various units so that their plans can be executed with success. One might say that up till now, the supervision and control over and assistance to the implementation of the plans at all levels are still inefficient and consequently, need to be stepped up. The formulation of plans that fully reflects the lines of the party is only an initial success. Decisive factor for victory is the actual implementation of the work.

2. [numbering as received] We must speed up the extensive introduction of the new economic management mechanism, guarantee the right to autonomy of the system of socialist economic accounting and business undertaking. In essence, the new economic management mechanism is an instrument to enhance the initiative and creativeness of the localities and grass-roots, to tap all potentials aiming at the complete fulfillment of assigned tasks. In the conditions where we are facing difficulties in communication between the centre and localities, the guaranteeing of the right to autonomy of the localities and grass-roots in applying the new economic management mechanism is of almost [as received] importance. This task is particularly new to us. Many policies are still incomplete. Hence, the application of this new mechanism cannot be devoid of shortcomings. But we must have confidence and strong determination and the policies will gradually be improved through practice.

3. In order to genuinely apply the socialist business accounting procedure, technical-economic norms must be urgently defined to serve as the basis for the working out of plans and the calculation of production and business activities. Without the norms, economic accounting will be devoid of practical foundation. Therefore to provide the necessary conditions for production and business undertaking, the plans must have firm bases for successful implementation. The economic contract system must be applied, e.g. contracts on the supply of materials, contracts on marketing of finished products... To guarantee these necessary conditions, the planning institutions and bodies concerned must help the production and business enterprises procuring various contracts for them.

In applying the principle of economic accounting, we must apply a reasonable pricing policy, so as to stabilize prices, and guarantee profits for the production and business enterprise. The state must pay close attention to price control.

4. In applying the new management mechanism, we do not take the administrative and education methods lightly, but we must extensively employ economic measures. On the other hand, we must prevent and check in time the tendency of putting too much emphasis on the economic measures to the point that administrative and education methods are neglected.

We must extensively apply the system of piece-work. We must explore and make use of the bonus funds more effectively. Bonuses should be given not only when the state plans are fulfilled, but may be employed in various ways, e.g. when the work is completed at each stage, when industrial sanitation is well maintained, when weighing and measuring work is done accurately or when shop assistants display good behaviors toward customers, etc... All of these are aimed at promoting the workers' enthusiasm for their work.

5. Our socio-economic development plan will not be fulfilled simply by depending on the forces of the state alone. Therefore we must know how to make use of other economic sectors and to mobilize the forces of the masses to take part in the implementation of the State Plan. At the present time, at the first stage of the transition period the capacities of the state are still limited in many respects. Therefore, we must know how to make use of the various economic sectors. The planning of collective, private, and individual sectors of the economy must be done through the application of the economic policies and economic contracts, and [word indistinct] giving orders on target figures the plans must be closely related to the markets and socialist economic accounting system, the wider use of contracts goods between the business establishments, on the of the non-socialist economic sector in accordance with the motto: Utilize, limit, and transform them in accordance with the party policies. [sentence as received] We must guarantee that no adverse consequences will affect production and the livelihood of the people.

6. Active participation of the masses is an indispensable factor for any success. They should be consulted at every stage of planning implementation of the plan and assessing the results. The organisation for socialist emulation is an important method leading to successful implementation, yields genuine results, and attracts the participation of the majority of the masses. It must be based on concrete contents and detailed goods that correctly reflect the demands of production and business of the various units and ensure better living conditions for their members.

The 1986-1990 plan for socio-economic development has opened the way for our country to move forward to a bright future. It sheds light on the path to be followed by the economic and cultural sectors and points out a clearer direction for improving our people's material and spiritual life. We are deeply aware that the implementation of this current five-year plan is no easy task, but one fraught with difficult and complex problems. But we can rely on firm foundations: The correct lines of the party, the maturity and development of our party and our cadres, the patriotism of the people who follow the party's lead and the international solidarity that our party and state enjoys. Hence, we are absolutely confident that the implementation of this plan for socio-economic development will be crowned with success.

Thank you.

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK240545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Respected and beloved comrades: In the joyous atmosphere of the Fourth LPRP Congress, I have the honor on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people to convey to the congress and, through it, to the working class and fraternal Lao people as a whole our warmest feelings of militant solidarity and greetings.

The Fourth LPRP Congress is a political event of great importance for the working class and the people of all ethnic groups in Laos on the path toward socialism and toward building their beautiful country in peace, independence, freedom, prosperity, and happiness. Since the First Congress on 22 March 1955 -- the founding day of the LPRP -- the Lao people have gone through a long period of struggle full of sacrifices and difficulties against all imperialist forces and their reactionary lackeys, winning the final victory, completely liberating the country, and creating the present, glorious LPDR. As close brothers and neighbors, as loyal and resolute comrades-in-arms sharing the same trench in the struggle against common enemies -- namely the colonialists, imperialists, and expansionists -- the Cambodian people have always followed with profound revolutionary feelings all developments taking place in fraternal Laos.

I am extremely satisfied and happy to note that under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane in the lead, the Lao Army and people have developed their resolute sense of patriotism and spirit of courageous struggle, frustrating one after another all perfidious maneuvers and activities of the enemy, successfully carrying out the 1981-85 First 5-Year Plan, and firmly ensuring the security of the fatherland. Socioeconomic rehabilitation, reform, and development have improved with each passing day, bringing about new changes in the outlook of the country and gradually bettering the material and spiritual lives of the Lao people. In the international arena, the LPDR's prestige and role have been further heightened with each passing day while the Lao revolution has steadily become an important fact which significantly contributes to the common revolution of the people in the three Indochinese countries and to the cause of defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

I deeply admire and highly value the revolutionary gains of the fraternal Lao people and especially the success of the LPDR's correct and positive foreign policy aimed at promoting friendly relations with countries in the region and the world over.

Despite the fact that the imperialists and regional reactionaries have not given up their schemes of subversion against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and still continue to resort to their sophisticated and perfidious diplomatic moves to separate Laos from Vietnam and Cambodia as well as the three Indochinese countries from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the LPDR has firmly grasped its principled and correct stand as an authentic Marxist-Leninist party. As stated by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane: The Lao party and people have unswervingly followed a foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism, have continually strengthened and developed the relations of special militant alliance, solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia and solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries; and worked firmly toward ensuring peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Respected and beloved comrades, I highly acclaim the practical assessment of the situation in the political report of the fourth party congress. Despite difficulties and obstacles caused by natural calamities and enemies during the past years, the Lao people's revolution has rapidly developed and seen positive changes.

I am convince that in the light of the fourth congress and under the collective leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people will create more and greater achievements in the implementation of important resolutions of the congress and will accomplish the 1986-90 Second 5-year Plan aimed at speeding up the socialist construction and national defense causes in Laos and gradually and firmly advancing it into the future.

I hold that the position of the LPDR Government on normalizing its relations with the PRC on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and of peaceful coexistence is a correct one.

I also regard the Lao Government's position in preparing conditions for and making all-out efforts toward promoting mutual understanding, trust, and confidence between Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand for the normalization of all-round relations between the two countries as a positive sense of goodwill. Since 1985, a trend of dialogue on the basis of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems has emerged in the world as well as in Southeast Asia.

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are victims of many wars of aggression. They have sacrificed many lives without regret for national independence. Laos is a peace-loving nation which has joined the world people in the relentless struggle for an end to all wars of aggression and nuclear war and for the defense of peace and humanity on this planet.

Together with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, the Cambodian people fully support the noble peace proposals made by the Soviet Union aimed at putting an end to the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear arms and creating a system of global, international security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Along with the growth of the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions, the Cambodian revolution is developing with each passing day thanks to the correct leadership of the KPRP and the determination and the active spirit of the entire Cambodian Armed Forces and people.

The wonderful rebirth of the Cambodian nation from the hell of genocide has enjoyed the precious assistance and support in all spheres of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and the considerable assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of the progressive forces and peace- and justice-loving movements the world over.

In particular, the LPDR and the PRK signed a treaty of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation and a number of agreements which have contributed to promoting the economic, cultural, and social development of these two countries and to further consolidating the ties of special solidarity and cooperation between the Cambodian and Lao peoples.

On this occasion, I, on behalf of the KPRP and the entire Cambodian Government and people, would like to express my profound thanks to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and other socialist countries for their precious support and assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

In the interest and happiness of the Cambodian people, the PRK Government, the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people, agrees to an appropriate political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in parallel with the elimination of the criminals of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. However, it is regrettable that the reactionary forces opposed to the Cambodian people still nurture the illusion of using a treacherous solution aimed at sending the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to Cambodia. This act is inhuman and runs counter to the real situation in Cambodia. It constitutes a threat to the present peaceful life of the Cambodian people.

With a firm spirit of determination to safeguard its independence and sovereignty, and for the sake of national harmony, the PRK is always ready to meet and hold talks with hostile persons or a group of hostile persons who have freed themselves from the ranks of the Pol Pot clique and, together with the world people, make this a world of peace -- free from war and confrontation.

The PRK is always ready to create relations of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness with our neighboring countries and others in the region. We will devote our efforts to the consolidation and development of the ties of special militant solidarity and effective cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, as well as multiform cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus contributing to building the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and prosperity.

May the close fraternal relations between the two peoples of Cambodia and Laos daily develop and last forever! I wish the Fourth LPRP Congress glorious success and wish comrade delegates here good health. Long live peace and socialism!

CPSU'S ALIYEV SPEAKS AT FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

OW181603 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The Soviet Union highly values the coordinated actions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, and turning it into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. This was stated by G.A. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at the Fourth Lao Party Congress on Nov. 14.

In his welcome speech, G.A. Aliyev acclaimed the Indochinese countries' efforts, considering them active contributions to strengthening peace and security in Asia. Together with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and other countries, he said, they are helping draw the vast Asian-Pacific region into the process of building an overall international security system. "To normalize relations between Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and China on the basis of constructive dialogues will further consolidate security in the Asian-Pacific region" he pointed out.

G.A. Aliyev highly acclaimed substantial achievements of the Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in national construction and defence. The Soviet head delegate praised the Soviet-Lao close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. He highlighted [word indistinct] the meeting between CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihane in Moscow last October, G.A. Aliyev affirmed the Soviet Union's fraternal support and assistance to Laos in socialist construction and national defence.

More on Aliyev's Speech

For Soviet reportage on G.A. Aliyev's speech at the Fourth LPRP Congress, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 20 Nov 86 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

PUWP's Muranski

LD142324 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 14 Nov 86

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Grzyski]

[Text] Vientiane, Nov. 14 -- Addressing the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party today, Zygmunt Muranski, head of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] delegation and PUWP CC Political Bureau member conveyed to participants in the congress and all Lao communists cordial greetings from the PUWP CC, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the entire party, and the Polish Nation.

The PUWP representative talked about the many-year tradition of friendship and cooperation between the states and nations of Poland and Laos, recalling Poland's internationalist contribution to the Lao people's struggle -- Poland's participation in the international supervision and control commission.

Speaking about the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the PUWP and the Polish Government, Muranski stated that [words indistinct] zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

CPCZ's Hanus

LD141345 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane Nov 14 (CTK correspondent) -- The unity of the three countries of Indochina, [and] their alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries are a guarantee of the victorious path of the Laotian revolution and of fundamental changes carried out in Laos, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member Frantisek Hanus said here today.

In his address at the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] delegation recalled the long friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Lao parties, conducted under the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Frantisek Hanus spoke of the successful development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, and said the protocol on coordination of economic plans of the two countries for 1986-90 opens up new possibilities of intensifying economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak party official recalled also the efforts of the socialist countries, led by the USSR, aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear disaster, and stressed that the peace proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Iceland show nations the path towards reaching this goal.

MSZMP's Szakali

LD141229 Budapest MTI in English 1135 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 14 (MTI) -- Addressing the 4th congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Jozsef Szakali, head of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], pointed out, "We hold in esteem the results attained by the Laotian communists, led by their Revolutionary Party, through many decades of struggle. The friendship of Laos and its many-sided cooperation with the socialist countries, with parties of the international communist and workers' movement and with other progressive forces is a stable support for progress on the self-chosen road. They can safely rely on the solidarity of the Hungarian communists, and the Hungarian people building socialism. We wish them further success in their plans and work."

"We are pleased to see that our parties have identical views on the main issues of the international situation," Jozsef Szakali said. On Hungarian foreign policy, he pointed out, "We highly appreciate and support the Soviet proposals which offer realistic and mutually acceptable opportunities for compromise in various fields of nuclear disarmament."

He said, "Hungarian-Laotian relations are developing in the spirit of understanding and cooperation. Guided by common ideas, we proceed together on the road of building socialism, making joint efforts for peace and social progress. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will continue to promote relations between our parties and countries and the friendship of our peoples."

PRC, LAOS TO DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

OW251259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 25 KYODO -- China will begin negotiations with Laos to normalize relations after seven years of strain between them, Southeast Asian diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The first round of talks will take place in Vientiane next month and Li Shuqing, vice foreign minister, will attend the meeting from the Chinese side, the sources quoted a senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official as saying.

China and Laos are expected to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations to the ambassador-level, economic cooperation, and the Vietnam and Kampuchean issues at the talks, the sources said. If the talks succeed, there is a possibility Li will meet Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of Laos, the sources said. The sources also said that if the first round of talks goes well, vice ministerial discussions will be held once a year in Beijing and Vientiane, alternatively.

Relations between China and Laos deteriorated when Laos sided with Vietnam and issued a statement criticizing China's role in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese war. The two countries downgraded diplomatic relations to an acting ambassador-level and withdrew engineers and students from each other's country. Most of the 100,000 overseas Chinese in Laos fled the country following the deterioration in diplomatic relations.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party adopted a diplomatic policy of improving relations with the U.S. and China at its convention earlier this month. There have been moves in Laos for trade and economic aid from China because of Laos' foreign debts of 480 million dollars and slow economic progress, the sources said.

OFFICIALS CITED ON MIA REMAINS HANDOVER

BK251032 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The remains of three U.S. servicemen listed as Missing in Action (MIA) since the Vietnam war are to be turned over to U.S. officials Wednesday, Vietnamese officials said Tuesday.

The hand-over, the third since January, will bring to 25 the number of sets of remains of U.S. servicemen Vietnam has given to the United States since the beginning of the year.

Some 1,770 U.S. servicemen, mostly airmen, are still unaccounted for in Vietnam more than a decade after the war ended.

Vietnam has returned almost 150 sets of remains since the two countries established contacts in October 1982 in a bid to track down MIA's.

Washington has made an accounting of MIA's one of its conditions for a normalization of relations with Hanoi.

U.S. experts visit Hanoi regularly to discuss the search for MIA's and supply additional information to their Vietnamese counterparts. The last U.S. team to visit came to the Vietnamese capital late last month.

Cooperation between the two countries during the past six months, however, has been limited, in parts because of Vietnam's displeasure with a U.S. refusal to agree to a Vietnamese proposal to wrap up the question within the next two years, observers said.

VAN TIEN DUNG MEETS SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

OW241622 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 24 -- A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Semen Kurkotkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-minister of defence, and head of the General Department for Logistics of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Soviet guests were welcomed on their arrival by General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice minister of national defence, and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; and other senior Vietnamese officers.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin, and Soviet military attache M.G. Perofenchev were present.

This afternoon, General Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defence, cordially received Marshal Semen Kurkotkin and other distinguished Soviet guests. Speaking to his guests, General Van Tien Dung wished them success in their visit to Vietnam to help strengthen the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and the allround cooperation between the peoples and the armies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Later this afternoon, talks were held between the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Semen Kurkotkin and a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence led by Senior Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice minister of national defence.

CC PLENUM SETS PARTY CONGRESS FOR 15-19 DEC

BK241522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 24 (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party has ended its 11th plenary session, having met for a week to prepare for the sixth party congress next month, usually reliable sources here said Monday.

The plenum ratified documents to be submitted to the December congress, notably the final draft of the policy report, before it ended on Saturday, these sources said.

The policy report required six months of preparation. It gave rise to lively debate within the party between a reformist group favouring continued decentralisation through economic reforms introduced last year and a conservative group seeking a pause in reforms to reinforce state authority.

The final draft of the policy report bears the reformist stamp, according to various sources.

On the other hand, some sources reckon last week's plenum put aside the delicate question of changes in the membership of the Politburo and highest organs of state expected to be made during next month's congress.

Most observers said the relative brevity of the plenary session indicated that this question would be left to the Politburo, which would remain in session from now until the congress in mid-December.

There was no official announcement about the plenum which, as usual, took place in great secrecy.

Meanwhile diplomats have confirmed that the sixth party congress will take place in Hanoi between December 15 and 19, following the receipt of invitations to foreign delegations to participate.

An unofficial pre-congress meeting may begin here on December 8, usually reliable sources said.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS SUPREME SOVIET'S PEACE APPEAL

OW220755 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 22 -- The national daily NHAN DAN today voices full support for the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's appeal for peace addressed to all parliamentary organizations and nations in the world.

The paper says:

"The Soviet Union, a great nation, has not only propounded to mankind a new way of thinking about the world and our present epoch. It has also shown a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of all nations on our planet. It has so far this year made a series of peace proposals with a unprecedented significance in scope and depth aimed at accelerating the process of dialogue, detente and disarmament".

"It is public knowledge," the paper notes, "that the Soviet Union, though a leading nuclear superpower, has repeatedly declared to eliminate this kind of lethal mass weapon as early as possible. It never has associated its prestige and honour with 'nuclear superiority' but with an equal security for all nations".

The paper notes that, the Jan. 15, 1986 declaration of the Soviet Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as well as the Soviet Union's prorogation on four occasions of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing this year has clearly shown the Soviet people's sincere desire to set an example, by practical deeds, for all nations to achieve the goal they are longing for

The paper continues:

"The developments of the world situation are still complex, the danger of nuclear war remains unabated. As the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's appeal stressed, the present time is imperative and even decisive.

"The U.S. is still sticking to its militarist and hostile policy. The U.S. militarist forces, with their outdated way of thinking, have not yet given up their dream to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and are carrying on their schemes to subjugate other nations.

"They are accelerating the arms race to an extremely dangerous extent. The destiny of all nations allow nobody to wait or be indifferent. It is the time for all, without exception to work resolutely for a new world free from nuclear weapons and for non-militarized outer space. All countries, big or small, all peoples, regardless of their political tendencies, have the bounden duty to save civilization and life".

"The Vietnamese people fully support the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. recently sent to all parliamentary organizations and all nations in the world. They pledge to do their best to help establish and broaden a world people's front, a powerful front of the whole mankind with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as the mainstay, to fight for civilization and life on earth.

"The Vietnamese people reaffirm their strong support for the support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially for an overall international security system as well as for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

"The Vietnamese will strive their hardest to help make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship", the paper says in conclusion.

HO CHI MINH WORK ON RULING PARTY PUBLISHED

OW201726 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20 -- A 192-page collection titled "About the Ruling Party" consisting of many articles and speeches by President Ho Chi Minh has just been published by the Su That (Truth) publishing house in Hanoi.

These materials covering a long period of Vietnam's history from 1945 (victorious August revolution) to 1969 (his death) have shed more light on the fact that the decisive factor for all successes of the Vietnamese revolution is the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the communist party. The party, he said, has closely combined the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the vivid realities of the country.

In his works, President Ho Chi Minh brought out the necessity to constantly consolidate and strengthen the party according to the Leninist principles. The party must be a monolithic bloc thoroughly imbued with its line and policies. Democratic centralism, self-criticism and criticism should be observed strictly and regularly by the party committees at all levels.

The mass viewpoints of President Ho Chi Minh have become a leading policy of the party which has always regarded the people as the starting point of all revolutionary activities. This spells out the president's boundless love for the people and his confidence in their strength.

He often reminded party cadres and members of honouring the people's right to mastership of society. He likened the relationship between party cadres and the people to the organic integration between fish and water.

Right after the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, President Ho Chi Minh lashed out against all manifestations of individualism, bureaucratism, despotism, authoritarianism, and corruption. In a letter sent to the people's committees at all echelons across the country, he wrote: "We should understand that all government bodies from the centre down to the grassroots levels are by the people and for the people. We must do everything beneficial to the people and refrain from doing anything harmful to their interests. We must love and respect the people so as to win their love and respect".

With regard to the task of party building, he wrote: "To fulfill its revolutionary tasks, the party must resolutely struggle against all manifestations of individualism while educating and fostering all its members with the revolutionary qualities and sentiments of the working class, thus raising the efficiency of their work...".

Dealing with the tasks of party cadres and members in socialist transformations and construction, President Ho Chi Minh said: "Today, the party requires its cadres and members to be well aware of politics and proficient in their work". He pointed out that the efficiency of one's work is the yardstick to judge his or her capabilities. We must resolutely struggle against empty talks, 'window-dressing', and an inefficient work styles" he said.

AUSTRALIA'MENTALLY DISTURBED' MAN INTENDED TO KILL POPE

BK250244 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Police in Brisbane have arrested a man carrying five petrol bombs shortly before the arrival of Pope John Paul in the Queensland capital. This report from the scene:

[Begin (Ingles Giretes) recording] Police who were doing a routine security check on the Brisbane City Hall this morning found a mentally disturbed man, aged around 26, who said he intended to assassinate the pope.

The man, who is Irish-born and comes from Sydney, told police that he had come to Brisbane 3 days ago with the expressed intention of assassinating the pope because he had too much money. He has recently been released from a mental institution in New South Wales. He has been staying at the St. Vincent (de Paul) Hospital in Brisbane and had filled the five soft drink bottles with petrol and intended to throw them at the pope from an elevated position when the pope was to visit the City Hall. [end recording]

The pope arrived in the city a short time ago and made his way to the Queen Elizabeth Sports Stadium where he will celebrate a mass. Radio Australia's Brisbane office says about 80,000 people are expected to attend the mass.

The pope leaves Brisbane later today for Sydney where he will spend 2 days.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS REVAMP; RAMOS MAY GET NEW POST

OW250755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 25 KYODO -- At least four more ministers will be fired as a result of President Corazon Aquino's efforts to revamp her cabinet, a cabinet official said Tuesday. The official, who asked not to be identified, said that Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel will be replaced. "It's confirmed," he said, referring to a report Tuesday in the daily tabloid "TEMPO" identifying the four sacked ministers.

Aquino said last Sunday that she had asked her entire cabinet to resign and promptly accepted hardline Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's resignation the same day. She has not yet acted on the other ministers' resignations as of Monday. Aquino said that the change will give her nine-month-old government "a chance to start all over again ... a fresh start." The president made the announcement a day after Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos foiled an attempted coup by officers close to Enrile who supported followers of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

Various rightist labor groups and employers' organizations have demanded the removal of Sanchez, who was a human rights lawyer before joining the Aquino government, for his allegedly leftist and pro-labor policies while Maceda was rumored to be involved in corruption. Pimentel, founder of the Philipino Democratic Party (PDP-LABAN), has been under fire for appointing allegedly "inept" local officials while Mercado's ministry has been accused of being run inefficiently. Ramos also "recommended," on behalf of the disgruntled military, the replacement of ministers "who have not performed adequately especially in putting into operation the mechanism for efficient government performance." However, he denied they were after left-leaning ministers.

The cabinet official said the possible replacements for Sanchez are Luis Villafuerte, head of the Commission on Government Reorganization with cabinet rank, Franklin Drilon, the labor chief's own deputy minister, or Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion. He named only Villafuerte as Pimentel's likely replacement while Maceda's post may be taken over by Jose Yap, administrator of Metro Manila's water services or Philippine National Bank president Vicente Jayme, who may also replace Mercado.

He said that "if" new Defense Minister Rafael Ileta "thinks that the military has been stabilized," Ramos may be retired and given a civilian position, either as minister of natural resources or as highways minister. He said that if Ramos leaves, his post would be a toss-up among Vice Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, Army chief Maj. Gen. Romeo Canieso and Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, commander of the Philippine Constabulary (P.C.), the national peace-keeping force.

Palace sources also said that Vice President Salvador Laurel may lose his post as minister of foreign affairs to his deputy, Leticia Shahani, a younger sister of Ramos. Laurel has sided with Enrile in recent months in hurling criticisms against Aquino's peace talks with the communist-led insurgents and had also suggested a cabinet change.

The official said that Rafael Salas, a U.N. official and a former presidential executive secretary of Marcos, may be named presidential chief of staff, a new post in the presidential palace seen as undercutting the power of Aquino's executive secretary, Joker Arroyo.

Press spokesman Teodoro Benigno said that in foiling the coup, the government can now face the current economic crisis and 17-year communist-led insurgency.

'AT LEAST SIX' MINISTERS LIKELY TO REMAIN

HK251047 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 24

[Excerpt] President Aquino is likely to reappoint at least six of her Cabinet ministers to their respective posts, sources in Malacanang told BUSINESS DAY yesterday.

The sources said the President is considering the reappointment of the six because of their "satisfactory performances." They are Minister of Health Alfredo R. Bengzon, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion, Social Services Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera, Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, and Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra Jr.

They are among some 17 line ministers whom the President asked Sunday to submit their resignations following her announcement of a Cabinet revamp.

Asked if Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo will be allowed to retain his post, the sources declined to comment but said that if ever Arroyo will be retained in the Cabinet, his functions will possibly be divided between himself and a chief of staff whom the President may appoint soon.

The sources said a primary candidate being tapped for the position of chief of staff is University of the Philippines president Edgardo Angara.

In an interview with newsmen yesterday Concepcion said the Cabinet revamp is expected to bring stability to the government. He said the revamp is a "welcome move" which is expected to lure back both local and foreign investors into the country.

"The crisis has been substantially reduced. The resignation of (Defence Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile and some others in the cabinet would in effect generate the environment that would encourage local and foreign investors to pursue our objective of increasing trade and investment in the Philippines," Concepcion said.

He added that the mandatory resignation of the ministers would usher in an era where local businessmen would regain confidence in doing business in the country.

But Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] said it will stage mass actions should Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez be ousted from the Aquino Cabinet. KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran told Business Day that KMU will "definitely" protest the ouster of Sanchez. He said Sanchez represented the "democratic elements" in the government and embodied the interests of the Filipino working class.

Beltran said he is requesting Mrs Aquino not to terminate Sanchez, known as a "pro-labor" minister with strong links with the KMU and is a target of conservative labor groups, businessmen and military officials who want him out due to his "left-leaning" stance.

"If Bobbit (Sanchez) is removed and they replaced him with someone identified with the ultra-rightists...we are sorry but we cannot promise industrial peace," Beltran said. He also asked Mrs Aquino to likewise not relieve executive secretary Arroyo and Presidential counsel Rene Saguisag. [passage omitted]

AQUINO MEETS WITH MINISTERS PIMENTEL, SANCHEZ

HK250821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino met separately with two of her most controversial cabinet ministers Tuesday, amid widespread speculation here on which official heads will roll next. The meetings came two days after Mrs Aquino sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and ordered all the ministers to tender their resignations.

Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez held separate meetings with Mrs Aquino, her appointments office said. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin had said Monday that Mrs Aquino would meet individually with any cabinet ministers whose resignations she planned to accept before making any public announcement.

Critics accuse Mr Pimentel and Mr Sanchez of being "left-leaning." Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said Monday that "two to four" ministers would be replaced.

"The president is not going to make any statement today," Mr Benigno told reporters at the palace Tuesday.

New Defense Minister Rafael Ilete, appointed after the sacking of Juan Ponce Enrile Sunday, also met with Mrs Aquino Tuesday but declined to make any statement to reporters.

ENRILE ALLY FIRED FROM GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

HK251019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Tuesday sacked an ally of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from directorships in two state-controlled firms but kept silent on the progress of a cabinet revamp. Mrs Aquino Sunday ordered all her cabinet ministers to tender their resignations, immediately accepted Mr Enrile's, and said more heads will roll but did not mention planned changes at lower levels.

Former MP Homobono Adaza was fired as director of two of the country's largest firms, the Presidential Palace said Tuesday. He headed the state-owned Philippine National Oil Company and the state-controlled San Miguel Corporation, where he was a government nominee.

Mr Adaza told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE when reached for comment that he had not been told of the presidential order, but said "I have long expected this, it's a part of the politics of revenge of this administration." [passage omitted]

CON-COM MEMBERS HAIL GOVERNMENT SHAKE-UP

HK241239 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Nov 86 pp 1, 13

[By Rod L. Villa Jr]

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) headed by President Cecilia Munoz Palma called on the people yesterday to trust in the judgment of President Aquino in dealing with the current national crisis.

Palma shared the sentiments of the Con-Com members that Mrs. Aquino's decision to accept the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is a "healthy sign that augurs well for a new and stronger effort at unity."

Word on the President's reorganization of the Cabinet reached the 72-year-old retired Supreme Court justice yesterday while she was leading the nationwide educational and information campaign on the new constitution in Cebu City.

Blas F. Ople, who led the four-man opposition bloc in the Con-Com, said the President "appeared to have withstood the most critical test yet to her eight-month old government and should now establish a Cabinet of national unity and reconciliation."

Con-Com Vice President Ambrosio Padilla said the departure of Enrile and the expected changes in the Cabinet should calm the people who are anxious of seeing their leaders pull together in preserving the gains of the peaceful people's revolution last February.

Bishop Teodoro Bacani said the developments "will make the leaders concerned, at least, in delineating the lines to clearly inform the people on which side they belong."

He said Enrile "can now campaign more freely against ratification, if he so wishes, without being bound by hindrances of belonging to the President's official family."

Economist Bernardo Villegas, who authored the article on economy and patrimony, said that with Enrile out, "there shall be unity in implementing national and global economic policies."

Villegas said there is widespread expectation that Ms. Aquino would accept more resignations to "provide symmetry and balance in the revamp of the Cabinet."

"Considering the growing indications of militarist adventurism, President Aquino's acceptance of Minister Enrile's resignation shows an unmistakable assertion of the supremacy of the commander-in-chief over the armed forces," he said.

Felicitas Aquino said Mrs. Aquino's decision "took a long time coming."

"President Aquino could not have done any better, certainly better than herself, although this took quite a while, since the need for it was yesterday," Aquino said.

Ople said "the nation might have lost a defense minister but gained a political leader of the highest stature." He sees the appointment of retired Gen. Rafael Ileto as a move toward preserving the unity of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. [passage omitted]

BUSINESSMEN REPORTED TO WELCOME ENRILE OUSTER

HK241424 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Nov 86 p 4

[By staffmember Ray Enano]

[Text] Businessmen contacted yesterday by "THE CHRONICLE" appeared to welcome President Corazon Aquino's decisive move to replace Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister and to reorganize her Cabinet.

Vic Agustin, president of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines which represents 65 big trading firms buying an estimated \$1 billion in Philippine products annually, said "buyers abroad would certainly be impressed by Aquino's move."

He explained that Aquino has remained popular among foreign buyers but they got the impression that she "was not decisive in handling her internal problems."

He noted that the buyers had stopped going to the country in the past two months and opted for Hong Kong to discuss their transactions. He added that he expects "foreign buyers to actively resume their business here and Aquino's action would change their attitude over doing business in the country."

Raul T. Concepcion, president of Concepcion Industries, and head of six business associations said that Aquino's move "could be a positive development for investors who had remained cautious as a result of the coup rumors."

"I think the business community would be glad over this development and it is about time that something like this should happen," he said.

Concepcion added that investments into the country were being hampered by all talks of impending coup and that ratification of the proposed Charter on the Constitution would settle investors' anxiety.

But Felix Maramba Jr., chairman of the influential Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was more cautious on his reaction.

Maramba said he sees no immediate effect of Aquino's move on the business climate since the composition of the economic ministers in the Cabinet was not yet known.

"We hope, however, that this development would resolve all the differences in her Cabinet," he said.

A banker who declined attribution said that Aquino's decision to oust Enrile should have been done weeks ago. "At the very least, a president can't keep a defense minister who appears to be doing nothing about the killings and kidnappings right in the heart of the country," he said.

Most businessmen, he added, several weeks back felt that Enrile may have had grounds to question Aquino's policy towards insurgents. But "he'd said his piece and he should have shut up." "His persistence in attacking the Aquino policies, more and more appeared to us as calculated moves to destabilize the government."

PARTIDO NG BAYAN WELCOMES ENRILE RESIGNATION

HK241319 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) said yesterday it welcomed the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Cabinet, describing it as a "positive step" in countering the "resurgence of fascism."

PNB leaders, in a telephone interview last night, said they were studying the new political developments in the wake of President Aquino's announcement that all her Cabinet ministers submitted their resignations.

She announced that she accepted Enrile's resignation.

PNB officials said it was correct for Aquino to make the move. They praised it as a "master stroke" against the Enrile faction in the military which, according to sources, tried to stage a coup d'etat the other night.

The party leaders said "Enrile and his minions have been trying to destabilize the Aquino government for so long that only a gallant stand by the President could have prevented the militarists and fascist restorationists in the defense and military establishment from pursuing their plan to grab state power."

The leaders congratulated Mrs. Aquino for having had the "courage" to do what she did. They said Enrile "had been trying to court the Marcos loyalists and other groups opposed to the liberal democratic reforms being undertaken by the Aquino regime to join him in setting up a political base from which an attack against the center of power could be launched." [passage omitted]

NDF EXPRESSES 'RESERVATIONS' ABOUT ILETO

HK250149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The communist National Democratic Front [NDF] said it welcomes the ouster of Juan Ponce Enrile but expressed reservations over the appointment of retired General [Rafael] Ilete as the new defense minister. With Ilete replacing Enrile and General Fidel Ramos remaining as chief of staff of the Armed Forces, the NDF expressed fear that the U.S. Government would further consolidate its control of the Philippines. The NDF has been persistently demanding from the Aquino government to dismiss Enrile and Ramos from the government. The NDF identified Enrile as one of the five movers of a military clique responsible for scuttling ongoing peace talks between the government and the communist New People's Army, represented by the NDF.

Meanwhile, the NDF also said that it is unfortunate that Mrs Aquino should have deemed it necessary to blame the NDF once again for the delay in the peace talks.

NEW DEFENSE CHIEF VOWS TO UNIFY AFP FACTIONS

HK241442 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Nov 86 p 20

[Excerpt] Newly installed Defense Minister Rafael Ilete last night vowed to unify the 250,000-strong Armed Forces behind President Corazon C. Aquino.

In a brief interview with newsmen at the Ministry of National Defense (MND) building in Camp Aguinaldo, during which Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos sat beside him, Ilete said one of his major priorities is to unify the various factions in the military and rally them behind Mrs. Aquino's leadership to contain the country's problems, particularly the 17-year communist insurgency.

Ilete also said he and ex-Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was sacked by President Aquino hours earlier, had met and discussed "personal matters" concerning Enrile's "future" and "security plans." He did not elaborate.

For his part, Ramos said the entire military leadership supports the appointment of Ilete and the replacement of the outspoken Enrile.

"We have called Minister Ilete together with the major service commanders, the joint staff, the vice-chief of staff, and we have pledged to the new minister our full support and full cooperation including his programs for the ministry and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]..." Ramos said.

Top defense ministry and military officials met behind closed doors at 5:40 p.m. yesterday. Later, Ilete said they discussed the plans of the NAFFP.

Ilete said that despite Enrile's exit, the 62-year old former defense chief, who had been critical of the policies of the Aquino government, vowed to support him in running the defense ministry. Ilete also admitted that he is "new in the job" and begged off from answering more specific questions.

Ilete's statement that he would unify the military behind Mrs. Aquino followed reports that some AFP factions, particularly those closely identified with Enrile, are not behind the Aquino government.

The report was confirmed when certain "dissatisfied" military officers reportedly plotted to stage a "surgical operation" against the government a few weeks ago. Though the planned operation was defused, the problems that prompted the planning of the operation are still very much present, the report added.

At the same time, Ilete also said that "there will definitely be some changes in the Defense Ministry," but added that he has not yet set any specific plans on this matter.

"We have not planned that deep or far yet. But I have asked (Enrile's) assistance for help because I am a newcomer in this job and I will probably need all their experience as well as Minister Enrile's knowledge," Ilete said. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTER ILETO ON INSURGENCY PROGRAM

HK241205 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- New Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileta admitted Monday that communist insurgents had grown in strength, but said he favored a less hardline approach to the problem than his predecessor Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mr. Ileta also told his first press conference since taking over the Defense Ministry that he as yet had no hard evidence that there had been a plan to reconvene the defunct National Assembly. Mr. Enrile was fired from the cabinet Sunday after he was implicated in an alleged coup plot that involved reconvening the assembly.

Mr. Ileta, who was sworn into office Sunday, said that some troops close to the former defense minister would be redeployed by December. He also affirmed his support of Mrs. Aquino's desire to forge a ceasefire agreement with the communists if possible.

The government could possibly reach agreement in peace talks with the communists "with a peaceful approach," Mr. Ileta said.

But he also said his ministry would "maximise the use" of the president's policy on the insurgency. Mrs. Aquino said Sunday that if a ceasefire agreement was not reached by the end of the month, she would call off the talks.

A government negotiator to the talks said Monday that the departure of Mr. Enrile would have a favorable effect on the talks. "Mr. Enrile's resignation, I think, is good for the talks," Chief Government Auditor Teofisto Guingona told a local television station. He added that he was hopeful a ceasefire could be reached by the November 30 deadline.

Mr. Enrile had consistently criticised Mrs. Aquino for what he said was her conciliatory approach to the insurgency, and called for a military solution.

Mr. Ileta, a former general who helped crush the first communist insurgency in the Philippines in the 1950's, said the strength of the insurgents "has grown a little, but the overall assessment is that we are containing it."

On the redeployment of close aides to Mr. Enrile following Sunday's events, he said: "I just told them it's possible we might have some redeployment to conform with our policy of rotation." It would be a normal reassignment and was not meant to counter any future coup, he added.

Mr. Ileta said an investigation into the reported coup to be conducted by the Defence Ministry would depend on the results of intelligence operations. "I just want to be assured that there is such a thing before a formal investigation is made," the new defense minister said.

He said he had not been aware at the weekend that there had been a coup plot and asked why police and troops had secured vital installations, he replied that it was a "safety precaution."

"I think we have defused the situation and the public can relax," he said.

He said he talks with Mr. Enrile late Sunday about "mostly personal" matters, adding that with his relief from the defense ministry, Mr. Enrile "will have time at last to relax ... maybe take a trip abroad."

Mr. Enrile will be provided with a smaller security force, he said, adding that "this time, he might not need that much."

Meanwhile, a lawyer for Ferdinand Marcos said Monday that the ousted president considers the sacking of Mr. Enrile a setback in the fight against the insurgents. "His (Mr. Marcos's) reaction was that, 'It's too bad. He was fighting the communists. It is a setback in the fight against insurgency,'" Rafael Recto told a local television station.

Cites Need for U.S. Bases

HK250454 Quezon City Radyo ng Nayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileta has cited the importance of retaining the U.S. military bases in the country to maintain stability in the region. At a news conference yesterday, the newly appointed minister said that the American military bases would help in fighting any outside threat. Ileta added that the Philippine Armed Forces' defense capability is not adequate to counter moves by those seeking to take advantage of the present unsettled conditions in the country.

NEGOTIATORS 'MAY' SIGN CEASE-FIRE BY 27 NOV

HK250707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Government and communist rebel peace negotiators are expected to meet Tuesday and may sign a ceasefire agreement by Thursday, a government negotiator said here. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told reporters that he expected to meet with representatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF) Tuesday to discuss the November 30 deadline imposed by President Corazon Aquino on the talks.

Asked if they would be signing a ceasefire agreement, Mr Mitra said, "If there will be any signing, it will be on Thursday but it need not take effect on Thursday."

Government negotiators had earlier proposed that a ceasefire agreement be signed on that day, the birth anniversary of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Under that proposal, the ceasefire would take effect next week.

Mr Mitra said he would be reporting to Mrs Aquino on the results of Tuesday's meeting and may hold a news conference later. "I hope the news that I will bring to you is pleasant," he said, as he agreed with fellow government negotiator Teofisto Guingona's assessment earlier that the government panel was "70 to 90 percent in agreement" with the NDF panel on the terms of the ceasefire.

"We are confident and hopeful that we will be able to achieve the ceasefire agreement" by the end of the month, Mr Guingona said.

Mr Mitra refused to comment on what would happen if they did not reach an agreement with the rebel panel Tuesday, but said he would ask Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to extend the security passes of the rebel negotiators by two weeks if the talks were to be terminated.

Asked if the sacking of Juan Ponce Enrile as defence minister Sunday had increased the chances for a ceasefire, Mr Mitra said "I think so" but did not elaborate.

The NDF has been pressing for the ouster of Mr Enrile, who has expressed pessimism on the outcome of the talks, but Mr Guingona said it was not a demand of the rebels for a ceasefire agreement to be reached.

Mr Guingona said the peace negotiators were on the "home stretch of the negotiations," adding that while the panels had not met officially since Mr Aquino announced the November 30 deadline, "lines of communication are open."

Asked if the government expected Mrs Aquino's deadline, Mr Mitra said, "Yes if (the rebels) want to."

NPA ADMITS KILLING PUZON AS 'PUNISHMENT'

HK211119 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The New People's Army admitted killing former assemblyman David Puzon of Kalinga-Apayao. Puzon was murdered on the morning of 19 November, along with two of his companions while his daughter-in-law was seriously wounded.

In an open letter dated 19 November 1986, the NPA said that Puzon, a close friend of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was executed as a form of punishment. It added that punishing officials is part of the NPA conviction that all [word indistinct] criminals and people with a record of abuses committed against the people should be punished. This was their method to gradually eliminate the forces of fascist elements which aim to usurp power.

AQUINO, MNLF AGREE TO FORMAL TALKS IN JANUARY

HK241347 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino's representative and Moslem separatist rebels are to start formal talks in January to settle the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines, a statement released here Monday said.

The statement, signed by Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law and special emissary Agapito Aquino and Moslem rebel chief Nur Misuari, said the two sides agreed to send a joint panel to the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah to finalize details of the talks.

Mr Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), "renews his confidence in the sincerity of (Mrs Aquino) and supports her efforts to stabilize her government and to pave the way for successful negotiations to end the war and bring lasting peace to Mindanao," the statement said. "The MNLF chairman reiterates his commitment not to start hostilities unless unduly provoked and attacked by the enemies of the peace process," the statement added.

Mr Aquino and Mr Misuari have both accused unnamed right-wing elements of trying to sabotage the peace talks by allegedly provoking MNLF rebels to fight government troops.

They signed the statement Sunday in Maimbung town on the southern island of Sulu, where Mrs Aquino and Mr Misuari forged a truce agreement in September.

MNLF SET TO DECLARE SEPARATE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

HK241455 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 22 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will declare a separate Islamic Republic on Monday, to cover Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan, and to mark this, it will raise the MNLF flag in various parts of the region.

This was revealed yesterday by Agapita Aquino, special representative of the President to the MNLF-Government peace negotiations at a press conference during which he said he got the information from Nur Khan, a former MNLF leader who surrendered to the government during the time of former President Marcos but who rejoined the MNLF recently.

Aquino said the next destabilization move against the government will take advantage of the MNLF issue. Although he expressed doubts that such a move would be considered by responsible members of the MNLF, Aquino said these plans revealed by Khan have been fitted by a group "hostile to the President" into a scenario designed to sabotage the ongoing peace talks between the government and the MNLF.

Sources say Khan was involved in attempts by deposed President Marcos to discredit President Aquino during the last presidential elections, in which he publicly announced an alleged agreement between the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to have Mindanao declared an independent state.

The same sources also said Khan is being used by some anti-Aquino elements in the military and government to create problems in Mindanao.

They said the flagraising on Monday would be "a signal for a Mindanao-wide military offensive to be launched simultaneously by elements of the MNLF."

They said reconnaissance planes have been spotted over Misuari's headquarters in Maambong, Sulu at least twice in the past few days.

Reports also say some MNLF surrenderers have rearmed themselves. The reports are confirmed by officials of the Southern Command.

Aquino said Khan left Manila for Zamboanga City the other day, on his way to report to Misuari. Aquino said Khan told the other MNLF leaders that the military learned of the flag-raising plan of the MNLF through a leakage of a meeting held in Davao City.

Khan said he would warn Misuari of a plan by the military to launch preemptive tactics against the MNLF on Sunday.

Aquino said, however, the MNLF representatives to the peace talks have pledged not to take any action which would destabilize the Aquino government. They have agreed to pursue their demands within the context "of respect for the geographical and political integrity of the Philippines," according to him.

Aquino also said Misuari has decided to remain neutral on the issue of the draft Charter ratification. Misuari has promised not to prevent any of his MNLF members from going out to campaign for a yes vote.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS SUPPORT PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

OW211347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 21 KYODO -- Roman Catholic bishops will support the proposed constitution because its ratification will "work toward the stability of the country," Cardinal Ricardo Vidal, president of the influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), announced Friday. "While recognizing that there are features which are objectionable to some or many people," Vidal said, "the bishops opted for the new constitution's ratification because they found its provisions consistent with Catholic teachings."

"We (also) found no provision that does violence to the Christian conscience," he added.

Vidal, who is also the archbishop of the central Visayan city of Cebu, said that the bishops' "common stand" was reached during a two-day meeting attended by 69 members. The CBCP has 110 members. He also said that the bishops "do not wish to impose their common stand on those who ... cannot accept their stand."

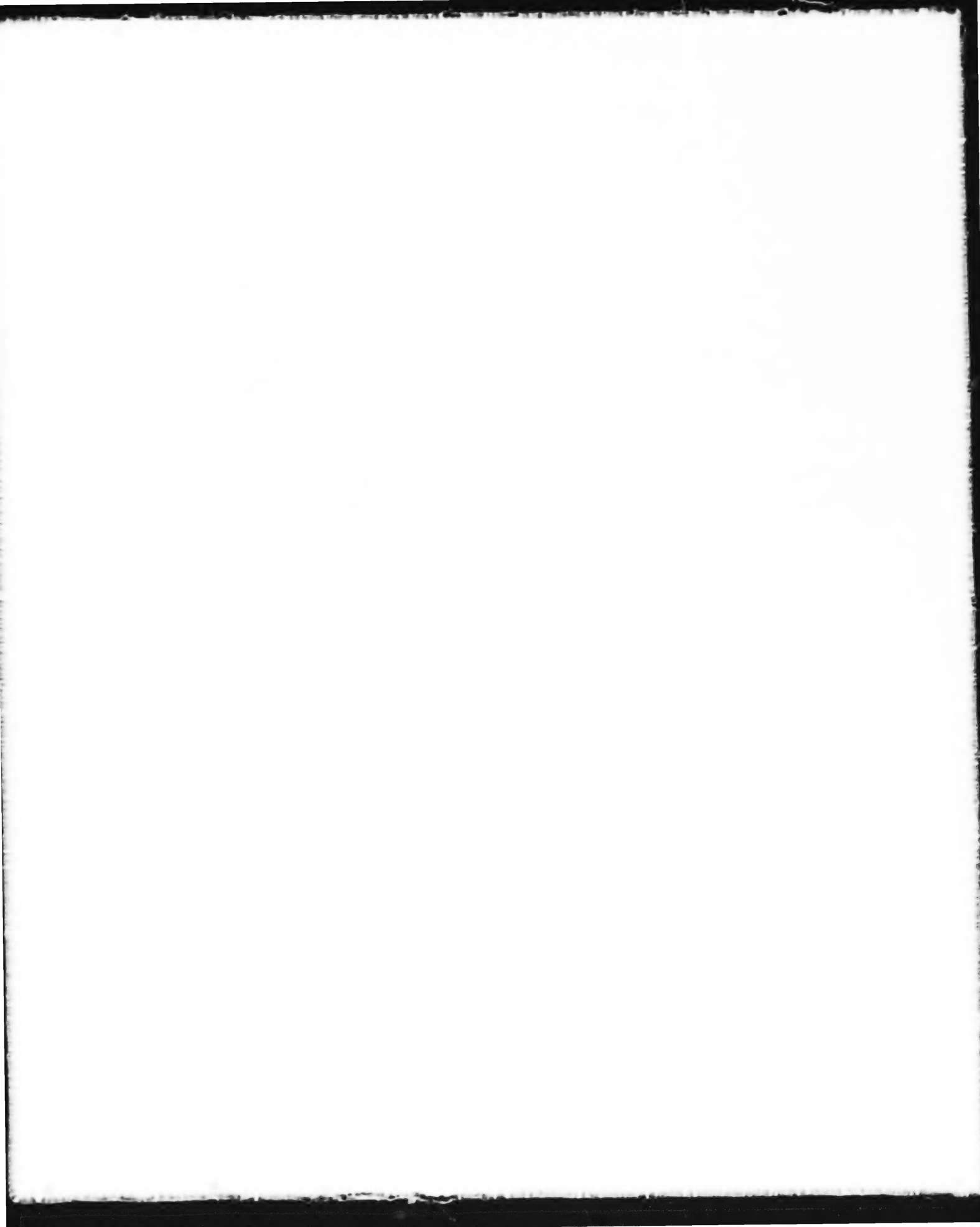
A committee was created to draft a "pastoral letter" that will explain their decision and will be read in churches all over the country "very soon," the prelate said.

The constitution was drafted by a 48-member commission appointed by President Corazon Aquino last April and will be presented to the people in a plebiscite scheduled for February.

Vidal indicated that there were differences among the prelates but said that it became a "common stand" after it was approved by the body. "With a basic law of the land, government can organize or reorganize itself. At least we know and we are sure that we have a government according to the constitution," Vidal said when asked why the bishops thought ratification would bring about stability.

Asked if the bishops were going to actively campaign for the charter's approval, Vidal said "That (question) we leave to the bishops."

Bishop Ted Bacani, one of several priests named by Aquino to the commission, said that the provisions "close to (their) heart" were those related to the abolition of the death penalty, religious instruction, and the protection of the unborn from the moment of conception.





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KURANARI TELLS OF PLEA TO IRAN ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

OW261105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told the Diet Wednesday Japan had asked Iran to help secure the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon. Kuranari, disclosing Japan's involvement for the first time, said the plea was made from a humanitarian point of view. The foreign minister denied, however, that Japan took the action at the request of the United States.

Kuranari said he had been unaware of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and that Japan had received no prior notice on the matter. He was replying to Japan Socialist Party member Sanae Kubota at a session of the House of Councillors Audit Committee.

Wasuke Miyake, who heads the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, told the same committee session that two Japanese emissaries visited Iran in August last year and in January. The emissaries delivered letters from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone calling for Iran's help in releasing the hostages, Miyake said.

WORD ON JANUARY GORBACHEV VISIT EXPECTED SOON

OW261217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo Nov. 26 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Yasue Katori said Wednesday he expects an announcement soon on whether Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Japan by the end of next January. Katori, back in Tokyo, temporarily, also told reporters at the Foreign Ministry he believes the timing of Gorbachev's Japan visit is not connected with a new U.S.-Soviet summit.

"Japan's invitation to Gorbachev to come here by the end of next January is still in effect. Considering the preparations necessary by Japan for the visit, the Soviet Union will soon send a reply to the invitation," Katori said.

He cited as reasons why the Soviets have not given a reply on the visits so far the fact that the state of East-West relations since the Reykjavik summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have not progressed as the Kremlin had expected and that Kremlin leaders are reviewing diplomatic policy. But he said he believes Gorbachev has a strong wish to come to Japan.

CALL FOR CHECKING U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR MOVES'

SK241040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today calls for checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, brandishing nuclear weapons, are running wild in the maneuvers to provoke another war to realize their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea which they failed to achieve in the '50's, the author of the article says:

Having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East, where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types are deployed, they continue to introduce new nuclear weapons to increase their nuclear depots.

There are in South Korea 60 neutron bombs, the "devil's weapons" which are not deployed anywhere else in the world. Many "special demolition atomic bombs" are also found there.

The U.S. imperialists plan to introduce into South Korea "B-52" strategic bombers, ground-launched cruise missiles and "Pershing 2" medium-range missiles, which consist of "three pillars" of the U.S. strategic nuclear armed forces, and other new medium- and long-range nuclear weapons. They are building special nuclear storages in various places of South Korea including Kongju and Kunsan and recently announced that they would deploy "Lance" missiles in the frontline area long the military demarcation line.

The U.S. military bosses are making the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli. Reagan blared that "the use of nuclear weapons would not be ruled out in the event of contingency on the Korean peninsula" and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger cried that "a nuclear attack would be made on North Korea".

Through their large-scale nuclear war exercises, the U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations to bring this into practice.

In deploying quantities of nuclear weapons various types in and around South Korea the U.S. imperialists are placing the northern half of the DPRK and other socialist countries in Asia within their firing range. This is intended to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and expand it into a global war.

Noting that due to the U.S. imperialists' reckless nuclear war schemes, a strained situation in which a war may break out any moment is prevailing in our country, the article continues:

It is a pressing task facing the nation today to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation moves.

The U.S. imperialists claim that the nuclear weapons in South Korea are a means for "protecting" South Korea. This is nothing but a sophism to conceal their crime in turning South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The inviolable land of our country must never be made a theatre of war and none of our fellow countrymen must be a victim to the nuclear holocaust. At this critical moment decisive of the destiny of the nation, none of the Korean people who love the country and the nation should remain an on-looker to the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves.

The South Korean people should rise up resolutely and vigorously wage a more powerful struggle for national salvation to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and achieve the independence and democracy of society and the reunification of the country.

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS SUCCESS OF BATMONH VISIT

SK240711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2119 GMT 23 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 November Editorial: "A New Stage of Korea-Mongolia Friendship"]

[Text] An MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, left Pyongyang on 21 November after concluding the visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Our people warmly received Comrade Jambyn Batmonh as the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people and enthusiastically welcomed him. The waves of welcoming flowers overflowed on the streets of the capital and the cheers echoed in the welcoming mass rally were a vigorous demonstration of the friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Mongolian people on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. They were also an expression of the firm determination to further strengthen and develop Korean-Mongolian friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh deepened their comradesly and intimate relationship and fraternal friendship and had talks and meetings on many occasions. At the talks and meetings, the leaders of the two countries discussed many matters of mutual concern and agreed on the matter of more broadly consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the MPR was concluded in Pyongyang this time. With the conclusion of this treaty, it has become possible to codify the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, the governments, and the people of the two countries of Korea and Mongolia. The conclusion of the treaty was a reflection of the will and desire of the people of the two countries of Korea and Mongolia to more extensively develop the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural. An agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation was also concluded between the governments of the two countries this time.

The visit of esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh to our country this time was not only an actual proof of the solidness of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Mongolian people, but was also an epochal event to strengthen and develop anew these relations. The visit of esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh also contributed to strengthening unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated: Korea and Mongolia alike are socialist countries located in Asia, and the people of our two countries have strengthened and developed their friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Korean and Mongolian people have waged the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism since long ago. In this course, the people of the two countries have forged firm ties of friendship and constantly consolidated and developed them.

Due to the desire of the people of the two countries to support and cooperate with each other in the revolution and construction and due to the common interests of the two countries as socialist countries in Asia in the matters taking place in this region, the friendly relations of the two countries have favorably and constantly developed and are today enjoying the flowering era of the relations. In this course, the historic tradition of the joint struggle of the people of the two countries against imperialism has been established.

The fraternal Mongolian people provided sincere assistance to our people during the fatherland liberation war and in the postwar rehabilitation period. During these periods, the people of the two countries strengthened exchange and cooperation between them and registered proud successes in socialist construction. Mongolia is a country which has won victory in the people's revolution. The victory in the people's revolution and the founding of the MPR have opened a bright prospect in the struggle of the Mongolian people for creating a new life. The severe feudal yoke, the medieval backwardness, and the repeated activities of the domestic and external counter-revolutionary forces blocked the struggle of the Mongolian people who turned out to implement their historic task of switching from the feudal society directly to socialism. However, through the protracted and arduous struggle under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the task of building the foundation of socialism. Thus, they have changed their country, once a backward stock farming country, into a socialist agricultural and industrial state. During the past 60 odd years, in Mongolia, a great social change has taken place and the appearance of the country has completely changed.

The 19th MPRP Congress held last May was another important turning point in the Mongolian people's struggle for socialist construction. The congress set forth a prospective target to more firmly establish the material and technological foundations of socialism and to build the country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

Firmly rallied around the MPRP with a firm faith and courage, the Mongolian people are vigorously struggling to implement the decision of their party and to carry out the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The leading and guiding role in the revolution and construction have been further enhanced, and the political zeal and creative positiveness of the working people have been further displayed in socialist construction. The successes attained by the Mongolian people in their economic construction this year, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, show that they can achieve, without fail, the party program of outstandingly implementing the decision of the 19th party congress and changing their country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and wish them greater success in the struggle to implement the decision of the 19th party congress.

By embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have built a socialist independent and sovereign state. At the same time, today, they are vigorously struggling to fulfill the 10 major prospective targets and to expedite the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions.

While visiting our country, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh toured many places and highly appreciated the brilliant successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction, while encouraging our people. The daily expanding and developing exchange and cooperation between the two countries have been greatly conducive to socialist construction in the two countries. The success attained by Korea and Mongolia in socialist construction has contributed to consolidating the position of socialism in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean and Mongolian people alike love peace. During the period of the visit of the MPR party and state delegation to our country, the stand of the parties and people of the two countries to struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world was fully expressed. The Mongolian party and people have made active efforts to preserve and defend peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and to make Asia a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The Korean people have fully supported such stand and efforts of the Mongolian party and people. Achieving peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification has become an urgent problem in eliminating the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and ensuring peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

South Korea is the most dangerous area of a nuclear war. Because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a tense situation, in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment, has been created on the Korean peninsula today. Proceeding from their lofty sense of responsibility for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, our party and the government of the Republic have advanced active proposals and initiatives to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to resolve the reunification question of Korea independently and peacefully and have made all possible efforts for their realization. These efforts of ours have won unanimous support from the peace-loving people of the world.

The Mongolian people, intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, have always and actively supported our people's struggle for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. While visiting our country, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh reaffirmed many times that the Mongolian party, government, and people will firmly support our peace-loving initiatives and will invariably stand at the side of the Korean people for national reunification.

The current visit to our country of the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh has achieved outstanding successes. Our people rejoice very much over this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh have provided a firm guarantee for Korea-Mongolia friendship through their historic meeting this time. Based on this, the friendship between Korea and Mongolia will demonstrate great vitality and further develop as time passes.

NODONG SINMUN ON DETENTE IN KOREA, ASIA

SK260345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 25 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November special article: "Detente in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula Is an Urgent Demand of the Times"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Easing the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is very important in defending world peace and security. This teaching of the great leader elucidates mutual relations between the struggle to defend world peace and the struggle to ease tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula and indicates important ways for opposing war and defending world peace and security.

Today, mankind is assigned the solemn task of averting a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and of defending world peace and security. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the strained international situation is aggravated daily and world peace and security is faced with a grave threat. Now when the world is on the crossroads of peace and war, easing tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is rising as a very important demand for defending world peace and security. Above all, this is connected with the fact that the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is very acute.

The U.S. imperialists are spurring the provocation of a new war, massing a great number of aggressive armed forces in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. According to data, the number of aggressive military forces which the U.S. imperialists now station in Asia reaches 195,500. This is 7,000 more than the 1984 figure. Some 200 U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, cruisers, and submarines, are massed in Asia and the Pacific. The hard-core unit of these warships is the U.S. 7th Fleet. This fleet, which sails the Pacific and Indian Oceans, adopts a vast area of Asia as its operational area. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 1,700 tactical nuclear weapons in Asia. In particular, they are turning South Korea into the most dangerous source of nuclear war in Asia and into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East. Some 1,100 nuclear weapons, which account for more than half of the nuclear weapons deployed in Asia, are deployed in South Korea. Also, the U.S. imperialists have introduced as many as some 70 neutron bombs into South Korea. They are stationing tens of thousands of their forces of aggression in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have built some 200 military bases in South Korea. Over the past several years, they have increased the number of U.S. imperialist troops occupying South Korea by as many as 4,500. All of South Korea is covered with up-to-date murderous weapons. Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists have recently announced that they will deploy Lance missiles, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, in South Korea for actual war. With the Korean peninsula as an axis, the U.S. imperialists are deploying a great number of strategic nuclear weapons in Asia. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are scheming for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, putting many socialist countries in Asia as well as the northern half of the Republic within range.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating the strained situation, waging various types of military exercises in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have conducted such power-reeking war exercises as "Global Shield" and "Rimpac" every year in the Pacific. These war exercises are preliminary nuclear drills simulating a global-scale nuclear war.

What is noteworthy in Asia is that the U.S. imperialists are trying to kindle the light of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula by all means [kiohui]. This is shown well by the fact that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has been escalated and has reached an extremely grave stage at present.

Having changed their past strategy of frontal defense into a strategy of pre-emptive nuclear attack and enhancing this strategy, the U.S. imperialists are even inveigling the Japanese militarists into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and even less disguisedly committing maneuvers to concoct a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. As part of these maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists have also constantly waged U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula. Under these circumstances, the most acute strained situation, in which war may break out at any moment, is being created in this region.

With the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula intact, world peace cannot be guaranteed. Only when the tense situation is eased in this region can world peace security be maintained. Another reason why easing the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is rising as an urgent demand at present is connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy with this region as their stepping stone. World supremacy is the unvarying ambition of the U.S. imperialists. To realize this wild ambition, the U.S. imperialists give great strategic significance to Asia and the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists view Asia and the Korean peninsula as a major military strategic stronghold to carry out their global strategy. This is because Asia and the Korean peninsula are located in a very important position.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles, including warmaniac Dulles, once clamored: if it fails to grip Asia in its hand, the United States will lose the world. Only when it grasps the dagger of Korea can it freely cut off and possess the Asian continent. This shows that the U.S. imperialists view Asia, and Korea in Particular, as very important in performing their global strategy.

Since the present U.S. administration emerged, its aggressive nature has been further brought to light. The U.S. ruling circles with Reagan as their boss are prattling that the first-priority task of the United States is to perform its strategy toward Asia, stating that the basic direction of U.S. policy at present is being reset to Asia. This openly exposes the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to bring the focus of their world strategy to Asia. The ulterior motive of the U.S. imperialists' policy of viewing Asia as important lies in firmly establishing their supremacy over this region and, furthermore, in realizing their wild ambition for world supremacy with this region as a stepping stone. As a result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of viewing Asia as important, the touch-and-go situation in which war may break out in Asia and particularly on the Korean peninsula at any moment is being created at present.

Under the conditions in which an acute strained situation continues to prevail on the Korean peninsula, war may break out in this region and it may expand into a global war if it breaks out. Therefore, only when the strained situation is eased on the Korean peninsula and peace and security are achieved can the peace-loving people in Asia and the world live peacefully. Today, when the tense situation is becoming aggravated as never before in Asia and on the Korean peninsula due to the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, it is very important to struggle to prevent the aggravation of the strained situation.

First of all, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their murderous weapons in Asia and on the Korean peninsula must be withdrawn and their aggression-oriented military bases must be removed in order to relax the strained situation in this region. In particular, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from Korea. Only then can the root cause of aggravating the strained situation be removed. The U.S. troops occupying the Korean peninsula and the military bases and nuclear weapons there are constantly creating the danger of nuclear war. It is also important to actively struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to ease the tense situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. The movement to create a nuclear-free, peace zone is a just movement of the popular masses to pioneer an independent and creative life by opposing the war policy of the imperialist forces of aggression, which obstruct the independent development of our era, and by maintaining peace and security.

This movement is developing into a broad campaign in which countless people in Northeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, and other regions are taking part. This totally complies with the demands of the situation prevailing in this area.

Our party and the government of the Republic have already set forth, on many occasions, numerous reasonable and constructive proposals to ease tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula and defend peace. This year alone, we have decided to suspend military exercises to ease the strained situation and have put forward various peace proposals and initiatives, including the proposal to hold talks between those in the military authority and the proposal to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for talks between those in military authority is aimed at taking measures of detente in the military field in order to ease the strained situation at talks between those concerned in the North and South who are directly responsible for easing the situation of military tension on the Korean peninsula and who have substantial power to solve this question. This proposal is an epochal overture which makes it possible to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, remove the danger of nuclear war, and, furthermore, contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. Also, suspending military exercises is an essential condition for relaxing the strained situation and successfully defending peace and security. A military exercise, a demonstration of power, cannot be compatible with the atmosphere of peace and security. Despite the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, we even took the epochal measure of taking some 150,000 KPA soldiers away from the front and posts, and sending them to socialist construction sites.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have refused to accept all of our peace proposals and initiatives. There cannot be any reason or ground for them to turn away from our peace-loving proposals. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must immediately respond to our peace proposals without making any preposterous excuse. When the people of Asia, which has over half of the world's population, a vast area of land, and enormous resources and economic potentials, rise up in fulfilling their responsibility for and role of being the masters of the times, they can successfully smash the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in this region. This will result in removing one of the most dangerous sources of war in the world and effecting a great advance in maintaining world peace and security.

KPA SOLDIERS DENOUNCE U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

SK251034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) — Soldiers of the Korean People's Army denounced the U.S. imperialists who, having converted South Korea into the largest nuclear depot in the Far East, announced recently their plan to ship "Lance" missiles into South Korea and are stepping up nuclear war preparations at an accelerated pace.

Colonel Song Tu-pyo who went to a tideland construction site according to the peaceful step of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, stated: The U.S. imperialists are maliciously slandering our peace step for a massive participation of KPA soldiers in a peaceful construction as a "camouflaged peace offensive." This is a dastardly ruse to justify their own heinous moves for the provocation of a dangerous nuclear war.

Nothing can justify the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a thermonuclear war with South Korea as a forward base.

Gone is the day when they could attain their aggressive aims by threatening other peoples with the nuclear stick. They should promptly give up their criminal moves to start a nuclear war and respond to our peace proposal without delay.

Sergeant Major Chon Mun-sik working at the construction site of a gigantic chemical fibre production base after leaving his frontline post said: The U.S. imperialists answered our peace proposal with war exercises and the reinforcement of nuclear forces. This is an intolerable challenge to our peaceful efforts.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, undergoing a serious crisis, isolated within and without, scheme to save the situation by igniting a nuclear war. But this cannot be a remedy to their crisis today.

If the U.S. imperialists continue along the road to a nuclear war, not heeding the unanimous demands of our people and the world's peaceloving people, only destruction is in store for them.

'PEACE DAM' PLANNED TO COUNTER NORTH'S DAM

SK260320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has decided to build a "peace dam" to counterbalance the massive Kungangsan dam being built by North Korea near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas, the Seoul government announced Wednesday. "The government has decided to build a sufficiently effective counterdam across the upper reaches of the Pukhan-gang river south of the DMZ as a rightful means of national self-defense against the 'terrifying threat posed by the North Korean project,'" the announcement said. The announcement, issued jointly by the ministers of defense, construction, culture and information and national unification, followed repeated calls made in recent weeks by South Korea to discontinue the dam project.

The government has pointed out that despite the professed objective of constructing a hydroelectric power station, ulterior military motives are behind the northern dam project. The dam project is, in fact, designed to secure a weapon for waging a horrible water offensive against the South, according to the joint statement. It has also asserted that if the dam were to collapse or let loose, it would cause a horrendous disaster, since torrents of water would run southwestward through Seoul, into the Yellow Sea.

"North Korea, however, keeps turning a deaf ear to the domestic and international censure and is pressing ahead with the dam project even at this very moment," the ministers continued. "Keeping a total silence on the project, they are brazenly mounting a campaign of disinformation, alleging that the Republic is slandering them on this matter." They said that since the counterproject requires great investments, the government has already begun to make necessary preparations, including engineering studies and raising necessary funds.

In the joint statement, the four ministers also appealed to North Korea to immediately halt work on the dam project. If Pyongyang complies with the appeal, they said, Seoul is "ready to earnestly discuss with them all issues involved in the utilization of the resources of rivers flowing through the territories of both South and North Korea." Following the announcement, the four ministers said in a news conference that the "peace dam" will be constructed at a site south of the buffer zone and that it would minimize damage in case the North Korean dam is "let loose."

The South Korean dam, which will be 190 to 200 meters high and 1,100 meters long, will be capable of containing the maximum volume of water that could be held, and released, by the Kungangsan dam, they said. It would take eight to nine years for completion of the dam, which would cost an estimated 600 billion won (682 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 870 won). The ministers also said that the "peace dam" would neutralize any North Korean provocation against the South through a "water offensive" by creating a serious backlash in case North Korea were to destroy its dam.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED IN ROK-JAPAN TRADE TALKS

SK260245 Seoul Yonhap in English 0227 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials failed to reach substantial agreement on how to correct the chronic trade imbalance between their two countries at the 19th Korea-Japan trade talks, held here Nov. 24-25.

The Korean side demanded that Japan lower tariffs on 57 Korean-made industrial and agricultural products to less than 10 percent, the level applied to Korean-made products by the European community, a Korean Foreign Ministry source said Wednesday. Although the Japanese delegates "positively acknowledged" Korea's demand for tariff cuts on Korean products entering the Japanese market, they did not make any commitment on that matter. Japan currently imposes tariffs of up to 20 percent on the 57 Korean products.

The Korean side made 11 proposals on ways to reduce Korea's mounting trade deficit with Japan, including expansion of Japan's generalized system of preferences [GSP] benefits for Korean products, beginning next April when it is scheduled to make GSP revisions. Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan is expected to reach 6 billion U.S. dollars this year. The Korean officials also demanded that Japan ease non-tariff trade barriers, including complicated administrative procedures, which keep idle Korean export products at warehouses for long periods of time, and that Japan exempt from quality inspections Korean-made miscellaneous goods and some machinery products that pass through Korean inspection organizations.

The two sides responded positively to a proposal that the Korean and Japanese construction ministers hold an annual conference in order to expedite bilateral cooperation in the field of construction.

Points made in the two-day meeting about balancing bilateral trade will be presented at the annual Korean-Japanese ministerial conference, scheduled for Dec. 5-6 in Tokyo, in an effort to develop package solutions, the source said. The 20th Korean-Japanese trade talks will take place in Tokyo at a convenient time next year.

OPPOSITION PARTY RALLY PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Site Changed

SK260052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The planned site of a mass rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] was changed overnight after party lawmakers had an argument with Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon over whether the party could use Yoido Plaza as the rally site Monday.

The choice of a former high school ground in the heart of Seoul was strongly requested by the "Tonggyodong" faction led by Kim Tae-chung.

Leading members of the intra-party faction shared the view in a meeting Monday night that "we might as well give up the rally if we have no other alternative but the Yoido Plaza as the rally site."

So, Kim Tae-chung strongly demanded the change during a meeting with NDP head Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam held at Kim Yong-sam's house yesterday morning.

However, followers of Kim Yong-sam, who earlier chose Yoido Plaza, claimed that the result would be the same wherever the rally is held, if the government is determined to prevent the rally.

Leaders Fail To Compromise

SK251153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1028 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of South Korea's three major political parties Tuesday met in the National Assembly to discuss political and national security affairs, but they failed to reach a compromise over the issue of a mass outdoor rally planned on Saturday by the main opposition party. The three leaders were briefed, by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Construction Minister Yi Kyu-ho, on the government's measures to counter North Korea's "catastrophic" Mt. Kungang dam project and its recent disinformation scheme concerning North Korean leader Kim Il-song's reported death.

Participants in the meeting, sponsored by Speaker of the National Assembly Yi Chae-hyung, were No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sup, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The leaders shared the view that the government should provide the countermeasures as soon as possible in order to relieve the people of anxiety over the North Korean dam project. They also stressed the need to converge national strength to an extent that North Korea will be forced to attend the table to dialogue with the South, noting the government should also make efforts to urge concerned international organizations to pressure Pyongyang into suspending the dam project.

At the meeting, Prime Minister No called on the opposition party to suspend the scheduled rally on grounds that the rally might lead North Korea into misreading the situations in Seoul if impure elements intervened in the rally to cause riots and violence.

Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling party also expressed grave concern that the rally, if it were enforced as scheduled, would cause more serious violence and unrest than the May 3 rally at Inchon, the provincial western port city. The Inchon rally was organized by the main opposition party.

President Yi Min-u of the main opposition party, however, made it clear that his party will hold the rally as scheduled, while pledging that the opposition group would exert utmost effort to prevent the rally from being held in disorder and violence. Meanwhile, President Yi Man-sup of the minor opposition party, said that there remains a need to discuss proposal made by the main opposition party for selective plebiscite for the constitutional amendment. He also called for earlier resumption of the constitutional committee of the National Assembly and for extension of the deadline for the ad hoc committee's activity, which is due to expire Dec. 18.

Police To Block Rally

SK260047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Police said yesterday that they will use every available means to block the "illegal" mass rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul Saturday.

A police spokesman said that opposition lawmakers and dissident figures will be requested to stay home. If they defy the request and attempt to attend the rally, he said that they will be confined to their homes or blocked by police cordons to be set up at the rally site.

The spokesman also said that police will do everything in their power to keep student radicals from attending the rally. He said that roughly 30,000 policemen will be mobilized to thwart the outdoor rally which police have labled as "illegal."

An official letter sent by Seoul police chief Yi Yong-chang to NKDP president Yi Min-u yesterday warned that police will take all "preemptive measures" in connection with the gathering.

In the letter, Yi said it had obtained intelligence reports that "some radical leftist elements were planning to hurl home-made bombs at the rally crowds, burn themselves to death, occupy or burn public facilities in their attempt to instigate a popular revolt."

Police formally asked the opposition party president to call off the rally saying that the rally is illegal because the NKDP did not receive an official permission.

Members of the radical student group "Aetunyon" have already urging high school students to attend the rally by scattering a large number of leaflets at secondary schools. "Aetunyon" was blamed for spearheading the four-day seizure of Konguk University buildings late last month.

"They even scattered printed materials with impure contents to some residential districts under the cover of darkness," police said.

Police also said leftist elements may take advantage of the Saturday rally to promote their subversive plots. "Extreme violence might erupt in the wake of the rally, if it is conducted as scheduled, as witnessed in Inchon on May 3," police said.

The Inchon violence, occurred on the occasion of an NKDP rally, left 327 students and police injured. Property damages ran as high as 200 million won, according to police.

Police added that it appears certain that radical figures might attempt to commit extreme violence this time again.

House Arrest for Kim Tae-chung

HK260344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0322 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 26 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was put under house arrest Wednesday, with hundreds of riot police deployed around Mr Kim's house in western Seoul, his aides said. Meanwhile, police cordoned off the headquarters of the Institute for Research of Democratic Constitutional Politics, a dissident group of Kim's followers, as the institute moved to launch a branch office in Kyongki province near Seoul Wednesday morning. The 61-year-old opposition politician has been placed under house arrest 38 times since he returned home in February last year after two years of self-exile in the United States.

Two members of the institute were taken away by police and an advisor of the institute was also placed under house arrest, his aides said. Several hundred members of the institute were blocked by police from entering into the headquarters in downtown Seoul.

Although Kim has been placed under house arrest which seldom lasted for more than 24 hours in the past, Kim's aides did not rule out the possibility that Kim might be restricted to his home until November 29 to prevent him from participating in a massive rally planned by the opposition party.

Despite repeated government warnings, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has decided to go ahead with the rally aimed at pressing the government for a national referendum to decide the form of the next government to be set up after President Chon Tu-hwan fulfills his pledge to step down early 1988. President Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party has put forward a parliamentary cabinet system, putting into emasse [as received] a parliamentary committee set up to change the constitution to bring about greater democracy to the country.

Meanwhile, police Tuesday night raided a printing shop and seized 120,000 copies of a leaflet and the copper plate announcing the scheduled rally. They also searched offices of Christian Students' Association and Christian Youth Conference in the National Council of Churches building in eastern Seoul and seized anti-government leaflets. Police have said some 260 people including opposition and dissident leaders and radical students would be put under house arrest Saturday to prevent them from attending the rally. They said some 30,000 police forces would be mobilized to stop the rally after the opposition rejected the government's call to cancel it. The authorities have said the rally would end in "extreme violence" like the opposition rally in Inchon last May. Up to 10,000 dissident students and workers rioted in the western port city, some 40 kilometres (25 miles) west of Seoul before the rally, compelling the opposition to call off the rally. Dissident students have been urging fellow students and even high school attendatns to turn out at the rally, said the police, and radical "leftist" students have been preparing home-made bombs and petrol bombs.

UNEN CITED ON TSAGAAHLAMYN DUGERSUREN FUNERAL

OW260002 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN carries a report on the ceremony held here to lay to his final rest Tsagaanlhamyn Dugersuren, veteran of revolutionary struggle and one of the senior MPR party and state figures.

Leaders Attend Funeral

OW260046 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Nov (MONTSAME) -- [Passage indistinct] eight times a deputy (?and) three time member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

In 1954 he was elected (?chairman) of the MPR People's Great Hural.

(?The bier with the body of) the deceased was placed in the hall of the capital's [passage indistinct] MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the MRYL Central Committee, the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MPR Ministry of People's Education, the MPR Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, and the Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration.

MPR party and government leaders Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, (?D. Molomjants), T. Namsray, T. Ragchaa, B. Lhamjab, S. Lubsangombo, [words indistinct] D. Tsebegmid, and T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium took turns in the honor guard by the bier with the body of the deceased, paying their last respects.

Dugersuren was buried at the Altan-Olgii Cemetery where a meeting was held, which was addressed by B. Lhamjab, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the government commission for organizing the funeral of the deceased. A speech was then made by (T. Demidma), the (?widow) of the deceased.

The funeral ended with the playing of the national anthem of the MPR.

BATMONH GREETES KAYSONE LAO COUNTERPART ON REELECTION

OW180235 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Nov (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), in connection with his reelection to the high position of general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

The telegram expresses firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and LPRP and the MPR and LPDR will continue to strengthen and expand on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the benefit of the MPR and LPDR and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the LPRP Central Committee, and communists and working people of the LPDR great new successes in implementing the tasks set by the Fourth LPRP Congress for the social and economic development of the LPDR in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000, and in the struggle to preserve peace and the security of people, the telegram says.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAO PARTY CONGRESS

OW231333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Nov (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation led by B. Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, returned home from Vientiane today. The delegation took part in the work of the Fourth LPRP Congress at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the capital's Buyant-Uhaa airport by B. Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; [words indistinct]; and other officials.

Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR; V.N. Shchetinin, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR; were also present at the airport.

POLITBURO HEARS REPORT ON CEMA LEADERS MEETING

OW190145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1532 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 November (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has heard a report by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on the results of a working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member countries, which took place in Moscow 10-11 November this year, and adopted a resolution. It emphasizes the important significance of the businesslike and comradely exchange of views on the fundamental issues of widening, developing, and perfecting cooperation of socialist community countries in all spheres of politics, economics, and ideology.

The MPRP Central Committee highly assessed the common determination of the leaders of fraternal parties of CEMA member countries to exert efforts to intensively use new and progressive kinds of economic, scientific, and technical interaction: Primarily, direct ties, cooperation and specialization of production, deepening of socialist economic integration, implementation of the program of scientific and technical progress, and perfection of CEMA activities in the interest of further deepening economic relations and accelerating social and economic development in the fraternal countries.

The MPRP Central Committee emphasized the important political significance of the complete mutual understanding and unity of views of the leaders of the fraternal parties on topical issues in the contemporary international situation. The working meeting again confirmed the full support of the socialist community countries for the principled position of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. The MPRP will continue to direct its foreign policy activities of the fraternal parties and countries, in the name of building up the struggle to destroy nuclear arms and limit conventional ones, and to strengthen peace and international security.

The MPRP Central Committee considers the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries opens new prospects for strengthening unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries, on the basis of socialist internationalism, and for intensifying the dynamism of their interaction and creative exchanges of experience in the interests of accelerating social and economic development in the countries of the socialist community, and the growth of its influence on the course of world events.

The MPRP Central Committee entirely approved the activity of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, at the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member countries, and instructed the appropriate bodies to undertake measures to implement the agreements reached at this meeting.

HENG SAMRIN REPORTS ON LPRP CONGRESS

BK221339 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Communique of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee]

[Text] At a meeting on 22 November 1986, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee heard a report by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on the activities of the high-ranking KPRP delegation he recently led to the fourth congress of the fraternal LPRP.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated and warmly welcomed the brilliant success of the LPRP congress which reflects the all-round development and progress of the Lao revolution during the past more than 10 years and the atmosphere of solidarity, unity, responsibility, the resolute fighting spirit of the heroic Lao people, and the atmosphere of the most precious proletarian internationalist solidarity -- particularly the special relations of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries -- which have been more firmly stressed than ever before. The Political Bureau considers that every resolution of this congress has great historical significance not only for Laos but also for the destiny of the three Indochinese countries.

The Political Bureau also unanimously agreed on the significance of the talks between the KPRP delegation and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; with the high-ranking delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and with the high-ranking delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Through these talks, the four delegations unanimously agreed on the assessment of the situation in the region and the world and on the objectives to be achieved in the future in strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and people of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and the Soviet Union to make an important contribution to the cause of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 22 November 1986

PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH CSSR SIGNED 24 NOV

BK251327 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 25 -- A protocol on goods exchanges between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1987 was signed in Phnom Penh Monday.

Signatories were Top Sam, Kampuchean deputy minister of home and foreign trade, and Jan Strakar, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade.

Under the protocol, Kampuchea will export to Czechoslovakia rubber, timber and soybean in exchange for cloth, chemical products for industries, raw materials for medicinal production, tractors, medical equipment and other items, roughly worth three million roubles.

Two agreements, one on goods exchange between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and the other on Czechoslovakia's assistance to Kampuchea, were signed here March 19, 1986.

Under the 1986-90 agreement, Czechoslovakia will grant credits totalling six million roubles to Kampuchea. It will supply Kampuchea with equipment for a plywood factory, expand a textile mill and a tyre factory, and provide two diesel locomotives and spare parts for Kampuchea.

In return, Kampuchea will supply Czechoslovakia with a range of local products.

SPK REJECTS REPORT OF SRV USE OF CHEMICALS

BK220513 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (SPK) -- Beijing radio and some Western news agencies have just spread a mendacious report by the Khmer Rouge alleging that Vietnamese forces used chemical weapons in Battambang Province, causing several casualties among the local population.

That is an old trick aimed, on the one hand, to slander and discredit Vietnam and, on the other, to divert public opinion from acts of sabotage and aggression that have not ceased to grow in number during the past few days against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK, including the recent occupation by Thai forces of Hill 537, located inside Cambodian territory.

The Cambodian news agency is authorized to categorically reject this report, for it is nothing more than a mere invention serving the dark designs of the forces hostile to Cambodia's rebirth labor.

VODK: DK ENVOY TO DPRK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK230425 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] On 8 November, Son Chhum, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented his credentials to His Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK.

His Excellency Pak Song-chol had a cordial conversation with our ambassador after receiving the credentials.

THAI DAILY CITES 'CONFIRMATION' POL POT ILL

BK210435 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 6

["Kampuchean Diary" column by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Since publication of the report concerning Pol Pot's health (BANGKOK POST, November 19) we have received new and strong confirmation that the Khmer Rouge leader has been in the People's Republic of China for some time now.

It has also been confirmed that given his bad health, it is most unlikely he will ever return to the Kampuchean battlefield.

Publicly, officials of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea still deny that the (former?) secretary of the Communist Party has left his headquarters near the Cardamoms for China, and claim he is in good health. Some units of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] (the Khmer Rouge) have been recently told that Pol Pot was not only in good health and leading the struggle against Vietnam, but was riding a "white horse."

It has always been the position of China that Pol Pot -- no matter how bad his image is in most nations and among peoples of the world -- should not be removed by force. Such an action could damage the morale of Khmer troops currently fighting in Kampuchea -- this has been the usual answer to any inquiry about the immediate future of Pol Pot.

Those who had the opportunity to approach Pol Pot since 1975 (or the teacher Saloth Sar before 1963) have almost always described him as a man of indisputable charisma and charm. It is probable that in many units of the NADK, the "Brother Number One" as he is normally referred to, was and still is a real hero. Even though at least some of the soldiers must have been wondering about the accuracy of some of Pol Pot's past assertions of victories.

So, with the possible exception of some of the troops under his control and a few of his direct associates, it is doubtful that news of Pol Pot's de facto disappearance from the Kampuchean scene will have anything but a positive effect on the morale of the vast majority of the Kampucheans.

Thanks partly to Hanoi and Phnom Penh's propaganda efforts, the name Pol Pot is now synonymous with absolute evil. During the past eight years the Kampuchean people have been told again and again by Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea that Pol Pot (very few other names, with the exception of Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, are ever mentioned), is the man responsible for the tragic destiny of the country. Pol Pot and the "Pol Potists" take the blame for any massacre and abuse during the years 1975-1978. No mention is ever made of the Communist Party as such, nor the fact that such widescale policy could not have been implemented by one man alone.

Pol Pot and his friends may have "hijacked" the party with his election to the post of secretary general in 1962, as some Indochinese communists claim today. But he was not alone, and until 1977 he received at least some kind of assistance and recognition from other countries even at a time when his ultra chauvinism -- not to mention his human rights record -- was already well known by his neighbours.

The "natural" elimination of Pol Pot-Saloth Sar (his real name) could force Vietnam and its ally in Phnom Penh to partly change or alter their political offensive. Pol Pot will never return to power in Phnom Penh. This is now a strict medical fact, no matter the evolution of the situation on the ground.

One serious question is, of course: How much will Pol Pot's elimination affect the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK]? Other important questions are: Is it true that factions exist inside the party? Are there such a people as "moderate" Khmer Rouge? And who is going to replace Brother Number One?

To none of the above questions are we able to give a straight, definite answer. For the moment the party prefers to deny the obvious, and claims that everything is fine. Like most communist parties, the DK has a deep sense of secrecy. Factional struggles, if they exist, are certainly not given any publicity.

Two leaders have been recently given some kind of public prominence. Khieu Samphan and Son Sen. The first, Khieu Samphan, is a civilian figure, a distinguished intellectual and long-time communist who is the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea (the country) in charge of Foreign Affairs. He is probably one of the most widely-travelled of the Khmer Rouge leaders, and because of his functions, is the man most foreign countries have met and welcomed.

The second, Son Sen, was in France from 1950 till 1985 [as published]. His scholarship was cancelled because of his political activism. He holds positions both in Sihanouk's party (the Sangkum Reastr Niyum) and -- secretly at first -- in the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Like Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, he went underground in 1963. Prince Sihanouk told us recently he considers Son Sen one of the best Kampuchean military experts. In 1972 he was appointed chief of the general staff of the High Command of the Cambodian People's Liberation Army. From April 1976 till 1982 he was Minister of Defence for Democratic Kampuchea.

In July 1982 he became a DK member of the coordination committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government.

Already secretary general of the "Supreme Committee" of the NADK, he was appointed chairman and commander-in-chief of the NADK after Pol Pot's retirement in August 1985.

As such, he now has frequent meetings with his nationalist counterparts. The most recent of such encounters took place on November 18, when Son Sen met Prince Norodom Rannarit and General Sak Sutsakhan.

Son Sen was a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The party was officially dissolved in December 1981. It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine such an important, crucial political structure just vanishing by the virtue of a radio announcement. Khieu Samphan, according to at least one reliable source, along with military commander (and present under secretary-general of the NADK) Ke Pok, was an alternate member of the same Politburo.

Obviously Son Sen and Khieu Samphan are no figureheads. They are said to enjoy the support of Beijing. Son Sen, an important factor, controls a few divisions.

But so does Ta Mok (the vice chairman and chief of the General Staff of the NADK); so does Ieng Sary (to the best of our knowledge nothing has been heard of him since August 1985); so did Pol Pot. And so does Nuon Chea.

Nuon Chea, also known as Long Reth, is probably one of the most discreet of an already very discreet group of Khmer communists. In his book "How Pol Pot Came to Power" (an invaluable source of information on Khmer communism), Ben Kiernan writes that Nuon Chea studied in Bangkok at Thammasat University in the early 40's working part time at the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs! He soon joined the CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] and a few years later, when he went back to Battambang, was transferred to the then Communist Party of Indochina. In 1960 he was elected deputy secretary-general of the new Communist Party of Kampuchea, a position he probably still holds today.

In April 1976, a year after the Khmer Rouge victory, Nuon Chea was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly. He was confirmed in this position in December 1979 and as such, travelled in 1981 to China to attend an Asian parliamentary conference on population!

Said to be in his mid-sixties, Nuon Chea has the reputation of a political hardliner. It seems he has always been close to Pol Pot. He too may consider it is time he stop being Number Two.

SRV TROOPS SAID REMOVING BORDER MINES, FENCES

BK260724 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Nov 86 p 32

[Text] Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have begun to dismantle barbed wire fences and recover land mines and traps along the Thai-Kampuchean border, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning.

He said however this indicated that Hanoi might plan to do something that Thai troops must be prepared to cope with.

He said that although the general border situation was peaceful, Thai troops must be ready.

He said because of internal conflict and economic problems in Vietnam, Hanoi could not launch a major offensive against resistance forces last year.

However Hanoi might launch a big offensive this year.

CHAWALIT VOICES OPPOSITION TO SECRET FUND CUT

BK230138 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday expressed his disapproval over the decision of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee to trim down the army "secret fund" by four million baht.

The budget cut, be it small or big, would "certainly affect the Royal Thai Army," Gen Chawalit told reporters during a charity bowling competition at the Star Bowl yesterday.

Gen Chawalit said the army would seek a meeting with the House committee to stress the necessity of the secret fund.

"The army will send its representatives to clear all doubts surrounding the secret fund with the House committee members to secure their sympathy for the army," he stressed. Gen Chawalit was apparently dropping a hint that the army would ask the House members to reverse the decision on its 4-million-baht cut of the secret fund. A number of ranking officers have reportedly been lobbying MPs to raise opposition to the budget reduction.

The 52-member House Budget Scrutiny Committee, which has been deliberating the 227,500-million-baht Budget Bill for fiscal year 1987 in its second reading, last week slashed the army's 289,868,000-baht proposed secret fund by four million baht. The curtailment of the secret fund was unprecedented since the fund in the past had gone untouched by the Budget Scrutiny Committee.

Gen Chawalit said the secret fund is "indispensable" to the army. "For example, the army sometimes has to draw allowances and salaries for soldiers in rural areas or in battlefields from the secret fund, because it takes more time to draw money from the normal budget. We, however, could not divulge details of the secret fund spending since it involves national security," he said.

Asked if the army would be able to regain the amount cut by the committee, he said: "It's inappropriate to say so."

Informed parliamentary sources said the House committee may tomorrow raise the issue for reconsideration at the request of a number of members who were opposed to the military budget reductions.

Meanwhile, MP Samphan Paenphat (Democrat-Nakhon Si Thammarat), a House committee member, defended the committee's decision, saying "the budget cut was made in accordance with the budget scrutiny procedures as the military could not clarify to the committee the proposed use of the secret funds."

The MP said the military should not feel upset because the 4-million-baht cut -- about 1.5 percent of the entire projected army budget [as published] -- was minimal compared to the cuts of other ministries and agencies. The army, he said, could still propose additional budget to the committee during its last day of scrutiny on November 26. "If the army wins approval from the majority of members, then the committee will allocate more budget to it," he said.

He speculated that it was unlikely for the committee to earmark more funds to the army to offset the cut in the in the secret fund because most of the members agreed to the cut.

The Budget Bill will be slated for deliberation in its third and final reading during an extraordinary parliamentary session early next month. [passage omitted]

Takes Conciliatory Position

BK240740 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 24 Nov 86 p 16

[Text] Commenting on the cut in the Army's secret fund by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said he had not made any statement to the effect that the cut was acceptable or not. He merely pointed out that the Army must speak out so as to make sure that both parties understand each other. After the Army has explained things to the committee, it is uncertain that MP's will agree with the Army's position.

Saying that the Army will bring up the issue for discussion during the next session and will not argue if the committee stands firm on its decision, the Army commander added: "Believe me, the committee will not change its decision despite our clarification. The Army of this era respects the parliament and the opinion of those who are responsible for this issue since they are doing their duty with a sense of responsibility. They all have a sense of love [for their work]. But we must talk with them to present our views. This is the point of the whole matter."

Asked if the deleted portion of the secret fund was indispensable, the Army commander said he has always stressed, more than other people, that portions of budgets which are unnecessary should be cut. No agency except the Army has ever tried to reduce its own budget; it is painful and risky to do so, but the Army has done a lot of it already, Chawalit said.

ARMY ASKS HOUSE PANEL TO BOOST SECRET FUND

BK250135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Army asked the House Budget Scrutiny Committee last night to boost its secret fund by 53.3 million baht in a last-minute move to avert an unprecedented cut.

The move came amid growing support in the House for Army opposition to the committee's four-million-baht cut from the 289.7-million-baht fund.

Parliamentary sources said it was likely the four million baht would be restored when the Army made its formal request for an increase. The request was being made in the period government bodies have been given to defend their planned allocations.

Committee member and Chat Thai MP Prathuang Wichanpricha said that in previous years, the committee put all the trimmed budgets into the Government's central fund. This year, however, the 1,300-million-baht cuts would be split among government agencies and the Budget Bureau. The Finance Ministry had been instructed to work out the distribution based on ministries' requests.

It was thought the Army would be able to convince the two government agencies to restore the sum and add some more in line with the formal request.

The Supreme Command Headquarters yesterday also requested that its national defence budget be increased by another 334.9 million baht.

The House Military Affairs Committee yesterday expressed opposition to the secret fund cut and called for a review of the scrutiny team's decision.

Military affairs committee deputy chairman Lt-Gen Anek Bunyathi said most members felt the secret fund was a necessity and should not be cut, and that the military was not being spendthrift with its budget.

Lt-Gen Anek, former commander of the Lop Buri-based Special Warfare Centre and now a Chat Thai MP, said the Army's budget had been cut by the Defence Ministry before it was submitted to the scrutiny committee.

Cutting the secret fund budget further would mean the Army's plans may not be realised in full, said the Lop Buri MP.

"From what we have seen on study trips of the Armed Forces, they are spending their budget very carefully and we think their budget should not be cut further," he said.

He said he would propose Chat Thai oppose the four-million-baht cut. The military affairs committee also met the Defence Minister, the permanent secretary and representatives of the Armed Forces.

The MP said the committee was sympathetic to the military and that its members told the Defence Minister the country was getting little military aid from the United States while Vietnam was getting considerable assistance from the Soviet Union.

The members of the scrutiny committee were doing their job as MPs, said Lt-Gen Anek, but that was just the first stage of a process and once the bill returned for a second reading, coalition MPs would move for a reinstatement.

Meanwhile, the prime mover behind the secret fund cut and budget committee member Yenchit Raphiphat, said last night the committee would not review its decision.

The Prachakon Thai MP said she had written a letter to explain the decision to the Prime Minister following reports he felt the cut did little for the military's image.

Mrs Yenchit said she told Gen Prem Tinsulanon the cut should instead create a better image, bearing in mind the Army's privilege in never having sustained a secret fund reduction.

"The fact that certain Army officers have refused to accept the committee's decision to because these officers overestimate their importance. The soldiers's dignity does not lie in their right to freely disburse secrets funds or the belief that the fund is untouchable." she said.

"The soldiers' dignity lies in their honesty and their performance and responsibility," Mrs Yenchit said she told Gen Prem.

The people now looked at the Army with more respect and admired the institution for being more democratic. The Army should allow the secret fund controversy to end for its own good, she said.

The Bangkok MP said she had pushed for the cuts with a sincere motive and she did not believe it would hurt the Army's performance, although it would necessitate economies.

"Prachakon Thai has always protected the Army as an institution, but we will not fawn on the Army to please it," she added.

FURTHER FROM CHAWALIT ON ARMY BUDGET CUTS

BK250159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Army is so underequipped it is "questionable how long it can sustain conventional warfare in the face of open aggression," Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has been quoted as saying.

Gen Chawalit told elements of the Ninth Division in Kanchanaburi last Wednesday that the Army was facing a shortage of 4,000-5,000 heavy-duty trucks to move troops and equipment.

Apparently upset with the House Budget Scrutiny Committee's decision to lop four million baht off the Army's secret funds, Gen Chawalit said he was the first Army Chief to have been dealt such a blow.

"My heart hurts," he told his men, saying he was caught in various critical situations.

"How can I get a budget allocation to modernise the Army?" he said. "How can I keep the Army in a better condition?"

Gen Chawalit said the Army would have to change -- for the better under the circumstances of a tightened budget.

In view of the budget reduction -- from 19,300 million baht last year to 18,000 million baht for fiscal 1987, Gen Chawalit said the best option is to cut expenses on personnel, including salaries and allowances, which account for 50 per cent of the Army's allocation.

These expenses, he said, are the highest of all armies in the world, whose biggest allocation for personnel upkeep constitutes at most 30 percent of their entire defence budget.

Allocations for medicines account for only between 0.4-0.6 percent while spare parts stands at 2-3 percent, according to Gen Chawalit.

The Army chief said a 15-per-cent cut in the Army reserve would save 360 million baht a year, which is enough to buy about 200 heavy-duty trucks.

Further cuts in regular troop numbers would free more funds, he said, but such cuts would not be done in such a way as to sap morale.

Gen Chawalit said that in spite of the proposed cuts in manpower, the Army has to be maintained or improved by promoting unity and through vigorous training.

ARMY SAYS SECRET FUND HIKE FOR BORDER DEFENSE

BK260239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The Army has cited covert operations on the Thai border to deter aggression as its reason for seeking an additional 53 million baht for its secret fund.

The reason, stated in a report by the Budget Bureau Office on the additional budget requests of all agencies, was submitted to the House Budget Scrutiny Committee on Monday. The report stated that the Supreme Command requested an additional 334,992,400 baht to improve the military's electronic warfare capability.

The Bureau supported the Supreme Command request, saying that it is for a continuing project and that most of the money will be used for basic communications equipment for electronic warfare. However, the Bureau did not comment on the Army's request for 52,320,000 baht more for its secret fund.

In its justification statement, the Army said "the external situation has become more violent, necessitating the Army to increase its covert operations to deter aggression along the border."

It said that these operations include reinforcement of troops along the border and increased patrols. It said that the additional money would be used for personnel, operations and supplies. [passage omitted]

Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaphon commented that the additional Army and Defence fund request was made too quickly. He said that the requests should be based on the needs of each agency and that the chiefs of the Armed Forces should explain the need for them in person rather than sending other officials.

"The request also goes against what the Army has been telling the people -- that there is no longer anything to worry about," Mr Piyanat said.

He said that security problems should be tackled with foreign policy rather than military means, which would save a lot of money. He said that Thailand needs economic stimulation most and if security work is stressed it will not be good for the economic atmosphere.

He said that the move to review the four million-baht cut "looks insincere" because other ministries with larger cuts never complain. "We didn't cut it because Gen Chawalit is the Commander-in-Chief. We would have done it no matter who was in the position. I think that Gen Chawalit got the wrong information from someone," Mr Piyanat said.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ON ARMY SECRET FUND

BK260245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee decided after midnight to leave it to the Budget Bureau to consider requests from the army and other governmental agencies for additional budgets.

The unprecedented move was seen as a victory for the army which has asked for an increase in its secret fund by up to 53.32 million baht, shortly after the committee cut the fund back by only four million baht. According to the past practices, the committee would forward the requests to the Central Fund.

The Democrat members on the committee unsuccessfully fought for the inclusion of about 637 million baht sought by all the government agencies from the Central Fund back to the fund. According to the proposal, the Cabinet will decide on the requests.

The committee also instructed the Budget Bureau to allocate a development budget for MPs, and a budget of about 880 million baht for MPs' secretaries and aides in addition to the requests.

As a result of the decision, only about 500 million baht would be left from 1,387,482,185 baht which the body cut from all the government agencies. Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaporn said that the committee will meet tomorrow to approve the Budget Bureau's decision.

Opponents to the request said that the increase in the secret fund was tantamount to an insult to MPs because "the army want to get more than it has lost from the expense-cutting deliberation." [passage omitted]

CPV PLENUM MEETS: CONGRESS SET FOR 15 DEC

OW251717 Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 25 Nov

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 25 -- The eleventh plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held here from Nov. 17-25 in preparation for the upcoming Sixth C.P.V. National Congress.

In his opening speech, General Secretary Truong Chinh summed up the preparatory work for the upcoming Sixth C.P.V. Congress and pointed out that results of the plenum would be a decisive factor for the success of the congress.

He spoke of the fine results of the recent meeting in Moscow of general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties countries and his meeting with C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The plenum warmly acclaimed the outcome of these two events.

The plenum studied and highly valued ideas and suggestions of the party congresses at different levels and of all party cadres and members, army men and the entire people including overseas Vietnamese to the revision and perfection of draft documents to be submitted to the coming C.P.V. national congress.

It unanimously adopted documents to be delivered at the sixth party congress including the political report of the party Central Committee, the report on the supplementation and amendment of a number of provisions in the party statute, and the report on the fundamental tasks and objectives of the five-year (1986-90) plan. It also discussed issues relating to the composition of the party's leading bodies.

The eleventh plenum decided to convene the sixth C.P.V. National Congress on December 15, 1986.

Editorial Hails Plenum's Success

BK260332 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 26 November Editorial: "Steadily Advance Toward the Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The 11th plenum of the 5th CPV Central Committee has concluded successfully and with good results. It discussed with animation and approved unanimously the party Central Committee's political report to be presented at the sixth party congress.

The ideas, viewpoints, and policies in the political report reflect our party's determination to renovate all domains, first of all, in leadership over socioeconomic, party building, and cadre tasks, in line with the requirements of the real situation and the aspirations of cadres, party members, people, and troops.

The plenum has pointed out the specific guidelines and scope of the socioeconomic tasks and objectives for the 5-year 1986-90 period. It unanimously approved the addenda and amendments to the party regulations for the sixth party congress to consider and decide upon.

It discussed the party's personnel problems and hoped that the sixth party congress would elect a new party Central Committee that symbolizes the revolutionary spirit and determination of our party to renovate and that has the quality and ability to assume the great tasks in the immediate future and the next 5 years to ensure the continuity and succession of party leadership. It has decided to convene the sixth party congress on 15 December 1986. As General Secretary Truong Chinh said in his opening speech at the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee, the results of the plenum will be a decisive factor for the success of the congress.

With enthusiasm and confidence, with revolutionary will and determination to overcome difficulties and continually advance, with the earnest support of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries to our party's domestic and foreign policies, and with the encouragement of friends of all five continents, all our party members and people steadily advance toward the sixth party congress.

Our people, the VFF, and other mass organizations of all social strata have, together with the entire party and its Central Committee, compiled the political report to be presented at the sixth party congress and have correctly materialized the spirit of the fourth and fifth party congresses to meet the requirements of the revolutionary situation and real life in line with the general trends of the era. This is a step forward marking the maturity of our party and the very high socialist awareness of our people. It manifests the political unity in mind and action between the party and the people.

Our cadres, party members, people, and combatants have displayed real revolutionary acts to overcome many acute difficulties in production, construction, combat, and livelihood, creating a broad and animated emulation movement to greet the sixth party congress and reflecting revolutionary heroism and confidence in and attachment to the glorious party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh.

The historic sixth party congress will begin shortly. Let all our party members, people, and troops develop past achievements, overcome shortcomings and deficiencies, expand even more vigorously the mass revolutionary movement, and score practical achievements to greet the party congress. First of all, we should concentrate on resolving the urgent socioeconomic problems; accelerate production, especially the production of grain, food products, and consumer and export goods; satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of procuring grain and delivering agricultural, industrial, and handicraft and artisan industry products to the state; strive to manage properly step by step the market and prices; stabilize the livelihood of civil servants, workers, and armed forces members; oppose speculation, smuggling, and corruption; consolidate national defense; maintain political security, social order and public security; and resolutely oppose the enemy's psychological warfare, land-grabbing border war and multifaceted war of sabotage.

All our party members should further greet the party congress with practical action to build and strengthen the party and enhance the quality and militancy of the party, the primary cause of concern to all of us. Looking to the party congress with a sense of responsibility, let all of us make the most positive contributions to creating a real movement for revolutionary acts, enthusiasm, and singlemindedness among all party members and people to ensure a fine success for the sixth party congress.

HAI HUNG COURT TRIES, SENTENCES CORRUPT OFFICIAL

OW250331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The people's court of Hai Hung Province sat on 21 November to try in the first instance Bui An Tinh, former director and party committee secretary of the Hai Hung bee enterprise, who was found guilty of violating a citizen's right to make denunciations and complaints, manufacturing counterfeit goods, and misappropriating socialist property.

In June 1986, taking advantage of his position as director and party committee secretary of the Hai Hung bee enterprise, Bui An Tinh made a fake report on a meeting of the enterprise's disciplinary council; issued a fake assignment order; and falsely accused Mrs Tran Thi Ngoc, an accountant at the enterprise, of opposing this order in order to fire her as a disciplinary action. He ordered the enterprise's guards to prevent Mrs Ngoc and her relatives from frequenting the office. He also directed the enterprise's administrative staff to transfer her and her four children to another locality.

As a production director Tinh had 180,000 jars of honey manufactured with an amount of honey reduced to 73.4 percent of the required norm and 211,000 liters of honey cider made of syrup mixed with alcohol. He once ordered production of fruit wine made of sugar and alcohol mixed with 2,000 liters of water. Much of the marketed counterfeit goods caused serious damage to consumers. Bui An Tinh arbitrarily sold the enterprise's products for his personal benefit and failed to surrender more than 70,000 new dong to the state fund.

The Hai Hung provincial people's court sentenced Bui An Tinh to 7 years of imprisonment and imposed a 150,000 dong fine on him. Moreover, he was ordered to return more than 70,000 dong, which he had misappropriated, to the state.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESSES HANOI VFF MEETING

BK200700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Excerpt" from speech entitled "The National United Front Is a Very Important Factor for the Success of Our Country's Revolution and a Sharp Political Weapon for Our People To Bring Into Play Their Great Aggregate Strength in the Undertaking To Build and Defend the Fatherland" by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, delivered at 18 November Hanoi meeting organized by VFF Central Committee to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] After recalling the process of struggle and unceasing growth of the front organization through various historic stages of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 56 years, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: This historic process testifies that the National United Front is a very important factor in the success of our country's revolution and a sharp political weapon for our people to bring into play their great aggregate strength in the fight for national independence and freedom, as well as in the undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. At today's commemorative meeting, we call to mind with profound emotion boundlessly respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, President Ton Duc Thang, respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and other leading comrades who painstakingly fostered and built the National United Front through the various stages of the country's history.

We also remember with emotion the meritorious services rendered by party cadres and members and compatriots of all nationalities and all walks of life who devotedly and selflessly carried out front and civil proselytizing activities behind enemy lines and in the liberated areas in all parts of the fatherland as well as in foreign countries.

On this occasion, we once again extend our profound gratitude and cordial greetings to families of fallen heroes and families with meritorious services to the revolution who wholeheartedly fostered, protected, and trained cadres engaged in front and civil proselytizing work and stood ready to sacrifice even the lives of their members and their property.

Over the past 11 years since the liberation of the south and national reunification, and especially since the issuance by the party Central Committee Secretariat of its 18 April 1983 Directive No 17-CTTU on strengthening party leadership over VFF work in the new stage, many party committee echelons, front committees, and cadres belonging to various mass organizations at all levels from the central to grass-roots level have made efforts to creatively promote front and civil proselytizing work in the economic, social, daily life, cultural, security, and national defense fields; and they have recorded realistic results. On behalf of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, I would like to heartily praise these valuable achievements. These achievements are valuable because they serve the inalienable interests of the masses, especially in the newly liberated areas of the south; and because they are inseparable from the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in a situation difficult and complicated beyond our comprehension. Also worthy of note is that while the mechanism is yet to be renovated, front work has, at the central level and in many provinces and municipalities, been reoriented toward the grassroots -- city wards and villages -- with the development of residential areas, city blocks, and street neighborhood cells. However, it is very regrettable that this reorientation has yet to gain strength, and the experience gained by progressive models in this direction has not been promptly reviewed, assessed, and multiplied by party committee echelons and front committees.

Based on the resolution of the fifth national party congress and the actual situation, the party Central Committee Secretariat in April 1983 issued Directive No 17 to raise very fundamental and principled issues on the party's role of leadership over the front and on the position, functions, tasks, and operational forms and methods of the front in the current stage of the revolution. The Secretariat's Directive No 17 clearly defined that the greatest task of the Vietnam National United Front consists in satisfactorily promoting the worker-peasant alliance, closely uniting the intelligentsia with other strata of the laboring people, and developing solidarity among the various nationalities, religions, noted personages, the Hoa people who have long lived in Vietnam and felt attached to the Vietnamese people, and Vietnamese currently residing in foreign countries who wish to contribute to national construction with the aim of realizing the common goal of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and contributing toward the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

At present, many serious and burning problems have arisen in our people's daily life. The party and state now must confront new challenges every day. This situation surely has a direct impact on front and civil proselytizing work. On this occasion, I would like to express some opinions to contribute to renovating front and civil proselytizing work in order to keep up with and accelerate the general trend of renovation.

We are very glad to note the recent appearance of a new source of vitality within the party and throughout society. This is the spirit of making frank and serious self-criticism and criticism with a sense of responsibility and an attitude of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly speaking out the truth as has been done by various sectors and echelons, political and social organizations, and many collectives and individuals -- including workers, peasants, soldiers, noted personages, intellectuals, scientists, technicians, cultural and artistic circles, college students, party cadres and members, nonparty members at home, and associations of overseas Vietnamese in foreign countries.

Naturally, it is unavoidable that a number of opportunist elements and ill-intentioned persons should cause division through factionalism. However, under the light of sincerity, they can in no way conceal their dark thoughts and acts; and it is worth rejoicing that the new source of vitality is reflected not only in words and thoughts but also in deeds aimed at achieving renovation in the socioeconomic, cultural, artistic, security, and national defense fields.

We would like to praise and sincerely thank the VFF committees and the front member organizations at the central level as well as at all other levels throughout the country for having contributed numerous valuable suggestions to the party organization congresses held at various levels and the sixth national party congress. It is on the very basis of analyzing and combining these highly intelligent suggestions and rich practical experiences that the Political Bureau has been able to revise the draft political report, supplementing it with many appropriate suggestions, basically correcting some passages, raising many new issues, and clarifying many points in the original draft for submission to the party Central Committee's 11th plenum.

The entire party and people are demanding renovation -- renovation in the ways of thinking and doing things; of thinking, especially economic thinking; of workstyle; and of organization and cadres. Regarding renovation of thinking, our cadres engaged in front and civil proselytizing work can no longer talk about politics and ideology in general terms. They must, instead, keep close contact with economic problems and be sensitive enough to absorb the new economic viewpoints adopted by the Political Bureau and dealt with by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh in his very important address, which serves as a guideline for the entire party, at the recent congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

The first viewpoint involves the rearrangement of the production structure, large-scale readjustment of the production structure, and large-scale readjustment of the investment portfolio. The second deals with the developments and consolidation of socialist production relations and the correct utilization of the various economic components. To create a socio-psychological medium for realizing the policy of utilizing and transforming the multicomponent economy it is necessary to do away with the bias found in the evaluation and treatment of laborers belonging to different economic components. The state will adopt preferential economic policies concerning investment, taxation, and credit for the socialist economic component; but as far as the law is concerned, the principle of equality must be observed. Persons who produce wealth and perform useful deeds for society and who fully discharge their obligations and scrupulously abide by the law and set policies will be respected and allowed the right to receive an income compatible with the results of their legitimate labor and business activities.

The third viewpoint is related to the renovation of the economic management mechanism. The old mechanism is closely linked with economic thinking based on simplistic concepts of socialism and heavily characterized by subjectivism and idealism.

It has been asserted that the guideline for renovating the economic management system is to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and build a new system conforming to the objective law and the developmental level of the economy. Planning is the number one characteristic of the economic management system in the very initial stage of the transition period. Properly using the relations of goods and currency means carrying out socialist accounting and business transactions. This is the second characteristic of the new economic management system that we are building.

Along with formulating various economic policies, the party and state must also formulate social policies, ensuring unity between the economic and social policies, and must overcome the attitude of belittling social policies, of belittling the human factor in socialist construction. In developing the human factor and considering service to the people as the highest goal of all economic, cultural, and social activities, there should be a planning doctrine to build the structure of a new social class and materialize and correctly implement the policy toward nationalities and the policy of respecting the freedom of faith.

Along with basically eliminating the socioeconomic installations of social injustice, we must struggle vigorously and resolutely against negative phenomena so that the principles of social justice and a civilized and healthy lifestyle can be asserted in the everyday life of society.

I preliminarily pointed out the above issues with a desire to make the cadres in charge of the front and civic action tasks realize that the duties and tasks of the front and organizations require a thorough knowledge and ability to apply many new viewpoints in socioeconomic management in order to warrant the correct implementation of the party and state lines and policies in the present stage. This is also a battle between right and wrong, between dynamism and sluggishness, and between effectiveness and subjective intellectualism.

The renovation of thinking does not mean simply building new things and denying all that is currently available. Our first lesson is that the revolution is an enterprise of the masses. Being a cadre means forever being a loyal servant of the people. Uncle Ho said: Not everyone can know by heart the alphabet, the ABC's. We must learn then again and again throughout our life to know them by heart. Although we have known the alphabet by heart, many of us have returned to illiteracy and now we must learn the alphabet in connection with a true sense of respect for the laboring people's collective mastery.

The slogan of using the people as a base and of letting the people know, debate, work, and control must become a daily pattern of society. In his draft dialectics on the role and duty of trade unions as necessitated by the economic policy which were written in January 1922, Lenin pointed out very valuable lessons on the viewpoints and lines of the masses which Uncle Ho and the party used to teach us. Lenin demanded: The people in charge must not necessarily include only party members.

We must live deep among workers, be thoroughly aware of workers' life, and know how to firmly define the state of mind of the masses concerning any issue and at any time, and their demands, aspirations, and thoughts. We must clearly estimate without idealizing the level of their consciousness and the influential force of prejudices or vestiges of the past. We must know how to win the boundless confidence of the masses by adopting an attitude of good friendship toward them and by attentively meeting their demands. Lenin also warned: One of the gravest and most fearful dangers is to sever the relationship with the masses. He stressed: It is still insufficient to explain, reiterate, and assert only this truth. This truth must be organically associated with the whole structure of trade unions and with the daily activities of trade unions.

When Lenin taught us is also a lesson of proletarianization which our party taught our cadres and party members during the 1930's. I know that one of the reasons preventing the front cadres from reaching the grass-roots level is the nonavailability of funds. All party committee echelons and the administration at all levels should attentively create favorable conditions for cadres to reach the grass-roots level. Should our cadres be bureaucratic and estranged from the real situation just because of the shortage of funds? The renovation of thinking here means to reassume the behavior of cadres in charge of tasks related to the masses, and to realize the impossibility of staying far from the grass-roots level, just as fish cannot stay out of water. It means to definitely get rid of the bureaucratic work style that alienates us from the masses and the grass roots.

I understand very well our cadres' difficulties. However, the problem is that we cannot do otherwise. All party committee echelons, the administration, the front committees, and mass organizations should discuss together measures to renovate in a practical way the work style and system in order to ensure that cadres can remain among the masses and be associated with the grass roots. More than anyone else, front and mass agitation cadres must know how to bring into full play the tradition of relying on the people and discussing state and family affairs with them and to translate the slogan "By the people, for the people" into material strength, actions, and mass movements.

Concerning renovation, our party has learned from and applied the theoretical viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism in close connection with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution. At the same time, it has also studied and learned from the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. Many of the experiences are very valuable and are similar to the current hot issues involving all our party and state affairs including the front and civic action tasks.

In his political report to the CPSU's 27th Congress, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev stressed: A socialist society can only last and flourish in the healthy and pure atmosphere of democracy. If it is impossible to further develop socialist democracy and its various aspects and manifestations, the development of socialist democracy and its varied aspects and manifestations, the development of society cannot be accelerated.

The purpose of renovating the activities of our party, state, front and mass organizations is to promote the laboring people's collective mastery. It clearly conforms with the aforesaid experience of the CPSU.

Within the limits of this get-together, I would like to inform you, the elders and comrades, of the serious attitude with which the Political Bureau, Secretariat, and Central Committee of the CPV have received the opinions and aspirations of the entire party and people both inside and outside the country. They have seriously learned from the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. This will be proven by actions to be taken right now and will be reflected in the draft political report to be presented before the sixth national party congress. This marks a renovation of the party and state in their way of thinking, in organization, cadres, and workstyle. In short, this is a renovation of all aspects aimed at bringing about favorable socioeconomic changes in the coming years, just as beloved and respected Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong said in his welcoming speech at the LPRP's Fourth Congress.

At the same time, I also make the above suggestions to VFF committees at all levels to study and I particularly ask all party committee echelons, the administration, and mass organizations at all levels to be really concerned with the new thinking and the new work system and style in order to vigorously develop the National United Front cause to be on par with the general revolutionary development of the entire country.

Carrying out renovation, as esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has asserted, is a matter of life and death. This is a requirement as well as the source of confidence and hope for our entire party and people. We know well that no renovation can take place smoothly if it has a revolutionary character and directly affects the social system, customs, and psychology as well as each individual. Yet, this is a golden opportunity and it has become an irreversible trend.

Amid the warm atmosphere of today's meeting, we resolutely demonstrate that our words will match our deeds, with our absolute confidence in the shining truth -- unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success -- condensed by President Ho, we must join hands in fostering and developing the VFF's role, continue to contribute our opinions to the sixth national party congress, and prepare all forces to readily implement resolutions of the congress in order to achieve the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. I wish good health to you, the elders and comrades, and sincerely thank you.

POL POT SABOTAGE OF NATIONAL REVIVAL DENOUNCED

BK241446 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] After trying all means to maintain illegally the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot clique, the imperialist and international reactionary forces are clamoring for the 8-point proposal. They have even demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and ignored the urgent public demand for the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

The fact is that over the past 7 years they have clung to their demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, while refusing to give up the genocidal Pol Pot clique. They intended to forget root cause of the presence of a limited Vietnamese volunteers forces in Kampuchea. They have even tried to breath life into the Pol Pot clique, supported and directed them to carry out sabotage activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

They stressed the 8-point proposal of the Khmer reactionaries which is, in fact, a demand for the elimination of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's administration and a recognition of the self-styled alliance government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Pol Pot genocidal clique in an attempt to bring them back to Kampuchea, which they have failed to realize through military means over the past 8 years. This is one of the causes making the situation in Southeast Asia unstable and lack of peace.

Completely contrary to this lack of good-will attitude, the three Indochinese countries, while demanding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, have conducted partial withdrawal of its army volunteers from Kampuchea as steps to complete the troop pullout by the year 1990. After their 13th conference held in August this year, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam held the view that if various parties are agreed on the two fundamental issues, namely, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the removal of the Pol Pot clique, it is possible right now to start talk on a plan for the implementation of these two tasks so as to reach a political solution on the Kampuchean question and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference also affirmed that pending a political solution on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, the SRV and the PRK, on the strength of the present situation in Kampuchea, complete the total withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers by 1990 as previously stated. This good-will stand and justice have been hailed by sober-minded people and those who have an objective view on the situation in Kampuchea. Only a handful of international and regional reactionary forces have rejected them for their selfish interests.

In the past 7 years, since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin has been a legal government and the sole, authentic representative of the Kampuchea people. The country has been advancing steadily and firmly, and its prestige has been further enhanced in the international arena. This is an undeniable truth. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has affirmed that there is no change in India's consistent stand in firmly supporting the government of the PRK. This stand is shared by all people of conscience in the world. Speaking at the parliament, the Indian Prime Minister also pointed out that there will be no solution to the Kampuchean situation if the notorious Polpotists take part in the process of seeking for that solution. He added that previously some persons opposed this stance of India, but today they have to admit that no Polpotists are allowed to join the Kampuchean government. That is the truth, shutting their eyes to it, how can the imperialist and reactionary forces seek a correct solution to the issue on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia?

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES THAILAND'S 'IRRESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE'

BK250335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 November commentary: "They Continue To Evade the Truth"]

[Text] Of late, a number of officials in Bangkok have spread preposterous allegations about the Cambodian situation. According to a XINHUA dispatch sent from Bangkok on 19 November, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan distorted the cause leading to the unstable situation on the Thai-Cambodian border and in Southeast Asia. Chatchai said that the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese forces has further aggravated the regional situation.

Also, he did not forget to boast that Thailand has goodwill, is intensively seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, and so on. Similar statements by many statesmen in Bangkok have become all too familiar to public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. However, faced with the trend of dialogue aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, Chunhawan's statement is ill-informed as it refuses to see the truth of the situation in Cambodia.

The righteous public has known for a long time the cause leading to the current tension in the region. It is none other than the fact that Thailand and imperialist and international reactionary forces are opposing and undermining the Cambodian revolution and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. Since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Thailand has closely colluded with international reactionary forces in seeking by every means to revive the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea, which is actually the Pol Pot clique in disguise, and use it as an instrument to realize its expansionist and hegemonistic scheme. Had Thailand adopted a more correct attitude in its relations with the PRK, the so-called Cambodian issue would surely have ceased to exist. No just explanations can justify its role in fostering the Cambodian reactionaries and allowing them to use Thai territory as sanctuary to oppose and sabotage the PRK. In the recent past, Thailand has steadily escalated its military actions against Cambodia. Along with intensifying violations against Cambodia's territorial integrity, the Thai authorities have brazenly sent their troops to seize Hill 537 in gross violation of the PRK's sovereignty. Recent reports also reveal that Thailand is preparing to sign an agreement with the United States allowing the latter to set up two arsenals on Thai soil. On the diplomatic front, Thailand has tried by every means of pushing and pulling to raise once again the Cambodian issue at the UN forum. These acts by Thailand have further aggravated an already tense situation. All Thailand's words and deeds show that it really does not have goodwill to solve the Cambodian issue and contribute to stabilizing the regional situation; and this reflects its undeniably irresponsible attitude.

Thailand still continues to evade the truth about the Cambodian situation and seeks to lend a hand to Khmer reactionaries of all stripes to oppose and sabotage the rebirth of the land of Angkor. In spite of this, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries have unceasingly sought an appropriate solution to the regional situation. We have exercised great self-restraint and have taken the initiative in raising the question of holding constructive dialogue. Our attitude and actions full of goodwill are winning increasing public sympathy and support.

Building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia is the common aspiration not only of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries but also of the Thai people themselves and the peoples of other countries in the region. Public opinion demands that the Thai side clearly show its goodwill by first stopping all military acts against the PRK and refraining from spreading ill-intentioned inflammatory allegations to poison the atmosphere of dialogue developing in the region.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO IRAN

BK260916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has described American arms sales to Iran as perplexing and disturbing. Speaking in federal parliament, Mr Hayden was also critical of the diversion of up to U.S. \$30 million in profits from the arms sales to the American-backed Contra rebels opposing the government of Nicaragua.

Mr Hayden said he stood by his earlier statements that American aid to the Contras would do nothing to help in achieving a peaceful settlement of Central America's problems. In all the circumstances, he said, the latest developments were most unfortunate.

Mr Hayden said the sale of American arms to Iran and passing of money to the Contras was perplexing because it had apparently been undertaken without the authority or knowledge of the American administration. He said the sale of arms was disturbing because America had consistently taken a firm attitude towards terrorism and had advised its friends and allies to take an unrelenting position against terrorism with no concessions.

[Begin Hayden recording] It would be most unfortunate, therefore, if these latest reports were to be interpreted by those with a propensity -- or potentially with such a propensity -- towards terrorism, as an indication that terrorism can be rewarded, that hostage-taking can bring its profit. But it certainly, I believe, would not be the intention of the United States administration; but there you have the facts as they are being reported currently, and they are perplexing and disturbing. [end recording]

EIGHT ARRESTED IN TURKISH CONSULATE BOMBING

BK260254 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Police in Sydney and Canberra had detained eight people over the fatal bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne on Sunday. The people were taken into custody when several houses in northern Sydney suburbs and a Canberra suburb were raided early today. A Radio Australia police reporter, (Pat Connery), has the story:

[Begin recording] The simultaneous raids were planned by senior Victorian officers and carried out by New South Wales, Victorian, and Federal police. Five men and three women -- all of Armenian descent and some of them Australian citizens -- were detained and are still being questioned.

The joint raids were planned after two members of the task force carrying out "Operation (Caroline)" flew to Sydney on Monday. Forensic scientists who are combing the raided houses include one of Victoria's best, Mr (Bob Barns) of the (?State Material Assess) Laboratories in (Melganon).

Information gleaned during 2 days of inquiries in Melbourne led to the raids and police were helped by two people who [words indistinct] one of the men believed to have been involved in the bombing. Also, several potential witnesses were flown to Sydney last night. [end recording]

One man was killed in Sunday's bombing which badly damaged the five story building housing the consulate in the fashionable Melbourne suburb of South Yarra. The dead man has been tentatively identified as an Armenian from Sydney, but police say they are awaiting positive identification. A previously unknown group calling itself the Greek-Armenian-Bulgarian Front claimed responsibility for the attack.

One Charged in Bombing

BK260852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] In Sydney, a man has been charged in relation to the bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne on Sunday. A 34-year-old Armenian from the Sydney suburb of Epping is expected to appear in Sydney Central Court tomorrow. Victoria's chief magistrate has issued warrants for the extradition of the man on three charges relating to the bombing, in which one man was killed. The charging of the Sydney man comes after Victorian, New South Wales, and federal police made early morning raids on several houses in Sydney and Canberra. Five men and three women were detained for questioning. All but the charged men have now been released.

Meanwhile, Victoria's assistant commissioner for crime, Mr (Paul Delanious), says police have identified the remains of the man killed in the bomb explosion. Mr (Delanious) said police were confident the dead man and the man charged in Sydney were associates. He said police did not expect to charge anyone else at this stage.

OFFER TO TRAIN INDONESIAN OFFICERS DECLINED

BK250941 Melbourne Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] There has been another sign of coolness in Australia's relationship with Indonesia. Jakarta has told Canberra that next year it will not be sending any officers to take part in training courses at Australian military colleges. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] In line with previous years, Australia offered training courses for four Indonesian officers. The spokeswoman for the defense minister, Mr Beazley, said no reason had been given by Jakarta when declining the places. She stressed that it was not unusual (?as) sometimes military staff were not available to take up courses.

Indonesia had sent officers to all the courses being offered this year and last year. But a spokesman for the Indonesian Embassy said today that Jakarta had adopted a new policy. He said the Indonesian military believed it was more beneficial to train its officers at home. [end recording]

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON HERZOG SINGAPORE VISIT

BK211117 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1055 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday that ASEAN solidarity is too important to be jeopardised by comments from ASEAN senior officials in connection with the visit of Israeli President Hayim Herzog to Singapore. He told reporters at his weekly news conference that he hopes the visit would not dent ASEAN unity.

Dr. Mokhtar said that it was too early to assess the impact of the visit as the controversy surrounding it has not died down. The Indonesian minister refused to comment when asked whether he agreed with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's statement that the Herzog visit was a setback to ASEAN unity.

Meanwhile, an outspoken leader of the Islamic Muhammadiyah Organization, Dr. Lukaman Harun said that Singapore has made itself a new centre of Zionism in Southeast Asia by hosting Herzog.

ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL BANNED FOR 2D DAY

BK251524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Two consecutive issues of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) which carried front page stories on the wealth of President Suharto's sons and associates, were officially banned in Indonesia Tuesday. Monday's issue failed to appear and both it and Tuesday's edition were banned Tuesday, a source at the paper's distributor said.

The newspapers carried the first two parts of a series of articles written by Jakarta-based correspondent, Mr Steven Jones, and Kuala Lumpur-based writer Raphael Pura, detailing the business holdings of the three Suharto sons.

Monday's story said that the Indonesian trade system gave exclusive import monopolies covering "dozens of essential goods and raw materials and generates huge profits for businesses involving members of Mr Suharto's family and close associates, which are major beneficiaries of the system".

The Monday article carried drawings of Mr Suharto's sons, Bambang Trihatmojo, Hutomo Mandala Putera and Sigit Haryoyudanto who it said were involved in many of the most vital and profitable trade and industrial monopolies in Indonesia, and gave a list of their shareholdings.

The president's sons had started to "build their own empires, often on the strength of newly granted monopolies, contracts or other special treatment" the journalists added.

This "web of government-decreed privileges," also involved Indonesian-Chinese tycoon Liem Sioe Liong, presidential associate Mohamad "Bob" Hasan and several other relatives and associates, the article said.

Tuesday's issue described how, in March 1985, three state enterprises chose a private company, Panca Holding Ltd., as their sole importer of basic materials for making plastic products.

Two of the president's sons, Mr Sigit and Mr Bambang, are directors of Panca Holding along with a cousin of Mr Suharto, Sudwikatmono, the AWSJ article by Mr Jones said.

The monopoly has added 15 to 20 percent to the cost of importing basic materials for producing plastic, the article quoted businessmen as charging.

Quoting estimates from businessmen and bankers in Jakarta, the authors said the entire system of privilege had generated hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars in revenue each year for the companies involved.

The wealth of the Indonesian president's family is considered a very sensitive subject in Indonesia and foreign journalists seeking a working permit here are usually warned of the fact.

The publication in April, by Australian newspaper THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of an article suggesting that the president's business associates and family members had assets worth some two or three billion dollars in various enterprises, led to a sharp deterioration in relations between Jakarta and Canberra.

Indonesia's Information Minister Harmoko branded the HERALD report "alcoholic journalism".

In a series of retaliatory steps, Australian journalists were banned from covering U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bali at the end of April and Jakarta-based Australian journalists were asked to leave Indonesia after their work permits had expired.

On Sunday Mr Michael Byrnes, correspondent for the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW and the last Australian journalist based here, had to leave the country.

Public discussion on monopolies has been growing in recent months but is still considered a sensitive topic in Indonesia.

Last month, Indonesia's second largest daily newspaper, SINAR HARAPAN, was shut down after the paper printed an official document leaked from the Trade Ministry asserting that import monopolies may be scrapped.

SINAR HARAPAN editors say they have been told they will never be allowed to reopen.

One issue of the AWSJ was banned in December 1985 for a front page story on the subversion trial of leading Indonesian dissidents.

PRIME MINISTER ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH SINGAPORE

BK210731 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says relations between Malaysia and Singapore have not reached the stage where the water supply between both countries has to be reviewed. The prime minister points out that Malaysia views its relationship with other countries seriously and does not review relations at the snap of the fingers. The government will have to carefully consider the issue and study in depth before taking any action.

Datuk Sri Mahathir told a news conference in Johor Baru that the government has not made any decision on the supply of natural gas to Singapore. It may sell or may not sell the commodity to Singapore. Singapore expressed interest in buying Malaysian natural gas during the prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew's, visit to Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was commenting on bilateral relations between Malaysia and Singapore following the visit of the Zionist president of the republic. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government was monitoring the situation and will take the right action at the appropriate time. He disclosed that Malaysia has not been informed of the visit, neither was it raised in talks between him and Mr Lee Kuan Yew. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he has no plan at the moment to meet Mr Lee Kuan Yew to discuss bilateral relations. The prime minister also said the Zionist president's visit will not effect the ASEAN summit due to be held in Manila next year. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that the government was late in reacting to the visit because it wanted to know the people's feelings before taking action.

Deputy Foreign Minister Comments

BK210745 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0724 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir Friday expressed surprise over Singapore Senior Minister S. Rajaratnam's remarks on the protests against Israeli Hayim Herzog's three-day visit to the republic which ended yesterday. "I am surprised that such a statement should come from him, knowing well how close his connections with Malaysia are", Abdul Kadir told reporters at Parliament House when asked to comment on Rajaratnam's remarks.

Rajaratnam, a senior minister at the Prime Minister's Office, was the first Singapore Cabinet member to comment publicly on the protests by Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

Rajaratnam had said that Singapore had not done anything wrong in inviting the Zionist president for a visit.

Abdul Kadir also said he did not see the logic of Rajaratnam's comparison that Malaysia did not protest when the later Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat visited Israel or when Morocco and Egypt received Shim'on Peres, the then Israeli prime minister.

Abdul Kadir said the late President al-Sadat, present Egyptian leader Husni Mubarak and King Hassan of Morocco met Israeli leaders because they were trying to recover their lost territory. "They were meeting Israel in an effort to recover their lost territory, but Singapore has no such problem," he said. "Singapore does not even trade that much with Israel. I do not see the logic of this comparison," Abdul Kadir said.

He recalled that on several occasions Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had described the relationship between Malaysia and the republic as "being like that of Siamese twins". "How can one of the Siamese twins behave without giving due consideration to the sensitivities of the other twin?" He asked. "Between good neighbours no right is absolute if such right of action hurts in any way its neighbours," he added.

The deputy foreign minister said: "I am worried whether Rajaratnam's opinion reflects the official position and future behavioural tendencies of the Singapore Government". If so, Abdul Kadir said, "Then we will see Singapore allowing a lot of things to happen in its territory which adversely affect the security and wellbeing of neighbouring ASEAN countries". "This statement of his (Rajaratnam's) certainly merits very close study and response by the Malaysian Government", Abdul Kadir said, adding that it could have grave implications on Malaysia-Singapore relations. Asked to comment on Rajaratnam's advice to Singapore's second generation leaders that they should treat the protests as an important lesson, Abdul Kadir said: "I am also surprised at that". Abdul Kadir said Rajaratnam should actually be advising the second generation leaders to exercise care, restraint and good judgement in dealing with neighbouring countries and not otherwise. "If at all any lesson is to be drawn from this experience, it should be Rajaratnam advising his second generation leaders to have restraint and care in going about their work".

Rajaratnam had told Singapore's second generation leaders that "If you can have friends to help you, good. If not, just depend on yourself. Don't give up. You do what you think is right. You stand by it, you will win". He had also said Singapore would have to be self-reliant in whatever crisis.

GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY OBSERVING MANILA SITUATION

BK241515 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The government is seriously observing new developments in the Philippines. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said this is because an unstable situation in any ASEAN country could have a direct or indirect impact on other members. Speaking to newsmen at his office today, he expressed the hope that the people of that country could continue to bring progress to their country with a stable and peaceful situation now that the country's situation has begun to stabilize.

Before this, Datuk Abdul Kadir received a courtesy call from the coordinator of the World Freedom for Mandela Campaign and a member of the African National Congress, Mr (Fa'il Ibrahim). Datuk Abdul Kadir said Malaysia supports the urgent call by other world leaders for the Pretoria regime to free the South African black leader Nelson Mandela who has been imprisoned without trial for the last 25 years. According to Mr (Ibrahim), the campaign [to free Mandela] started in 1981, and he had visited 68 countries to explain the South Africa's policy of apartheid. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, NDF REACH CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

HK260005 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Government negotiators and National Democratic Front [NDF] leaders have reached a cease-fire agreement to end the country's 17-year-old guerrilla war. Government negotiator Ramon Mitra said that the cease-fire agreement will be signed tomorrow [27 November]. Mitra also described yesterday's talks as make or break. He said the agreement was reached at the end of an 8-hour meeting with the NDF negotiators yesterday. However, Mitra declined to say how long the cease-fire would last.

President Aquino earlier set November 30 as the deadline on the cease-fire agreement. It followed months of negotiations.

NDF Confirms Cease-fire

HK261241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Philippine Government and communist rebel negotiators Wednesday agreed on a 60-day ceasefire starting December 10, a rebel spokesman said. "The panels of the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Aquino Government finalised a draft of an agreement for a preliminary ceasefire to cover 60 days," communist negotiator Satur Ocampo told a news conference in a suburban Manila house.

He said the agreement was to be signed Thursday and would take effect December 10, International Human Rights Day.

News of the agreement came after President Corazon Aquino had warned Sunday that she would scrap the four-month-old talks if no ceasefire was in place by the end of the month. It would be the first ceasefire in the 17-year-old insurgency.

The negotiators met Tuesday and Wednesday to hammer out details of the draft agreement. Government negotiator Ramon Mitra was also due to hold a press conference Wednesday.

More on Cease-fire Agreement

HK260431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Government and communist rebel negotiators were to meet Wednesday to finalise a ceasefire agreement which could be signed Thursday after almost four months of on-off negotiations. The talks were to begin at 2:00 p.m. (0600 GMT), sources close to the government negotiators said.

Government negotiator Ramon Mitra confirmed after a 30-minute meeting with President Corazon Aquino Wednesday that he would be meeting again Wednesday with communist negotiators, after eight hours of talks Tuesday which he said achieved "substantial progress" toward a final agreement Wednesday.

"I'm also going to meet with Defense Minister (Rafael) Ilete and Armed Forces chief (Fidel) Ramos. I'll meet with them (the communist negotiators) after that."

"If there should be any signing, it will be tomorrow," Mr Mitra added.

Thursday is the birthday of Mrs. Aquino's murdered husband Benigno and a date earlier proposed by the government to sign the agreement.

Asked when a ceasefire would take effect, Mr. Mitra said "I can't say right now," although he had said earlier that it would be in early December.

In the central Philippines, a communist leader said Wednesday that if a ceasefire were reached before a planned vote on a new constitution in February, the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) would "help ensure a peaceful and orderly plebiscite." It could even post "watchdog teams" to protect the ballot, the chairman of the NDF-Cebu preparatory committee Rafael Flores said in a press conference in a rebel stronghold in Cebu, some 550 kilometers (340 miles) south of Manila.

The communists boycotted a fraud-marred presidential election in February, and were left with no significant role in the subsequent popular revolt that toppled President Ferdinand Marcos and brought Mrs. Aquino to power. It appeared that there had been concessions on both sides in Tuesday's talks with the communist negotiators. Mr. Mitra said that the length of the ceasefire would be more than the 30 days proposed by the government in September, but less than the 100 days suggested by the communist negotiators at the beginning of this month.

The ceasefire would involve "the cessation of hostilities, to stop the killings, and the definition of the rule which will cover the cessation of hostilities."

Mrs. Aquino was to unveil a statue of her husband near the palace Wednesday, and it was possible that she would make a comment on the ceasefire developments, informed sources said. A ceasefire agreement would be a feather in Mrs. Aquino's cap, as it would give the Philippines its first Christmas free from rebel fighting in more than 18 years, and consolidate her position in line with moves this week to counter charges of indecision, analysts say here.

CABINET REVAMP ANNOUNCEMENT DUE 28 NOV

HK261101 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1025 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] We have just received a report from Malacanang press center that an announcement will be issued on Friday [28 November] regarding the cabinet revamp. We learned that the announcement will be made in Metro Manila and will concern the cabinet reshuffling. This news was relayed to us by Ben Ermita of the Malacanang press center. Let us listen to the report:

[Begin recording] According to him, Mrs Aquino asked for the resignations of all cabinet members. As press secretary, Teodoro Benigno submitted an accomplishment report on the basis of which the president will decide whether to retain a minister or not.

As for the government's peace efforts, Benigno said that Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr met with the president to brief her on the progress of the peace talks. According to the press secretary, some details are still being ironed out. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

That was the report from the Malacanang press center. We repeat that come Friday, the president is expected to announce the results of her review of the cabinet revamp. Malacanang did not announce where the declaration will be held.

From the news department, Bong Orlina reporting.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ CLAIMS RETENTION IN CABINET

HK260031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez said he has been retained in the cabinet of President Aquino. He made the statement in talks with reporters after a meeting with President Aquino at the Malacanang Palace. He refused to discuss details of his closed-door talks with the president. Also summoned by Mrs Aquino to Malacanang was Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

Meanwhile, Deputy Executive Secretary [Fulgencio] Factoran announced that there will be no cabinet meeting today [26 November]. He said President Aquino is still busy reviewing her plan to revamp her cabinet.

AQUINO APPROVES MILITARY PENSIONS HIKE

HK260047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] President Aquino has approved at 10 percent increase for the pension of retired military personnel, retroactive to July 1 this year. This was announced by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [25 November]. Ramos said under Executive Order No 31, a total of 21,702 pensioners who retired from the service on or before September 10, 1979, will be benefitted from the pension increase. Under Presidential Decree 1638, there will be an automatic adjustment of pensions to the prevailing pay scale of the military personnel in active service. The government has allocated 12.43 million pesos this year for the 10 percent pension increase.

OFFICIALS SAY AQUINO FABRICATED COUP PLOT

HK260041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Top-level military officials said the coup plot used as a lever to force Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from office never happened. They are convinced that if there was any plot, it was hatched by President Corazon Aquino. But cabinet sources said the alleged attempt to seize power was indeed in the cards, and was the latest in a series of seven tries by military officers loyal to Enrile to grab control.

The military sources said the president could have engineered the threat of a putsch by officers linked to Mr Enrile to force out the meddlesome minister, who was undermining her government's stability.

The alleged coup by military reformists was spelled out the other day by presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno. He said they conspired with pro-Marcos loyalists at a meeting on Saturday to reconvene the disbanded National Assembly the next day and either vote Mrs Aquino out of office or keep her in and get rid of her later.

RAMOS PRAISES SOLDIERS' PROFESSIONALISM, UNITY

HK260045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos lauded the soldiers for demonstrating anew their professionalism and unity at the height of last Sunday's crisis. In a speech after the flag raising ceremony of the Philippine Army Headquarters in Fort Bonifacio yesterday, Ramos conveyed President Aquino's message to the soldiers for preserving unity in the country. Ramos thanked the officers and men for their unstinted and wholehearted support for the policies of the General Headquarters during the events that transpired.

He said that the armed forces have not only been in the forefront of the challenges of the recent past, but also over the years, as shown in their professionalism and dedication to duty. He said that the president asked him to convey her gratitude and appreciation for the professionalism and dedication of the armed forces personnel during the crisis that passed.

ILETO SUPPORTS AQUINO'S APPROACH TO INSURGENCY

HK251345 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By staffmember Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileta said yesterday he would support President Aquino's peaceful approach to the insurgency problem.

In his first press conference 24 hours after he replaced Juan Ponce Enrile as civilian chief of the military, Ileta said the Defense Ministry would adopt a "relaxed approach" to the insurgency issue in contrast to the hardline proposal of his predecessor. Enrile had recently criticized Government's peace formula as "soft and ideal but not pragmatic."

Ileta said he was going to play "my role as a team member in the Government," adding that "we can relax our approach by agreeing with peace talks."

Ileta said that a ceasefire, as part of peace process, is a continuation of insurgency war, and that he would take measures to prepare the military in such kind of non-shooting war.

He said that while the military was capable of engaging the 22,000-strong New People's Army in shooting war, "we cannot beat them overnight."

During a cease-fire, Ileta said that Government troops in the field must be able to demonstrate to the people that the existing system and the reforms that Government is undertaking is better than what the communists are offering.

Thus far, he said, the Government has been taking measures to implement its policy of attraction by allocating P1 billion to the rebel returnee program.

He said that he was expecting that new job opportunities would be opened as part of Government's program.

Ileto said that he believed that many rebels were "sincere" in pursuing the peace talks with the Government and that many of them were merely "leftists, not communist."

These rebels, he said, could still be won over to the Government side, "that is why we are in favor of regional peace talks."

On the U.S. military bases, Ileto said that the country's external security was better off with the presence of these facilities.

But he said that he was leaving to "higher political authorities" the decision of either retaining or expelling the U.S. military bases in the country.

GENERAL DENIES ARMS LANDING IN ILOCOS SUR

HK251235 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 21

[Excerpts] Camp Dangwa, Benguet -- Brig Gen Jesus de la Cruz, Ilocos regional unified command [RUC] chief, yesterday said there was no arms landing in Sulbec, a coastal village in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur last Nov. 6.

"It's a concoction of people out to discredit me," said De la Cruz in reaction to published reports that a large shipment of firearms had landed in barangay Sulbec.

He said findings by a probe body investigating the report showed that a shipment actually landed in the area consisted of commercial goods such as video machines, television sets and other items but not firearms.

De la Cruz, however, ordered a further probe to find out if firearms were included among the commercial items unloaded in the barangay as alleged by witnesses.

Witnesses said they saw boxes being loaded into four cars.

He stressed that according to information gathered by intelligence agents, the goods may have been brought in by a Chinese syndicate with military connections here.

He added that communication was done by way of ultra high frequency (UHF) radio and that the goods may have come from Hong Kong and bound for Divisoria in Manila for sale during the holiday season.

De la Cruz likewise said the investigating body, led by Lt. Col Enrique Lacanilao of the Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO), is also looking into the theory that the suspected Chinese syndicate is the same group which brought smuggled goods into Sual, Pangasinan, and Caba, La Union, a few months ago. [passage omitted]

As a result of the smuggling incident, De la Cruz ordered the immediate relief of Lt. Col Genaro Rosales, Ilocos Sur provincial commander, whose explanations the RUC chief found "inconsistent."

Two others, whose names have cropped up and appear to be in cahoots with the smugglers were also relieved.

MINDANAO NPA EXPECTING WEAPONS SHIPMENT

HK251314 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] A former communist rebel commander said high-powered firearms from Vietnam and Australia are expected to arrive in Mindanao for distribution to guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA).

Willie Lucero alias Ka [Comrade] Silpan, former NPA regional commander for eastern Pangasinan, Aurora and Nueva Ecija, said the rearming of rebels has been planned by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) should the current peace negotiations between the government and the rebels fail.

Lucero, quoting reliable information from the CPP, said rebels in each province across the country are allocated 1,000 armalite rifles.

He said the firearms would arriving via the southern backdoor in Mindanao.

The firearms, he said, would be used to step up the NPA's armed struggle which is predicted to intensify if the peace talks collapsed. [passage omitted]

CPP DECRIES AFP PRESENCE IN OLALIA MURDER PROBE

HK191529 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. de Guzman and Tony Bergonia]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a special release of the ANG BAYAN [THE NATION], official CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] organ, the outlawed party decried the presence of ranking officials of the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the [Neptali] Gonzales-led probe body, saying the "reactionary armed forces" is the same army waging villification campaigns against underground and legal mass organizations in the city and countrysides.

The CPP also deplored a statement made by the members of the committee pointing to the NPA as possible suspects in the Olalia slaying case. "By attributing the killing to the People's Army, the investigators merely contribute their share to the grand design to malign and therefore isolate the revolutionary forces."

The CPP described the Olalia murder as a direct challenge by military forces loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to the Aquino government.

It urged the president to decisively move in prosecuting Enrile, as it said the crime was clearly intended to sow fear in the hearts of the civilian populace, committed by no other than the "treacherous hands of reactionaries."

PAPER SUGGESTS HABIB HAD ROLE IN ENRILE OUSTER

HK261019 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Highly-placed military sources yesterday said Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East trouble-shooter, secretly flew into the country on an "unofficial mission" last week, days before Saturday's aborted coup.

The sources, which requested anonymity, said the timing of Habib's secret trip raised suspicions in military circles that Habib had something to do with [Juan Ponce] Enrile's ouster from the cabinet.

The same sources accused U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth and the U.S. State Department of "directly manipulating and intervening in political and military events in the Philippines."

Habib, who reportedly carries out secret intelligence missions for Reagan and the U.S. State Department, flew into the country via Clark Air Base, the sources said.

It will be recalled that Habib was also in the country before the February revolution or EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] that toppled the Marcos regime.

They said the U.S. State Department also told President Aquino to rid her government of corrupt and left-leaning cabinet members.

The sources also said Bosworth had a "strong hand" in the replacement of Enrile, but would not elaborate.

Three weeks ago, Bosworth had a serious talk with Enrile at the social hall of the Defense Ministry. After this meeting, Enrile suddenly became tight-lipped and the details of what transpired between the two were not known.

A source, however, said Bosworth reportedly appealed to Enrile "to go slow" on his criticisms against the Aquino government, which Enrile helped install during the February civilian-backed military mutiny.

A month ago, Enrile spoke before a civic group in Valenzuela, Bulacan for the last time and criticized the American Government for interfering with the political and internal affairs of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, senior military commanders of the New Armed Forces said "we lost by default" when Mrs. Aquino accepted the resignation of Enrile.

The officers said they are now eagerly awaiting Mrs. Aquino's promise to fire some cabinet ministers who are allegedly left-leaning and guilty of graft and corruption.

They said with Enrile out, they lost a staunch defender who consistently battled for the soldiers' welfare. [passage omitted]

GNP RISES 2.5 PERCENT IN THIRD QUARTER

HK251435 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] After 10 consecutive quarters of declines, the country's total output of goods and services -- or gross national product (GNP) -- went up 2.5 percent during the third quarter, according to advance data from the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA].

For the three quarters ended in September, the GNP was down 0.6 per cent from the corresponding period last year, the data showed.

Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod, director general of the NEDA, yesterday said the projection for the year is a growth of zero to 0.5 percent.

Based on available NEDA figures, BUSINESS DAY computations put the GNP for the third quarter, adjusted for effects of price movements, at P20,223 million as against P19,730 million in the corresponding period last year.

For the first three quarters, the GNP amounted to P64,840 million as compared to P65,232 million a year ago.

The NEDA data support a recent report of Central Bank governor Jose Fernandez Jr. to President Aquino that the third quarter may have been a turning point for the economy. "We have stopped grinding at the bottom and started moving up," he said. [passage omitted]

The country's economic managers are hoping that the decline in the economy will finally level off this year to prepare for a recovery next year.

The Cabinet last week approved a 1987-1992 economic program calling for an average annual growth of 6.5 percent. Chief architect of the program, Monsod said this target growth was realistic because it had been achieved before the 1980s, and necessary because of social and political conditions.

ADB APPROVES \$100 MILLION IN LOANS, INVESTMENT

HK251251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved loans and its first direct equity investment in the Philippines, totalling more than 100 million U.S. dollars, the bank said Tuesday. The 10.146 million pesos (500,000 U.S. dollars) direct equity investment in the Philippines Development Bank (PDB) was intended to help the PDB's financial standing and encourage participation of foreign and local investors in this area, an ADB statement said.

The ADB also approved an 82 million dollar loan, with technical assistance, for a nationwide road improvement project and an 18.8 million dollar loan for a highland agriculture development project for the Philippines, the ADB said in separate statements. [passage omitted]

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NO OFFICIAL WORD ON GORBACHEV VISIT POSTPONEMENT

OW280233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday he did not receive any official report on the Soviet decision that Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not visit Japan by the end of January. Nakasone, responding to reporters briefly at the Diet building, said he knew the decision from newspaper reports.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said the Soviet Union should first convey the decision through diplomatic channels. Kuranari, in a press conference after the regular cabinet meeting, said he did not consider it to be Moscow's official decision.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said in izfy [as received] that Gorbachev will not visit Japan by the end of January. Kuranari, in a meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev last August, filed a request for Gorbachev to visit Japan in late December or by the end of January.

KURANARI MEETS SOVIET SPECIAL ENVOY SEMENOV

OW280609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told a Soviet special envoy Friday that Japan would like to see early and substantial progress in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, with full consideration being given to the interests of Asian and Pacific nations. He told Vladimir Semenov, here to brief Japanese officials on the results of recent talks, that the Soviet Union should stop insisting on discussing the Strategic Defense Initiative, intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) and strategic nuclear arms in one package and take a more flexible attitude. He also urged the total abolition of INF, according to a Foreign Ministry official who briefed reporters on the meeting.

Semenov who was a Soviet representative in the strategic arms limitation talks from 1969 to the mid-1970s and is now an adviser to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, replied that he understood the Japanese concern about INF. He said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev thinks arms control talks with the U.S. will continue,, and Kremlin leaders intend to continue their arms control efforts following the Iceland summit.

He disagreed that the Soviets were being inflexible, and said their proposals at Reykjavik had been aimed at achieving a sweeping solution to arms control.

SAKURAUCHI ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR; IRAN ARMS ISSUE

OW260903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday he had told Saudi Arabian and United Arab Emirates ministers during his just-finished Middle East tour that Japan was not involved in the U.S. secret arms deal with Iran. Sakurauchi, who returned from the eight-day visit to the two nations Wednesday, said he had explained to government officials in both nations that Japan had no prior notice or consultations from the U.S. Government concerning its secret arms deal with Iran, which President Ronald Reagan admitted to last week after the case was made public.

Reagan said during a press meeting in Washington last week that the deal was a "high-risk gamble" with Iran that would have helped release some U.S. hostages "if there had not been so much publicity" on the matter.

Sakurauchi, 74, met with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal and U.A.E. Deputy Premier Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al-Nuhayyan as head of the dietmen's League for Japan and Arab Friendship during his Middle East trip, which started on Wednesday of last week. Sakurauchi, who said he tried to clear up the Arab nation's concerns about Japanese involvement in the Iranian incident, also said he told Saudi Arabian and UAE ministers that Japan prohibits its export of arms to foreign nations.

The senior dietman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party told a press meeting here that the two ministers separately expressed anxiety about the future of the ongoing six-year old Iran-Iraq war.

On the recent Saudi Arabian firing of former Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Sakurauchi quoted Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud as saying that basic Saudi oil policy would not change because of a minister's replacement. Prince Sa'ud also said that Saudi Arabia wants to stabilize the oil price at around 18 dollars per barrel for the coming two years for an internationally balanced oil policy, Sakurauchi said.

TABLE TENNIS BODY: JOINT DPRK-ROK TEAM IDEA OUT

OW280917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- The proposed formation of joint teams made up of North and South Korean athletes for the second Euro-Asia table tennis tournament here next month fell through Thursday as North Korea sent its official decline to the Japan Table Tennis Association the same day. According to association officials, however, the North Korean Table Tennis Association agreed Friday to participate separately in the tournament, whose format has been changed by the Asia Table Tennis Union (ATTU) to allow Pyongyang to enter the tournament.

The new format envisages North Korean players forming teams with Chinese and Japanese players, a concept Pyongyang has not opposed. To cope with the format change, Taiwanese and Chinese players will not form joint teams either, but will participate in the tournament separately. Formation of joint teams among North and South Korea, and Taiwan and China, first surfaced in August when the ATTU held a directors meeting in Matsumoto, northwest of Tokyo.

Players from Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan, China and Hong Kong will represent Asia, while those from Sweden, Poland, Britain, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Netherlands, Bulgaria and Romania will form the European teams.

WORKING-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS WITH PRC END

OW271221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Japan and China ended a one-day working-level consultation of their Foreign Ministry officials Thursday with a Japanese proposal to hold another bilateral trade meeting to solve trade imbalance and expansion of Japanese imports of Chinese products, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said the Chinese delegation, headed by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, requested [of its] Japanese counterpart, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai, that Japan redress trade surplus with China and expand imports of Chinese products, including silk. Similar requests were made earlier this month by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he visited Beijing. The Japanese officials proposed to hold as early as possible a meeting of the Japan-China mixed trade committee of both officials which was set up under the 1974 Japan-China Trade Agreement but not convened since the last meeting in November 1978, the official said.

The two delegations also agreed to discuss the timing of diplomatic events for next year, including the third Japan-China foreign ministers' meeting, a visit to Tokyo by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, the fifth ministerial conference, the 15th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations and the fourth meeting of the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship.

On international questions, the Chinese expressed hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would continue talks and reduce their confrontation. They also expressed hope of a balanced reduction of SS-20s deployed by the Soviets in Asia and Europe and their total eventual reduction, the official said. The Japanese side expressed similar hope for the SS-20 reduction, he said.

The recent false announcement about the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song by the South Korean Defense Ministry was not discussed in the meeting, the official said.

KANEMARU UNDERGOES SURGERY, BENIGN POLYP FOUND

OW270455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru will remain for two to three days in an intensive cure unit of a Tokyo hospital where he underwent surgery to remove a stomach polyp Thursday, his secretaries said. The one-hour elective surgery was conducted on the 71-year-old leader who had been hospitalized since last Friday. The removed polyp was found to be benign, they said.

ASTRO C LAUNCH SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 1987

OW261303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- The Space Activities Commission, Japan's top space policy board, said Wednesday the newly developed x-ray Astro C Satellite will be launched February 2 from the Kagoshima Space Center.

The Astro C, developed by the Education Ministry's Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), will be capable of detecting x-rays emitted by black holes and neutron stars, aiding space exploration, they said.

The 420-kilogram satellite, equipped with four solar panels, will have an elliptical orbit ranging from 530 kilometers to 600 kilometers above the earth.

'CRACK' IN RELATIONS BETWEEN DPRK, PRC REFUTED

SK280457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a commentator's article headlined "Those Engaged in Fabrication and Slander Will Drink a Bitter Cup of Failure," the full text of which reads:

The international position and authority of our Republic are rising with each passing day and its friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries are growing in strength and developing on a very high stage.

The consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity among the socialist countries and the growth of the socialist forces as a whole are a major factor in defending universal peace and security and promoting the cause of socialism and communism under the strained international situation today.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DRPK government have made it the unshakable cornerstone of their foreign policy to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and have made energetic efforts to favorably develop the relations with all the socialist countries, always holding high the banner of unity.

The historical visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries in recent years were epochal events which made an important contribution to further strengthening friendship and solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries.

Over the last few years heads of socialist countries visited our country.

This year alone the heads of such fraternal countries as Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, China, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia came to our country in succession.

These mutual visits and meetings among the heads of socialist countries carried, indeed, weighty significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among them in keeping with the requirements of the development of the current situation.

For their sincere efforts to strengthen unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and defend global peace and security our party and the government of our republic enjoy deep trust and support of the fraternal parties, fraternal countries and the world's peace-loving people.

But there are forces which hate the external authority and prestige of our party and Republic rising, their influence extending and the unity and cohesion of our country and socialist countries growing stronger.

Apparently having in mind the daily favorable development of the relations between our country and other socialist countries, some publications of Japan these days paint a distorted picture of it, alleging that the DPRK tilted to one side yesterday and is tilting to the other today. And they assert that a crack is appearing in the relations between our country and China.

The paid trumpeters of the South Korean puppets are singing duet with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is only too clear a fact to anyone who reasonably judges things around him that we are always advancing along a straight path of our own on the basis of our independent foreign policy. Then why are they slinging mud at us, reversing facts?

The Japanese reactionaries are making free with such paradoxical verbiage with the wicked intention to alienate and divide socialist countries.

Needless to say, this is motivated by the aggressive Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

In accordance with their Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are massing larger aggression forces in Asia, making haste with the rearmament of Japanese militarism and becoming more outspoken in their scheme to give a finishing touch to the three-way military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

They have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and are persistently manoeuvring to invade the northern half of our Republic and other socialist countries with it as a springboard.

The strengthened friendship and solidarity between our Republic and the fraternal socialist countries is a big stumbling block in the way of the execution of such aggressive plans on the part of the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces. What the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are most fearful of is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

The Japanese reactionaries are resorting to such crafty trick to sling groundless slanders at us, estrange socialist countries from each other and split them by driving a wedge between them.

This is an insult to the independent foreign policy of our party and our Republic and an open challenge to the Korean people.

Independence, friendship and peace are the unshakable foreign policy idea of our party. Our party and the DPRK government have all along pursued an independent foreign policy. Under no circumstances it pursues a one-sided policy.

Our party has invariably maintained the policy of making friends with China and with the Soviet Union and strengthening friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries. For this it has creditably adhered to and actively developed normal relations with all the fraternal parties and countries in the international communist movement.

Those who are hurling unfounded slanders at the foreign policy of our republic are seriously mistaken. With no crafty artifice can they impair the authority of our party and the DPRK or bar the daily expansion and strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between us and our fraternal parties and countries.

Our party will in the future, too, firmly adhere to its independent foreign policy whose validity has been established and whose tremendous vitality has been demonstrated in the ordeals of history and struggle steadfastly for the victory of the common cause against a new world war and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with all the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world.

Those who want at least a slight change in the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government or attempt to throw a shadow on it will taste a bitter cup of shameful failure.

SOUTH'S CONCERNS ON DAM PROJECT ANSWERED

SK271020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0954 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article headlined "South Korean Puppets Must Not Abuse Our Peaceful Construction for Their Insidious Political Purpose", the full text of which reads:

A vicious Anti-DPRK smear campaign slandering our construction of the Kumgangsan power station is now going on in South Korea.

Such high-ranking authorities as the puppet "minister of construction," "minister of national defence" and "minister of culture and information" made public "statements" in rapid succession and subsidized political parties and anti-communist organizations held "meetings", maliciously slinging mud at us, and even "setting" international organisations and media of third countries "in motion".

In their foolish din the South Korean puppets are cooking up a long string of false materials to back their blackest propaganda that our construction of the Kumgangsan power station is designed for a "flooding operation" to submerge the Seoul district in the event of contingency and it will gravely threaten the livelihood of the people by affecting the supply of water to industry, agriculture and daily life in the North Han River reaches and destroy the natural ecology of the areas of the Kumgang and Solak Mountains.

This hullabaloo of the puppets is, to all intents and purposes, a product of their anti-communist intrigues motivated by their sinister political purpose. Truth to tell, it does not deserve even a passing note.

But we deem it necessary to apply acupuncture to those who have spiteful tongues, inasmuch as the South Korean puppets are resorting to a base smear campaign pouring filth on our peaceful construction which offers no problem, in an attempt to aggravate the North-South relations and bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Being a nature-remaking project undertaken according to our land development plan, the construction of the Kumgangsan power station is a peaceful one which has nothing to do with military purpose.

Now in the northern half of the Republic large-scale nature-remaking projects and socialist economic construction are being powerfully stepped up.

And it must be noted that we will embark upon a grand new long-range plan of socialist construction from next year.

This gigantic socialist construction of ours requires a preferential development of fuel and power, electric power industry in particular.

Planning the production of enormous 100,000 million KWH of electricity, one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, we are energetically promoting it.

In developing power industry we attach importance to the construction of hydro-power stations depending on our natural resources and high in economic effectiveness, consistently adhering to the line of building a chuche-based self-supporting national economy.

Accordingly, we have extensively built and are building large-size and small- and medium-size hydro-power stations on the rivers of our country, big and small.

The Kumgangsan power station is a hydro-power station high in economic effectiveness as it is built by use of the water resources abundant in the region and favourable natural geographical conditions.

The area of Mt. Kumgang is a place of heavy rainfall and one of the areas richest in water resources in our country.

For its diverse abundant natural resources and geographical conditions, it is a promising economic zone where industries, agriculture, fisheries and tourism can be developed.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power station will greatly contribute to the economic and cultural development and the improvement of people's lives in Kangwon Province and its surrounding areas to say nothing of the economic development of the whole country, with the appearance of large-scale hydro-power stations in the central part of the country, as in the northern region and inland area.

Therefore, the Kumgangsan power station, is in every point of view, a construction object promoted according to an urgent demand of the economic development of the country and the new long-range plan of socialist construction. This leaves no room for doubt or argument.

But, the South Korean puppets are crying that our peaceful construction of the power station is a "special construction" for a military purpose and "a means of flooding operation" to "invade the South".

In order to attach "authenticity" to their ridiculous lies and make them sound real to the people they did not forget to arbitrarily fake up and exaggerate the scale and the measurement of our construction of the power station.

In other words, they allege that the construction of the power station is designed for other purposes but economic utilisation, contending that the water storage for it would amount to fabulous 20,000 million tons while its utility rate running at 10 per cent and effectiveness of investment 18 per cent.

The South Korean puppets invented poor lies, though they are past masters in telling lies.

The water storage for the power station will be about 3,600 million tons, roughly one-sixth the figure cooked up by the puppets.

How can stupendous 20,000 million tons of water be stored in a reservoir with a catchment area extending some 2,200 square kilometers and a dam 120 meters high? An accurate scientific calculation can be obtained when it is compared with the storage capacity of the Soyanggang Reservoir possessed by the South Korean side.

According to an announcement of the South Korean puppets, the pondage of the Soyanggang Reservoir in South Korea Kangwon Province is 2,700 million tons though its catchment area extends 2,700 square kilometres and height of its dam is over 130 metres.

A simple arithmetical calculation is enough to see that the Kungangsan power station whose catchment area is over 500 square kilometres less than the Soynagang Reservoir and whose dam is 10 metres lower than the latter's cannot store 20,000 million tons of water, seven times the latter's storage.

The trash of the puppets about the effectiveness of the Kungangsan power station is inconsistent with fact either.

The power station is so designed as to produce the maximum amount of electricity with minimum amount of water by creating a high head by the method of changing the catchment area like other power stations built by us so far.

The effectiveness of investment and utility rate of the equipment of the power station are expected to reach 100 per cent, not 10 to 18 per cent as the puppets claim.

The 20,000 million ton theory brought forward by the South Korean puppets is clearly proved to be a faked-up figure also in view of the water resources in our side's reaches of the North Han River.

The annual storage of water in the North Han River reaches of our portion is no more than 1,800 million tons or so.

Even if we were to store 20,000 million tons it would take more than 10 years at this rate. Does it make any sense at all for us to build a power station with an aim of operating it 10 years after?

Moreover, does it not belie the charge of the South Korean puppets that the construction of this power station is intended for a "flooding operation" to foil the Olympics two years later?

The puppets are advertising even the destructive force of the "flooding operation," comparing it with atomic and hydrogen bombs. But the "flooding operation" is, in fact, incompatible with a modern war, although it might have been effective in the mediaeval age.

Had we really pursued some other purposes in the least, we would have promoted the construction of this power station in secrecy from the beginning, not making it public.

But, having not an iota of such idea, we made public its construction worldwide and have brought a great many civilians together with soldiers of the People's Army to participate in the project.

The outcries of the South Korean puppets over "special construction", "means of flooding" and the like, by origin, have nothing to do with our peace-loving stand either.

Not more than once [as received] have we made it clear that we have no intention to invade the South, true to our stand for resolving the problem of national reunification peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation on all accounts, not by means of war.

Two years ago, when a big flood hit South Korea, we even took a compatriotic step of sending relief goods as fellow countrymen of the same blood.

It is a mode of thinking and a "brainchild" which can be expected only from the South Korean rulers estranged from the people to allege that the North, the very one which sent relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, is scheming "a flooding operation" against the people there.

We communists love the people and treasure their interests. By nature we do not allow any action which may threaten the lives of people and inflict losses upon them whether they be in the North or in the South.

We did not take such retaliatory measures as "flooding operation" even when the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed our reservoirs during the war by indiscriminate bombing, and thus inflicted serious calamities upon us, resorting to every conceivable criminal means of destruction. And have we left alone the dam of the Hwachon power plant in the North Han River basin which now the South Korean puppets claim to be a "threat of flooding to Seoul district."

It is self-evident that the North which has no intention to invade the South, though it is possessed of modern weapons, will not resort to such means as "flooding operation."

Our construction of the Kungangsan power station does not pose any military threat to South Korea, nor will it inflict any economic damages or losses upon it.

No less nonsensical is the cry of the South Korean puppets that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station will cause a shortage of 100,000 million tons of water in the North Han River basin.

We were surprised still more when we hear this figure was officially announced by the puppet "minister of construction" at the press conference with home and foreign reporters.

According to data released, the total amount of water annually flowing into the rivers of South Korea is 117,000 million tons, 8,600 million tons of which gather in the North Han River basin. How on earth can they talk about the shortage of 100,000 million tons of water? It is too stupid and unreasonable fabrication.

Though the Kumgangsan power station is built, it will not adversely affect the use of water resources on the part of the South Korean side.

Of the 8,600 million tons of annual water resources of the North Han River only 1,370 million tons of them of 16 percent, are used at present.

Accordingly, the amount of the water decreased with the construction of the Kumgangsan power station is, in actuality, no more than a part of the water lost in the North Han River basin the area of the South Korean side.

The Hwachon power station of South Korea let 1,000-1,300 million tons of water flow over the dam without being used in power production because of the smallness of the reservoir and the medium and small sized power stations below it let most of the water pass waste in summer for the shortage of storage capacity.

Such being the condition, if the Hwachon power station uses properly the water flowing from other tributaries of the North Han River, the power production will not diminish even after the construction of the Kumgangsan power station. Moreover, the power stations in the lower reaches will not be affected in their production of electricity with the Soyang River merged into it.

The Kumgangsan power station will, after all, effectively use in power production the water not harnessed to this date.

The South Korean puppet clique cry that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station will bring great losses to the agriculture in the North Han River basin. But this is also a lie distorting fact.

Its construction will prevent flood damage in the vast areas of the North Han River and its lower reaches and create favorable conditions for farming in that region.

When the dam is built across the North Han River, even the worst cyclic flood will be brought under control to prevent a flood in the area of the South Korean side below the dam and safely protect the lives and properties of the population.

According to a hydrological calculation, the construction of the Kumgangsan power station will lower more than one meter the water level of the Han River when a flood rises to the highest mark in Seoul area and thus lessen the flood damages in the Han River basin 70 percent.

If we had built the Kumgangsan power station earlier, the Seoul citizens would not have suffered the flood damages in 1984.

When we build Kumgangsan power station and prevent floods, the Hwachon power station and those below it will be freed from the danger of flood.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power station will not be bad, but favorable to the agricultural production in the areas of South Korea.

Even though the power station is built, 1,500 to 2,000 million tons of water will flow downward from the Hwachon Reservoir annually to supply sufficient water for the irrigation of the existing arable land extending from Hwachon to Chunchon.

And more than 6,800 million or more tons of water would be secured as ever in the North Han River catchment basin in the lower reaches of Chunchon. This refutes the protestation of the puppets that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station would adversely affect farming.

The South Korean rulers expose the inhabitants and farming in the reaches of the North Han River basin to enormous damages every year by neglecting afforestation and water-conservancy. It is ridiculous of them to raise outcries against our construction of Kumgangsan power station, as if they were concerned for the population.

As for the changes of natural ecology, the construction of the power station will rather create better conditions and environments in the areas of the South Korean side.

With flood damage eliminated, the ecological circumstances of the rivers will be improved and, with the appearance of a large lake in the Mt. Kumgang area, temperature will get milder and humidity higher so that the forests would grow thick and drought be prevented.

From old times there was water where it was good to live and the human history of remaking the nature has been closely linked with the work for creating water resources.

It is a hypothesis to disparage us to claim that the reservoir of the Kumgangsan power station will destroy the natural environment and climate.

In order to slander the North for the construction of the Kumgangsan power station and strike terror into the people's hearts, the South Korean puppets are spreading rumours that "a mountain of water 100 meters high would sweep the Han River Basin" in the imaginary break of the dam in a natural disaster.

It is a too ridiculous hokum.

We are building the dam of the Kumgangsan power station by our own method of civil engineering so that it may stand firm even in the cyclic flood worst in history, not merely in a centenary worst flood.

We paid particular attention to the security and durability of the dam and took measure of allocating a colossal additional fund to it.

It is not our Kumgangsan power station but the reservoirs of the South Korean power stations on the North and South Han Rivers that pose a real danger to reservoir destruction.

The dam of the Hwachon power station was built by the Japanese imperialists at random and that of the Soyonggang power station was erected with gravels, sand and clay, which are very vulnerable to a flood.

The Changju Dam on the South Han River is said to have been built by the South Korean puppets themselves to be destroyed any moment for the purpose of "a flooding operation" to contain the North in the event of contingency.

Judging from this, we should say that constant threat to Seoul and its surroundings comes from the power station on the North and South Han Rivers in the South Korean area.

We will build the Kumgangsan power station as an edifice of eternal value on the basis of the rich experience we have already accumulated in dam construction and the chuche-based method of civil engineering of our style.

The South Korean puppets had better not worry about other's affairs.

All the facts prove that there is no reason or ground for them to take issue with our construction of the Kumgangsan power station designed for a peaceful purpose.

Notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is taking our peaceful construction of the power station without hesitation to the United Nations and other international organisations, abusing it in the anti-communist smear campaign.

This is a manifestation of a treacherous stand regarding the internal affairs of the nation as a question of relations between countries and an expression of the splittest view based on the idea of "two Koreas" regarding one Korea as different national states.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group is truly concerned for the South Korean people's right to existence and for peace of the country, it should not cavil our construction of the power station beyond the demarcation line which does not present any threat but should call into question the real objects posing danger under its very nose.

We cannot but ask why the puppets who are crying over the right to existence of the 15 million people in the Han River Basin keep mum about the fact that 50 million fellow countrymen would be destroyed and three thousand-ri land be reduced to ruins when over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea explode.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group has a shread of national conscience or human reason, it should not slander the construction of the Kungangsan power station, a common wealth of the nation which is connected with the prosperity of the entire fellow countrymen, but call for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons threatening the whole nation.

The eyes in South Korea that can see truth regard the anti-communist smear campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan group over the construction of the Kungangsan power station as a ridiculous political cartoon.

The South Korean students and people clearly understand that the Chon Tu-hwan group is staging such grotesque anti-communist drama as the clamour about the construction of the Kungangsan power station to set right the serious political confusion and ruinous ruling crisis in South Korea.

The ill-advised maneuvers of the South Korean puppets in rashly inventing lies and running riot in anti-communist plots, not knowing that their lies yesterday are nailed today, cannot but meet a failure.

The South Korean puppets must not act rashly like a puppy which knows no fear of a tiger, but give up their slanders at our peaceful construction.

We will always be with the South Korean people.

With no amount of attempt can the South Korean puppets break the will and faith of the people in the North and the South to trust and cooperate with each other and advance together along the road of reunification.

NO SIN-YONG RENEWS RESOLVE TO BAR NKDP RALLY

SK280033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday again made it clear that the government will not allow the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to hold a mass rally scheduled for tomorrow in Seoul.

If the opposition NKDP should ignore the government's disapproval and go on with holding the rally to push for its direct presidential election formula, the government will employ law-enforcement power to obstruct it, No said.

The premier made the remarks when four NKDP lawmakers called on him at his office to lodge protest over the government's plan to curb the massive gathering.

The four opposition lawmakers -- Yi Ki-taek, Song Won-yong, Yu Chae-yon and Mok Yo-sang-also asked No to issue an approval for use of a place in Seoul for its political assembly.

In response, No was quoted as repeating the government's determined position that it would never permit the NKDP to organize a rally in Seoul.

According to information obtained through various channels, he said, it is almost certain that a large number of student activists would attend the rally and, accordingly, a bloody incident would follow.

Premier No also pointed out that if such incident should reach an uncontrollable stage, it will cause great chaos to the nation's future political situation.

The four NKDP lawmakers, however, requested that he render assistance to the opposition party to hold the projected rally peacefully in a suburban place like the Yoido Plaza or the Chamsil Stadium.

The NKDP lawmakers also filed protests with No over reports that the government's obstruction plan includes such means as house arrest of lawmakers, blockade of the NKDP head office, confiscation of printed matters and mobilization of 30,000 riot police.

Police To Take Tough Measures

SK280028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The nation's top police officer has warned that tough measures will be taken against any persons who touch off or take part in a riot during a mass opposition rally planned for tomorrow.

Kang Min-chang, director-general of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), called on the general public to stay away from the rally the New Korea Democratic Party plans to organize in a downtown Seoul public park tomorrow afternoon.

He once again urged the major opposition party to call off the rally. He warned the party will be held responsible for any violent developments stemming from the "illegal" gathering.

"Police will take stern measures against those who organize or take part in any riotous incident, regardless of their social standing," Kang said.

All approaches to the rally site, the former campus of Seoul High School near the Kwanghwamun intersection, will be sealed off on Saturday, the statement said.

The NPH chief said police will not close down the NKDP headquarters or its district offices.

There are fears, he said, that pro-communist and leftist elements will intentionally kill people, burn public facilities or loot homes and shops in order to incite a popular revolt.

Radical youths also might hurl homemade bombs at the rally crowds and spread wild rumors destructive to social stability, the top police officer said.

He said police have repeatedly asked the NKDP to call off the rally because it is feared that the gathering will generate extreme violence and social unrest, as witnessed in the May 3 Inchon riot. More than 200 people were wounded in that incident, according to police.

"But the NKDP has ignored our appeal and made all preparations to push ahead with its plans," Kang charged.

Loudspeakers set up at the party's district chapters gave broadcasts promoting the rally yesterday, he said.

Each district chapter was told by the central party to conduct similar broadcasts today on streets using vehicles, Kang said.

In order to mobilize large numbers of dissidents, he said, the NKDP told 40 key members of dissident groups, including the Mintongnyon (United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification), to bring as many people as possible to the gathering.

On Tuesday, Kang said, the NKDP gathered officials of some 30 dissident organizations at its head office and urged them to mobilize large numbers of people for the rally. The party promised to distribute headbands and sashes to ralliers, the NPH chief said.

Some "pro-communist" bodies like the Mintongnyon have called on members of organizations under their umbrella to prepare anti-government leaflets, petrol bombs, wooden sticks and other items, he said.

The dissident groups have also instructed their members to incite a riot, such as that erupted in Inchon last May, he said.

According to Kang, members of the radical student group, "Aetunyon," which organized the four-day seizure at Konguk University late last month, distributed 140,000 copies of 18 kinds of anti-government leaflets to the campuses of high schools and colleges in Seoul in order to promote the rally.

The radical student groups "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" have scattered fliers calling for the formation of a constituent national assembly.

Police have obtained intelligence reports that student radicals will try to burn foreign missions, government agencies and news organizations near Kwanghwamun, said the top police officer.

Pre-Rally Clashes

HK281030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Students clashed with riot police here Friday as they prepared to take part in a mass opposition rally on Saturday which the government has banned, eyewitnesses said. The clashes at Seoul's National University saw some 300 students trading bricks, petrol bombs and tear gas cannisters, with an estimated 600 riot police, the witnesses said. The students had gathered to vow to take part in the rally which has been called by the leading opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and banned by the government. Students also demonstrated at the Korea University where they staged a "mock street fight" in preparation for the rally, eyewitnesses said. Similar anti-government and anti-U.S. protests were reported at three other Seoul Universities.

The government has called on the NKDP to call off the rally warning that it would result in "extreme violence" if it went ahead. The NKDP has countered by saying that it was "unlawful" for the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to obstruct a gathering hosted by a political party.

Meanwhile, a West German television cameraman was sent to the hospital after riot police beat him up, eyewitnesses said. They said that Jurgen Hinzpeter has beaten up in central Seoul as he filmed opposition MP's distributing leaflets which encouraged people to attend Saturday's planned rally. Mr Hinzpeter, who is based in Tokyo, had come to Seoul to film the rally. The eyewitnesses said that opposition deputy floor leader Kim Hyong-nae, 47, was also attacked by the riot police and had sustained a head wound.

Opponents Under House Arrest

OW281303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 KYODO -- South Korean police authorities have placed 250 opposition party members and other dissidents under house arrest in anticipation of a mass rally set for Saturday here in pursuit of constitutional amendments, the SEOUL SINMUN said Friday. The action was taken to prevent the New Korea Democratic Party, the largest opposition force in the country, from holding the rally, the pro-government newspaper said. Seoul is under heavy security on the eve of the meeting. Dissident leader Kim Tae-chung has been under house arrest since Tuesday.

'TEXT' OF MINISTERS' 'PEACE DAM' STATEMENT

SK270143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Nov 86 p 2

["Text" of a Joint Statement Issued by the Government Ministers on the construction of the "Peace Dam" on 26 November.]

[Text] As the Republic of Korea government has clearly pointed out recently, ulterior military motives lurk behind north Korea's current construction of a massive dam allegedly intended for the Kungangsan hydroelectric power station but in fact designed to secure a weapon for waging a horrible water offensive against the south.

The government has thus repeatedly and strongly urged the north to immediately discontinue the dam project from the standpoint of the common good of the Korean people. Our citizens in every nook and corner of the land are now voicing irate denouncement of north Korea's unilateral move to build the dam.

The overseas news media have also exposed in concrete terms the foolhardy north Korean scheme of aggression incorporated in the dam project and now report daily from major cities around the world on the extent to which the international community is scandalized by the dam project.

North Korea, however, keeps turning a deaf ear to the domestic and international censure and is pressing ahead with the dam project even at this very moment. Keeping a total silence on the project, they are brazenly mounting a campaign of disinformation, alleging that the Republic is "slandering" them on this matter.

The government has been awaiting an affirmative response from the north, while at the same time carefully studying various possible countermeasures to be taken to safeguard the survival of the nation. To that end, intensive efforts have been exerted to work out pannational measures with the help of indepth research and analyses by experts and on the strength of the entire public's uniformly ardent desire to counteract with wisdom the threat to national security.

The government has thus decided to build a sufficiently effective counter-dam across the upper reaches of the Pukhangang River to the south of the Demilitarized Zone as a rightful means of national self-defense against the terrifying threat posed by the north Korean project. Since the counterproject will require a vast investment, the government has already begun the necessary preparations, including engineering studies and the budgeting of necessary funds.

The government considers it to be of great significance that the countermeasure has been derived from the uniformly strong resolve of all our citizens to protect national security. We ardently hope that the entire people will continue to extend support and encouragement for the construction of the Peace Dam to neutralize yet another sinister north Korean scheme to communize the south through a water offensive.

At the same time, the government is convinced that the way for north Korea to make up for their crime of plotting to destroy the Korean people is to restore their sense of national conscience, abandon the reckless and wasteful war of resources and return to a path leading to the common good of the Korean people based on national reconciliation and mutual trust.

We hereby once more urge north Korea to immediately cease their Kungangsan dam project. We want to make it clear that if north Korea ceases the Kungangsan dam project, we are ready to earnestly discuss with them all issues involved in the utilization of the resources of rivers that flow through the territories of both south and north Korea. The north Korean authorities are once again strongly urged to affirmatively respond to our manifestation of a deep love of the Korean people.

We have now reached a critical juncture at which we must unite even more firmly than ever to crush the north Korean scheme and plot to breach the peace and bring about national self-injury in order to safeguard our security and survival as a nation. In the face of this crisis, we believe that the government and the people must be united like one in exerting wisdom and courage to tide over the difficult situation created by the increased menace from the north Korean Communist regime.

NORTH-SOUTH MEETING ON DAM ISSUE PROPOSED

SK280545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The government today proposed to the North Korean side talks between water resources authorities of the North and South in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] conference room in Panmunjom at 1000 on 10 December, with minister-level officials from the North and South in charge of water resources as senior delegates, for the purpose of fair and reasonable development and use of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South.

The text of the letter sent in the name of Yi Kyu-hyo, minister of construction to Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Committee of the State Administration Council in North Korea via KBS Radio at noon today is as follows:

To Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Committee of the North Korean State Administration Council:

Through a statement dated 30 October and a joint statement dated 26 November, I have already noted the serious impact your side's construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will have on us and called on your side to stop the construction without delay.

With a great sense of shock and serious concern over the construction of the dam which will foment new distrust and tension between the North and South and bring about disaster of unspeakable proportions to the nation, our people and the world's people have watched to see what attitude your side will adopt.

However, your side has provoked indignation among our people and is now leading the situation in a way that would further exacerbate North-South relations by uttering assertions that the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will not pose any inconvenience or damage to our side, assertions that will convince no one, rather than taking any measure corresponding to our just demand.

What seriously concerns us about the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is that the construction of the dam will cause a shortage of water for the industry, agriculture, and public consumption in the areas along the Han River south of the truce line as well as destruction of ecological balance there and the destruction of the dam, whether artificial or natural, will inflict enormous damage on the lives and property of the residents living in areas along the Han River.

This being the case, if your side continues to push ahead with the construction in defiance of our side's repeated call for the cessation of the dam building, it will cause tension between the North and South to exacerbate further and both the North and South will encounter difficulties.

It is quite natural for the North and South to discuss issues concerning the use of rivers that run through the North and South. In addition, to discuss with each other the issues concerning the peaceful use of territory for peaceful reunification of the people [as heard] also fully corresponds to the national aspirations.

Given the fact that it is an internationally accepted norm for countries to cooperate with each other when it comes to the use and development of rivers jointly owned, I believe that there is no reason whatsoever why members of the same people could not discuss and solve issues concerning the rivers jointly owned.

As indicated by the international customs that rivers jointly owned by countries should be as a whole a unit and that parties in the surrounding areas should be allowed to participate in the use of the rivers, the North and South should promote joint national interests by reaching an agreement on the common use of the rivers jointly owned.

Proceeding from this point of view, I propose to you that your side nullify the plan for the construction of the Kungangsan dam at an early date and discuss and solve the issues concerning reasonable development and use of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South, including Pukhan River, by holding talks between the authorities concerned in charge of water resources in the North and South.

In addition, the talks can discuss issues proposed by you if they are deemed useful to the fair and reasonable use and development of the rivers jointly owned by the North and South.

I believe it is appropriate to form the delegations to the talks to be made up of 7 delegations with a minister-level official as respective senior delegate from the North and South and to hold the meeting in the NNSC conference room in Panmunjom. I believe it will be good if the time and date of the talks be at 1000 on 10 December 1986, Wednesday.

Believing that our proposal as such is a just right of our side, as an interested party, and that it is fully corresponding to the demand of the entire people and expectations of those at home and abroad who hope for peace on the Korean peninsula, I hope your side would respond to this affirmatively.

[Dated] 29 November 1986 [as heard]

[Signed] Yi Kyu-hyo, minister of construction, ROK

In the meantime, the government tried to deliver the letter proposing talks between authorities in charge of water resources of the North and South in the name of the Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo to the North Korean side through the office of the NNSC in Panmunjom at noon today, but the North Korean side refused to accept it.

CHEA SIM TO PAY VISIT TO ALBANIA 'SOON'

BK280639 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Nov (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, will soon visit the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, according to a communique of the National Assembly made public today.

The visit will be made at the invitation of Pali Miska, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, adds the communique.

VOK CITES SIHANOUK PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

BK280246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] told reporters in Paris he has to wage a vigorous struggle to compel Vietnam to negotiate the Cambodian issue. He also pointed out that his forces have increased through the defection of Heng Samrin soldiers. He said the ANS army now has 13,500 men, 1,000 of whom are defectors.

The samdech would like to have a republican regime with a parliament in Cambodia if the Cambodian people so wish. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that many countries recognize the CGDK.

VONADK REPORTS SOVIET ADVISERS KILLED IN AMBUSH

BK280156 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Report from various battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 22 November, our National Army cooperated with Cambodian people and patriotic soldiers and ambushed a car of Soviet advisers and Vietnamese soldiers east of Toek Sap bridge on Route 4 [Kompong Som battlefield]. We completely destroyed the car.

Three enemies were killed, including two Soviet advisers, and four other soldiers were wounded. We destroyed three AK's and some documents and war materiel and seized two Soviet advisers' pistols and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

THAI TECHNICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK270644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of the LPDR Government, a high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, arrived in Vientiane at 1130 [0430 GMT] today to hold consulative talks with a high-level technical delegation of our government. The delegation consists of 22 official delegates representing many services in the government circles and a number of local authorities.

At Wattai airport, the delegation was welcome by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister and head of the high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government, and members of his delegation. Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, and staff members of the Thai embassy were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

First Round of Talks Held

BK280138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The high-level technical delegation of the LPDR Government led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister, and the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, began their first round of talks at the meeting room of the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane yesterday afternoon. At the first round of meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, Souban Salitthilat, head of the high-level technical delegation of our government, honored Arun Phanuphong for acknowledging and reiterating the contents and spirit of the two Lao-Thai joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries in 1979, as was stated earlier by Arun in his press interview given upon his arrival in Vientiane.

That evening, Souban Salitthilat hosted a reception in honor of Arun Phanuphong and his party. The reception ended with a performance of a Lao art troupe.

PASASON Hails Talks

BK240424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Undated PASASON article: "The Aspirations of the Lao and Thai Peoples Should Be Met"]

[Text] As stated in the 22 November press release of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, is scheduled to arrive in Vientiane on 27 November to hold talks with the high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government. They will consult with each other on various issues of mutual interest and on how to improve and strengthen the neighborly and brotherly relations between the two countries. The 23-member Thai delegation is scheduled to stay in Laos for 3 days to hold talks with the Lao high-level technical delegation from 27 to 29 November before it returns to Thailand.

The Lao people of all tribes warmly welcome and hail the high-level technical delegation of the Thai Government for accepting the invitation of the LPDR Government.

The Lao people, like the Thai people, hope that the talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of the two countries will be fruitful in line with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who have had a fine tradition of brotherly relations since ancient times.

The Lao people of all tribes clearly realize that it was not at all easy to arrange these talks. Thus, the consultative talks can be regarded as the fruit of efforts by the two sides firmly adhering to the stand of hoping to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

In the past as well as at present, the Lao Government and people have made consistent efforts and proposed numerous initiatives to attain this lofty goal, especially during the period when the relations between the two countries were severely affected in mid-1984. On 19 November, another undesirable incident occurred when a number of Thai police boats fired on homes and a school in Chomcheng Canton, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province. However, the Lao side exercised restraint and made all efforts to improve the Lao-Thai relations in conformity with the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries in 1979. The Lao people believe that such undesirable incidents and obstacles will never be able to block the efforts of the two sides. Therefore, the talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of Laos and of the Kingdom of Thailand constitute a good opportunity for the two sides to consult sincerely with each other and to prove that Laos and Thailand are genuinely brotherly nations.

In the past, some people said that there were no problems in Lao-Thai relations. That statement does not conform to reality. There were many good and bad incidents in the past, and developments in Laos and Thailand were sometimes incompatible. That is why it is now necessary for the two sides to make greater efforts to settle the existing problems and to strengthen the relations between the two countries in a correct manner in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques.

BANGKOK POST on Talks

BK280215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet in Vientiane]

[Text] Thailand yesterday took the first step towards improving its ties with Laos by expressing its willingness to enter joint forestry ventures as well as boost tourism, health, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Outlining his country's position during yesterday's talks with the Laotian side, Arun Phanuphong, head of the 23-man Thai delegation, said the Mekong River should be made a free conduit for trade and called on both sides to stop verbal attacks against each other.

He also urged both sides not to allow foreign powers to have military bases in their countries.

The meeting in Vientiane yesterday was the first high-level talks between the two neighbours since their talks to settle a dispute over three border villages collapsed in December 1984.

The Thai delegation was greeted at Vientiane airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salithilat and other senior Laotian officials.

In his welcoming speech, Mr Souban said he hoped the visit would mark a renewal of better ties. He also urged the Thais to "speak frankly" as if they were members of the same family.

Mr Arun agreed, adding that under the present regional and global situation it was necessary to speak frankly.

Before the official talks which lasted about two hours, Mr Arun and Mr Souban met privately for about 20 minutes but no details of their discussion were available.

Both sides agreed that Thailand would speak first on bilateral issues and Laos would give its responses today, Laos' Foreign Ministry [as published] Somphan Kokilanon said.

Mr Arun said that apart from outlining their problems, both sides should also suggest ways of solving them.

"We are not here to argue or accuse. No one should take up the position of the plaintiff or defendant. The success of these talks is a victory for both nations," he said.

"Improved ties between the two nations can lead to better ties in the region, and perhaps, the world," added Mr Arun.

Mr Arun said the world was closely watching the Vientiane talks as their outcome would indicate the direction of Thai-Lao relations in the future.

He added that if this meeting "is successful and has substance" higher-level talks would follow.

Mr Arun said both nations agreed that they had a mutual desire to solve bilateral problems and obstacles to better ties. "What we are here for is to find out how we can improve our ties," he said.

Outlining Thailand's position, Mr Arun said the Vientiane talks should focus on "less complicated and more constructive" issues such as trade and economics.

Mr Arun said that apart from cross border trade, Thailand is prepared, if Laos agrees that it needs Thailand's assistance, to render services, enter joint forestry ventures as well as boost tourism, health, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

If Laos is ready, it should allow Thai businessmen freer access and convenience, he said.

Mr Arun said the Thai-Lao relations should be based on points made in the 1979 joint statement between former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihane.

These points include:

-- Readiness on both sides to solve problems peacefully through talks on a just and equal basis.

-- Agreement that both countries be allowed to benefit from the Mekong River.

-- Diplomatic visits at all levels aimed at boosting ties; and promotion of cross border trade, and scientific and technological cooperation.

-- Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty by refraining from interference in each others internal affairs as well as refraining from allowing other nations to use their territories as bases to attack other nations.

Thailand did not mention any country by name, but Vietnam has about 40,000 troops in Laos.

Mr Arun said in the past both countries "misunderstood" elements of the joint statement, adding that when problems occurred contacts between the two countries were clouded by misunderstanding and suspicion.

Both countries, he said, need to consider and identify what is missing.

Mr Somphan quoted Mr Arun as saying that the Thai delegation is in Vientiane to create better understanding and plant the roots of constructive ties.

He told the Laotians Thailand thinks it is crucial that there not be clashes along the border and that if this occurs then the problems should be discussed first at the provincial level.

At this point the Thai Interior Ministry's Deputy Permanent Secretary Somphon Klinphongsa said in the past there was frequent exchange of visits between provincial governors of both countries.

He suggested that the practice which has been halted for the past eight years be resumed.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED BY IZVESTIYA

BK251017 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 25 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Lao PDR, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Boris Vinogradov [name as received], correspondent of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA in the three Indochinese countries.

In his interview, acting President Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the success of the recent 4th congress of the LPRP, the new plan for socio-economic development adopted by the congress, the foreign policy of the LPRP, and the second five-year state plan (1986-90), and the amendments to the party's constitution.

Phoumi Vongvichit also informed the Soviet correspondent about the effective strengthening of proletarian dictatorship in Laos to ensure a successful implementation of the party's resolutions on the national construction along the path of socialism.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM PRC, COMMENTS ON VISIT

BK260119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] China has agreed to buy 20,000 tons of green mung bean and 30,000 tons of glutinous rice altogether worth about 300 million baht from Thailand, said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at Don Muang Airport last night after his arrival from Beijing.

He said the two countries have also agreed to increase commercial flights between Bangkok and Beijing from two to three flights a week.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi met with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian, Chinese President Li Xiannian and Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang during his five-day visit to China.

ACM Sitthi reported that the Chinese leaders assured him that China will pursue trade policy which may hurt the economic interest of Thailand. [sentence as published]

The Chinese leaders agreed with ACM Sitthi that there should be closer cooperation and consultation between the two countries on trade and other international economic issues.

ACM Sitthi said he believes the Sino-Thai trade ties will strengthen and Thai investment in China will grow.

On the Kampuchean question, the Chinese leaders assured ACM Sitthi that China continues to hold firm to its position of supporting Thailand and ASEAN in putting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea and seek a political solution.

SIAM RAT VIEWS UPCOMING TALKS WITH LAOS

BK270850 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Conditions for Talks With Laos"]

[Text] Prospects for the further development of relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand have gradually increased. Although the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries might not yet be in sight, the atmosphere has improved tremendously since the recent meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and [Lao deputy foreign minister] Souban Salitthilat during their stay in New York to attend the UNGA session.

The Thai-Lao boat races held on the Mekong River held recently in Nong Khai Province indicated that it might be possible to open talks between the two countries. The signs of the improvement were even more explicit when Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn said during his address to the LPRP Congress in Vientiane on Saturday 15 November: "the problems with Thailand can be brought up for negotiation. The Vientiane government will create a good atmosphere favorable for the negotiations."

This is the reason for the Thai Government's decision to send a delegation led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the prime minister and former deputy foreign minister, who is a specialist in foreign affairs, to visit Vientiane from 27 to 29 November to hold talks with the Lao side to pave the way for an improvement in relations between the two countries.

Regardless of the outcome of the mission, we would like to propose the following preconditions for talks with the Lao side.

1. If Laos really wants to improve relations with Thailand, it must promise that it will not allow armed interference or violation of Thai sovereignty from its territory.
2. The LPDR Government must be sincere and act independently in negotiations with Thailand. It must not allow itself to be manipulated by others.

If Laos can accept these two conditions, then Thailand should begin talks with it. We hope that this positive change will no be a mere illusion as in the past. The Lao and Thai races are like brothers, and the split between the two countries only took place when the Lao leadership turned to communist socialism and adopted an aggressive attitude toward Thailand alien to the true nature of the Lao people.

Be that as it may, Laos should not be blamed because, as a small country, it has to yield to bigger nations. Laos should instead associate with countries like Thailand, with which it shares racial or cultural bonds, and thereby avoid being dominated.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON WRS ACCORD; SECRET FUND

BK250902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat told reporters that he expected Thailand and the United States to sign an agreement on the establishment of joint War Reserve Stockpile [WRS] before the end of this year. The agreement will be signed by defense ministers of the two countries. However, the venue of the signing ceremony as well as location of the WRS have not yet been fixed as the project costs cannot yet be calculated pending the request for the reduction of import duties on construction materials to be used for the project.

Speaking to reporters before attending today's cabinet meeting at Government House, the defense minister said that the Army wants the 4 million baht that was slashed from its secret fund by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee because the allocated budget was already minimal and inadequate. The matter has already been through with the Defense Ministry and is now to be decided by the Parliament. If the Parliament agrees to give the money back, the Defense Ministry will have the opportunity to explain the need for this portion of the secret fund.

HOUSE PANEL UPS ARMY SECRET FUND BUDGET

BK280325 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday gave 12 million baht more to the Army's secret fund, despite an earlier four-million-baht cut.

The decision followed intense military lobbying after the Army's 289.7 million baht secret budget was trimmed on November 16. The unprecedented cut drew strong reactions from the Army.

Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaphon said that the additional fund was passed after an intense two-hour debate.

The Sisaket MP said those who oppose giving the Army more money reserved their rights to debate against it during the second reading of the Budget Bill next month.

Apart from himself, the opponents included Prachakon Thai MP Yenchit Raphiphat na Ayutthaya, who initiated the four-million-baht cut, Democrat MPs Samphan Panpat, Tongchat Rattanawicha and Wichit Wisetsuwanphum.

Mr Piyanat said the opponents felt that only two to three million baht more should be given to the Army which cited security needs for more secret funds.

The Army actually asked for 53.3 million baht more but the Budget Bureau approved only 12 million baht.

Some opponents told the meeting that they would approve the additional fund if it was based on reasons and "real" security needs. But, they believed the Army's request was merely "a show of strength." [passage omitted]

CHAWALIT: CPT SEEKING ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

BK270234 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is attempting to become independent so it could receive aid from all the socialist countries, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

The army chief told a news conference that if and when the outlawed party become independent, it would pose a security headache for the government.

CPT has been traditionally pro-Beijing. It severed ties with the communist parties in Vietnam and Laos when the rift between China and the Indochinese regimes broke into the open in the seventies.

Gen Chawalit said that to achieve the objective of becoming an independent party, CPT is working towards economic self-reliance.

He said he did not intend to frighten the public by speaking of CPT's threat but to warn all parties concerned to be vigilant.

"What I am talking about is the potential threat and not formidable threat," he said.

Gen Chawalit came under criticisms for his previous statements on the CPT's threat. He said recently that CPT was preparing for the revival of a civil war against the government and that it is now on the political offensive vis-a-vis the government.

The army commander-in-chief complained that critics usually questioned his forecast which in most cases turned out to be true. He cited as some examples, the army's predictions that Vietnamese troops would invade Kampuchea and would not pull out of the country shortly after the incursion.

Gen Chawalit underscored importance of eliminating "factors" conducive to the resurgence of the CPT's armed struggle. He said they included some field authorities' repression of villagers, illegal logging, encroachment on reserved forests and the so-called dark influence.

The CPT's force, he said, had been split into small groups and infiltrated villages awaiting for an order to revive their armed activities.

Gen Chawalit, discussing the joint Thai-Malaysian effort to suppress the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), said the two sides had agreed to introduce a new strategy to cope with the security problem.

Instead of pulling the forces out of the target areas along the common frontier, Gen Chawalit said, the government force would be dug in and carry out development projects there.

BRN, CPM FORCES CLASH IN YALA PROVINCE

BK251502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 25 (AFP) -- One person was killed and several wounded in a clash between communist guerrillas and Moslem separatists in southern Thailand, a military officer said Tuesday. Colonel Narong Den-udom said from Yala, southern Thailand, that a Barisan Rakyat Nasional (BRN) guerrilla was killed and several wounded during a brief battle Monday with members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM).

He said a group of BRN insurgents led by Saha Hudin was ambushed by about eight to 10 CPM guerrillas after receiving supplies from Ban Sabong village in Patae sub-district of Yala Province.

The CPM has an estimated 1,000 men on Thai soil, struggling against the Malaysian Government, while the BRN, with about 100 armed insurgents, is fighting for independence of the four southernmost provinces of Thailand. Thailand and Malaysia have launched joint operations against the Malaysian Communists in the past.

Col. Narong said skirmishes between Moslem separatists and communists occur frequently as they "thrash out their differences." "This happens when one group tries to expand their powerbase into another group's area," he said.

REMAINS OF 3 U.S. SERVICEMEN HANDED OVER IN HANOI

OW261504 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 26 -- Remains of three U.S. servicemen who had died during the Vietnam war were handed over here today to a representative of the U.S. Government by a representative of the Vietnam Office for Seeking Americans Missing in Action.

The U.S. Government representative highly appreciated the Government of Vietnam's humanitarian policy of seeking the MIA's in the Vietnam war.

AFP Reports

OK261348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Nov 26 (AFP) -- The remains of three U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war were turned over to U.S. officials here Wednesday. The remains were given to U.S. officials at a brief airport ceremony. They were placed aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane which flew here from Hawaii, where the remains will be taken to be formally identified. [passage omitted]

Vietnamese and U.S. sources said the Vietnamese authorities also turned over some personal possessions and papers belonging to the three U.S. servicemen whose remains were handed over Wednesday. The sources said that no information concerning other MIA cases were exchanged Wednesday. [passage omitted]

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW272322 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 27 November commentary: "Friendship Is Better Than Fighting" -- commenting on Chinese authorities' anti-Vietnam arguments]

[Text] Recently Chinese authorities and their propaganda machine have raised their tone against Vietnam. While making military provocations and encroaching upon the northern border areas of Vietnam, they have intensified their slander against Vietnam as well. On 21 November, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Guangxi, on Vietnam's border, to incite anti-Vietnamese sentiments among Chinese soldiers. The aforesaid attitude of the Beijing authorities is the latest expression of their continued pressure on Vietnam. Zhao Ziyang again slandered Vietnam for invading Cambodia and for opposing China. He threatened to continue applying military pressure on Vietnam and declared that Chinese forces in Guangxi were ready to take action at any time. Their words and deeds of the Chinese authorities show that they love a dialogue of force and threats.

The statements of the 12th and the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia expressed the three Indochinese countries' sincere wish to solve the Cambodia issue through dialogue, and to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. The statements have been welcomed in most of the world.

The positions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the Cambodian issue are very clear. The three countries demand the abolition of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and have announced a time limit for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. This is a fair and reasonable measure. The Chinese authorities and their allies to the contrary, demand only that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia, while refusing to abandon the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The people's Republic of Kampuchea is growing stronger and constantly developing in all fields despite hostile schemes and acts. The situation is irreversible. To stubbornly demand only the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in order to restore Pol Pot's genocidal system in Cambodia is to ignore morality and Cambodia's reality and is, of course, unacceptable. The whole world demands the abolition of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The Chinese authorities alone oppose this demand.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have repeatedly stated their desire to restore their age-old friendship with China. The normalization of relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and China is considered an important and positive factor. The proposals put forward by the three Indochinese countries are logical and reasonable, beneficial to all parties concerned, and compatible with the present common trend of the situation in the region and in the world as a whole. Not long ago, Vietnamese party and state leaders reiterated Vietnam's readiness to hold bilateral talks with China at any place, any time, and at any level, to find a solution acceptable to both sides and to restore as soon as possible normal relations between the two countries and the longstanding friendship between the two peoples.

However, only Vietnam has shown this goodwill. For their part, the Chinese authorities have responded by firing hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar rounds, ordering a series of military attacks on Vi Xuyen District in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province and by committing countless crimes against the people there. At the same time, they have also intensified their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. It is by no means accidental that the Chinese authorities have chosen this time to threaten and slander Vietnam. They think that to exert pressure on Vietnam at this moment will force Vietnam to accept their unreasonable demands. This is their miscalculation.

While resolutely defending the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our motherland, and safeguarding our military solidarity and complete cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia and other socialist countries, we Vietnamese people reaffirm that we treasure our friendship with the Chinese people and want to restore friendly relations and establish normal relations between the two countries and two peoples as soon as possible in the interests of peace and stability in Asia.

The words and deeds of the Chinese authorities show that they have not yet given up their fundamental and long-term schemes to weaken and subjugate Vietnam, or their ambition to sabotage, by every possible means, the revolutions in Cambodia and Laos. In this situation, we Vietnamese people must keep vigilant at all times to cope with any new Chinese schemes.

HA VAN LAU DISCUSSES ASEAN, PRC, CAMBODIA

OW271655 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27 -- Vietnam will persist in its foreign policy of defending national independence, sovereignty, peace and international cooperation, said Vietnamese Ambassador to France Ha Van Lau at the Academy of International Diplomacy.

The audience included many prominent French and foreign political and social activities and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Paris.

The Vietnamese diplomat laid stress on the three Indochinese countries' sustained effort to bring about and push forward their dialogues with the ASEAN countries in quest of peaceful solutions to outstanding disputes, normalisation of relations between neighbouring countries and the realisation of peaceful and stable Southeast Asia on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Ha Van Lau said that Soviet party General Secretary M. Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok was an important basis for building balanced relations and speeding up the trend toward dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asked about Vietnam's relations with China, Ha Van Lau said the Vietnamese Government is always prepared to meet the Chinese side without any conditions at any time, any place and any level to discuss substantial problems.

On the Kampuchea issue, the ambassador reiterated Vietnam's full support for the stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to hold talks with opposition Khmer groups or individuals to achieve national reconciliation without the Pol Pot clique.

He declared that Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea when a political solution has been reached that would guarantee the independence and security in the P.R.K. also on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique.

BEN TRE PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 17-19 NOV

BK271134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 nov 86

[Text] The party organization of Ben Tre Province held its congress from 17 to 19 November to discuss various draft documents and to elect a delegation to the sixth national party congress. A total of 395 delegates representing more than 16,000 party members of 12 party organizations of districts, cities, and equivalent units attended.

The Ben Tre provincial party congress contributed many opinions to the party Central Committee's draft documents to be presented to the sixth national party congress. On the basis of the three lessons pointed out by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the conference of high-ranking cadres and of the Political Bureau's conclusions on various economic viewpoints, the delegates made numerous practical and concrete statements concerning the assessment of the situation and regarding the measures aimed at unraveling difficulties, promoting socioeconomic development, and consolidating party organizations in the period ahead.

The congress elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION

BK261033 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) — Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani says that what is now happening in the Philippines won't have any effect on the political and security situation in Indonesia.

"Even if it does, we are well prepared for any contingency," he told newsmen after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha Thursday [20 November].

Murdani said he hoped the Philippine Government would be able to solve the crisis in its country without foreign interference.

"The situation there is for the Philippine authorities to deal with, and it is improper for us to say whether they are capable of handling the problem or not," he said.

Asked whether Jakarta had offered its "opinion" to Manila on ways to deal with communist insurgents, Murdani said: "If we are not asked, we won't give any opinion, because to do so, telling people to do this and do that, could be interpreted as interfering in another country's internal affairs," he said.

Turning to domestic politics, the armed forces chief said that the situation in the run-up to next year's general elections is "good and stable."

He said that as chief of the national security agency, Kopkamtib, responsible for domestic security "I know what is happening."

"As long as newspapers do not stir up the situation, everything will be all right, and I only ask newspapers to stop blowing petty issues out of proportion," Murdani said.

Asked whether any special security measures were being taken in connection with the elections, Murdani answered: "No, there's nothing unusual."

He said campaign rallies could be held either indoors or outdoors "provided a prior permit is obtained."

But, he added, no campaign rallies would be allowed at night time.

"It's not me saying that, but it's stated in the law," he said. "So don't turn it around, and the law should be obeyed by everyone," he said.

Earlier, Murdani accompanied visiting Hungarian Defense Minister [title as published] Lajos Morocz on a courtesy call to President Suharto.

60-DAY CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT SIGNED 27 NOV

OW270747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Government and rebel peace negotiators Thursday signed an agreement for a 60-day ceasefire, the first in the 17-year insurgency and just nine months after President Corazon Aquino was swept into power. The truce will begin on December 10.

A 5-page agreement providing for safety and immunity for rebel negotiators was signed before the document on the actual ceasefire, which also contained five pages plus two pages of the minutes of previous meetings.

The agreement was signed in the afternoon by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and State Auditor Teofisto Guingona for the government side. Former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel signed for the underground leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF). Earlier in the day, human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, the head of the government panel who is suffering from cancer, signed the agreement at his residence.

Another agreement providing for safety and immunity guarantees to rebel negotiators during the truce was also signed.

The accord was hammered out after a series of talks that began on August 5 but stalled twice by the arrest of suspected Communist Party [of the Philippines] Chairman Rodolfo Salas in September and the murder of leftist labor leader Rolando Olalia two weeks ago. The NDF groups outlawed leftwing elements, including the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

The two sides will begin "substantive talks" to find a lasting solution to the insurgency within 30 days after the conclusion of the accord.

Both panels agreed that the accord should be formalized on what would have been the 54th birthday of Aquino's slain husband, Benigno, who arranged the surrender of top rebel leader Luis Taruc when he was a newspaper reporter in the 1950s. Benigno Aquino had opposed ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and was assassinated on his return from self-imposed exile in the United States in 1983, making him a martyr of the anti-Marcos forces.

The signing ceremonies were held at Club Filipino, a private clubhouse, in suburban San Juan where Aquino took her oath as president on February 25 at the end of the four-day civilian-backed military revolt that toppled Marcos' 20-year rule and swept her to power.

Government's Mitra Speaks

HK271012 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0726 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech of Philippine Government peace negotiator Ramon Mitra, Jr, following signing of cease-fire agreement at Kalayaan Hall of Club Filipino 27 Nov -- live]

[Text] ...President Aquino made the resolution of the insurgency among her most urgent priorities. She freed the political prisoners. She encouraged free play of political opinions. She initiated peace negotiations at no little political cost to her fledgling government. We in the negotiating panel took a long and hard road to reach this first agreement.

It was a very difficult and tedious road, [words indistinct] only by the friendship and good will we shared. There were many times and occasions it was not clear on what side each other was on. As a matter of fact, during all these negotiations there was only one time when I thought we took a vote. And at that vote, it was dead even, two against and two in favor: Satur Ocampo and Tito Guingona on one side and Tony Zumel and I on the other. [applause]

In this hall, as we sign this document, we said that the two sides can make it work and it will lead our country to a lasting peace... Wherever the cease-fire may lead, I regard it as worthy by itself for the difficulties and frustrations we went through together. At least our people will have a respite from the costly civil war that has gone on for 17 years. This builds up the beginning of mutual trust between the opposing sides and this gives us a chance of talking instead of fighting [words indistinct].

I have no doubt that the succeeding phase of the negotiations will be even more difficult. But on some of the issues, we might have some common ground -- in the recognition that the inequality and injustice caused by the over concentration of economic, political, and social power has no place in national society. In fact, President Aquino has already addressed these structural problems in her initial political and economic reforms. If the leadership of the [word indistinct] movement should decide sincerely to join us in the efforts, then the government can pursue these efforts even more vigorously and intelligently. Let us now begin. [applause]

NDF's Ocampo Speaks

HK270936 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0738 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech of National Democratic Front negotiator Satur Ocampo following signing of a cease-fire agreement at Kalayaan Hall of Club Filipino 27 November -- live]

[Text] As a response to the statement of the government panel, may I request everybody to stand up and to dedicate a moment of silence in memory of the martyrdom of Benigno Aquino, Jr, whose birthday it is today. Similarly let us dedicate this moment to all the heroes and martyrs [words indistinct] for justice, freedom and democracy.

[Announcer in Tagalog: Mr Satur Ocampo asked all inside the Kalayaan Hall to stand up and observe a minute of silence in memory of deceased leaders who gave their lives for the attainment of total freedom and justice in our country. The 1-minute silence is over. Let us listen to the speech of Mr Satur Ocampo.] ...signed today, particularly the memorandum of agreement on the preliminary cease-fire [words indistinct]. This signals the first possibility that the two political (?parties) that have been fighting for a long time under the Marcos dictatorship have today, uh, the possibility of arriving at a [words indistinct] of the Filipino people which is no other than lasting freedom -- for justice, for democracy.

The negotiations have not been altogether pleasant, but with mutual patience [and] determined objective, we managed and endeavored seriously to overcome the obstacles along the way. When the National Democratic Front [NDF] officially presented its proposals for 100 days of peace [words indistinct], we said that we hope that after so many years of fighting, the guns of both sides will be silent this Christmas and New Year. We have vowed to go [words indistinct] and today's signing of the agreement signals the victory for peace. [applause]

And most of all, the further and more substantive negotiations as [Ramon] Mitra said will be more critical. Of this resolution to [word indistinct] which reside on both sides, the government and the National Democratic Front, we remain optimistic that no matter what intrinsic obstacles are on the way to any negotiations of this nature, and no matter that the intrinsic obstacles may originate either from our society or external of our country, [words indistinct], we express optimism to our [words indistinct].

We, the government and the National Democratic Front, will continue together to dare to struggle and to win, not only the task on hand that we envision on December 10, but we hope that our efforts will earn the achievement of peace -- a peace based on justice, freedom and democracy. [applause]

Aquino on Cease-fire Aims

HK280147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino says that the final aim of the cease-fire agreement is a lasting and honorable peace. Art Pabellon reports:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [27 November] said that the final aim of the cease-fire agreement which was signed yesterday afternoon is a lasting and honorable peace [words indistinct] nation that is united and free and will work for its progress. She said that the cease-fire shall take effect at noon on December 10, 1986, and it will last for 60 days. [Words indistinct] issues affecting the search for peace shall be discussed on the 2d week of January 1987. The president further said, recognizing the human factor, that if both sides would work in the spirit of a general desire for peace, that aim is achievable. [Words indistinct] both sides, meaning the government and the NDF [National Democratic Front], have carefully reviewed the (?letter) of the provisions of this agreement. In the end, it is that spirit of a genuine desire for peace which will determine whether our nation will finally achieve the peace that it desires and deserves, she concluded.

General Jose Magno, military adviser to the president, commenting on this important breakthrough in the search for peace, said that this will be the chance for the people in the hills to come down and see for themselves what a normal life can be. [passage omitted]

Military Declares Support

HK261315 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1230 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines has agreed to support the government's conclusion of a cease-fire agreement with the rebels. Moreover, the deputy ministers [as heard] of the armed forces approve the (?five-point) truce formula offered by the government to the National Democratic Front. The declaration of support was issued by the military after meeting with government officials. Deputy Chief of Staff Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita emphatically announced the Armed Forces' message of support.

NPA 'General Staff' Comments

HK281241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 28 Nov 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas are to be allowed to go home for Christmas following the signing of a ceasefire agreement with the Philippines Government, but are to keep their guns, the communist New People's Army (NPA) said Friday.

In a clandestine news conference, a member of the NPA "general staff" said an "internal memorandum" would be sent to all its local commands "to respect and protect the (60-day extendable) ceasefire agreement upon its effectively [as received] on December 10."

The guerrilla commander, who called himself Tito de la Paz, said the NPA's 14,000-15,000 full-time guerrillas "can visit their families during the Christmas and New Year [season]," but that they should not "let go of our arms." [passage omitted]

Mr. De la Paz said they expected right-wing factions of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces to "sabotage" full-blown peace talks which are to begin within a month, but that NPA units are "bound by the policy" and "we assure that violators will be punished."

The NPA will use the truce "to take stock of the situation," pursue "mass work" during the temporary peace, and "consolidate our ranks."

But he warned that the NPA would go ahead with its plans to seize power if the talks failed to produce a political settlement. He would not give a timetable for attaining power, and reiterated that as of now the NPA did not receive any form of material support from foreign governments. He refused to answer when asked if the NPA planned to seek foreign aid soon.

He denied that the rebels were forced to enter into the peace talks to compensate for their political isolation during a February uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power, because they had boycotted the election that triggered the revolt. He admitted however that "the political situation has changed."

The government considers that most of the rebels were motivated by grievances against the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos rather than communist ideology. It has urged them to take advantage of the truce to surrender their arms and seek redress of their grievances through lawful means.

"I cannot say that many will return" to normal lives, Mr. De la Paz said. Adding that "they understand what they're fighting for."

Mr. De La Paz, who said he had been in the movement for over a decade, said rebels wishing to leave the insurgent movement "can always get out of the NPA without any punishment, even high-ranking officials."

Mr. De La Paz said the NPA operated in 58 out of the country's 73 provinces, lower than the military's estimate of 63.

He agreed with military estimates that the NPA influenced a quarter of the country's villages, but said Army estimates of the NPA as 23,000-strong were "bloated."

NPA Commanders Voice Support

HK261545 Quezon City ANG FAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Government peace negotiators yesterday said they were confident that the government and rebel panels would agreed on a ceasefire by President Aquino's weekend deadline. [passage omitted]

In a related development, regional commanders of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], supported the peace negotiations being conducted by the NDF [National Democratic Front] panel with the Aquino government.

They issued the statement to dismiss fears expressed by the military that the CPP central committee and the top commanders of the NPA have no control over their field commanders.

Individual statements were issued by NDF Cebu, Far North Luzon (covering Cagayan Valley, Kalinga-Apayao, Aparri, some parts of Isabela and some parts of Ilocos Norte and Sur), Bulacan, and Bicol. [passage omitted]

In a statement, NDF Cebu said it is committed to abide by any agreement forge a the national level.

"In particular, we commit the complete cessation of all military operations against the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the province if the latter would abide by the agreement," Rafael Flores, spokesman for NDF Cebu, said.

The NPA provincial operational command in Bulacan reaffirmed its commitment in finding peaceful ways to resolve the problems that have caused the people a lot of misery for several decades now.

The NPA Bicol said they would abide by what would be agreed on in the peace talks between their comrades in the NDF and the government negotiators. [passage omitted]

'TEXT' OF GOVERNMENT-NDF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

HK270944 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0804 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Text" of Cease-Fire Agreement Between Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front]

[Text] This agreement is being entered into by and between the Government of the Republic of Philippines, herein represented by Jose W. Diokno, Ramon Mitra Jr, and Teofisto Guingona Jr, hereinafter call the GRP, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines, or CPP, and the New People's Army, or the NPA, herein represented by Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, hereinafter called the NDF.

Purpose - 1. The principal objectives of this agreement are to establish good faith and mutual trust between both parties and to set the atmosphere for meaningful dialogue and negotiation toward the achievement of lasting peace and resolution of their political differences.

Subject - 2. This agreement pertains to a preliminary cease-fire between the armed elements of the NDF, including the NPA, and the armed elements of the GRP, including the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, or NAFFP.

Definition of Terms - 3. For the purpose of the preliminary cease-fire, the terms below as used in this agreement shall be defined as follows:

3-1. Cease-fire. Cessation of hostile acts and armed operations.

3-2. Hostile acts. Which include aerial and other bombing, ambushes, armed extortion, arrest and apprehension, arson, artillery shelling, attacks, coercion and threats, disarming, explosive mining, grenade throwing, hijacking of aircraft, vessels, and vehicles, kidnapping, liquidation and assassination, molestation, naval gunfire, raids, sabotage, search, sniping, surveillance, tactical firing, and torture under any form.

Any acts not included herein but [which] are detrimental to this agreement shall be referred to in the cease-fire committee as provided in paragraph 6.

3-3. Armed operations. The same as 3-2.

3-4. Peace-keeping. Government, police, and security patrol, investigation, arrest, search, and seizure against criminality, especially piracy, robbery, smuggling, kidnapping, cattle rustling, murder, and other violations of the penal statutes, excluding political crimes, for the purpose of protecting the civilian population and property.

Duration of cease-fire - 4. The preliminary cease-fire shall last for 60 days, starting from the date of effectivity of this agreement, after which period it may be renegotiated or renewed upon mutual agreement by both parties.

Safeguards - 5. In order to establish [the] cease-fire, the following safeguards shall be observed.

First, all hostile acts and armed operations by either side against the other and against civilians shall stop. This includes operations not only by the NPA and the NAFFP, including the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] but also by armed groups that may act in the name of and with the support of either side.

Number Two. Government undertakes to arrest, disarm, and prosecute armed groups, which include private armies, armed goons, armed fanatical sects, groups such as the Lost Command, and death squads.

Number Three. The NAFFP shall disarm and punish abusive members and units in the field, including abusive CHDF. The NPA shall do the same with respect to abusive members, including abusing sparrow units.

Number Four. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent government from exercising its lawful power to stop any form of taxation or illegal exaction or the illegal procurement of firearms and explosives.

Number Five. Both sides shall agree to desist from taking reprisals against the other. In the event that a violation of this agreement takes place, they shall instead refer the matter of the violation to the appropriate cease-fire committee, as provided in paragraph 6.

Number Six. Government peace-keeping functions against criminal activities shall continue during the period of the cease-fire, to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

Implementation - 6. This agreement shall be implemented by cease-fire committees that will monitor the situation at the national and local levels. The GRP-NDF panels shall be promptly and regularly informed of all decisions and actions made by these committees. Cease-fire committees shall deal solely with the enforcement of this agreement and shall have no part in the on-going peace talks, unless so instructed by the GRP and NDF panels.

NDF representatives belonging to these committees shall enjoy the safety and immunity guarantees provided for in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the memorandum of agreement and immunity guarantees and physical centers and facilities.

6-1. A National Cease-fire Committee [NCC] shall be constituted to monitor and supervise the overall implementation of this agreement. It shall be based in Metro Manila and shall consist of five persons, a chairperson and two members mutually acceptable to both parties, and one representative each from the GRP and the NDF. Its powers and functions shall be to draw up the implementing guidelines for cease-fire committees, subject to approval by the GRP-NDF panels; to accept complaints and investigate these matters; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the GRP-NDF panels; and to act on emergencies, unless their decisions are reversed by the GRP-NDF panels within 24 hours upon receipt of notice.

6-2. Local cease-fire committees shall be created in every area where armed conflicts exist, either at the regional or provincial level, as deemed appropriate by the NCC. Each committee shall consist of five members, one chairperson and two members mutually accepted by both parties, and one representative each from the NPA and the NAFF. Their powers and functions shall be as follows: To act in accordance with the implementing guidelines drawn up by the NCC; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the NCC; and to act on emergencies, unless their decisions are reversed by the NCC within 24 hours upon receipt of notice.

Sanctions - 7. All violators of this agreement shall be subject to sanctions. Before the effectivity of the cease-fire, the NCC shall draw up guidelines governing the imposition of sanctions, subject to approval by the two panels. Each side shall impose the appropriate punishment to its offending members, to the satisfaction of the cease-fire committees.

Publication and Announcement - 8. This agreement shall be published in full in two major national daily newspapers chosen by the two negotiating parties and circularized to the NDF and to all the major services commanders of the NAFF as well as all branches of local government.

Good Faith and Cooperation - 9. Violations notwithstanding, the GRP-NDF peace talks shall continue. [Words indistinct] the substantive aspects of the peace talks, including drawing up a joint agenda, shall commence within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

Effectivity - 10. The preliminary cease-fire shall be signed on 27 November 1986, and shall take effect at 12 noon on 10 December 1986. Any party to this agreement may terminate the same for cause by giving notice to the other. Such matters shall be published in all the major daily newspapers and announced over television and radio. Such withdrawal shall take effect 48 hours from receipt of said notice.

Governance Before Effectivity - 11. From the time of the signing of this agreement to the date of its effectivity, the following steps shall be taken:

First, the issuance of safe-conduct passes and accreditation documents.

Second, the setting up of (?office) by both parties.

Third, the establishment of the conference site and secretariat.

Fourth, the creation of the National Cease-fire Committee and local cease-fire committees.

Fifth, the drawing up of guidelines for the implementation of this agreement.

In witness whereof, we hereunto set our hand, this 27th day of November 1986, in Metro Manila:

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

Jose W. Diokno
Ramon Mitra Jr
Teofisto Guingona Jr
Satur Ocampo
Antonio Zumel

Signed in the presence of Maria Serena Diokno and Carolina S. Malay.

'TEXT' OF MEMORANDUM ON SAFETY, FACILITIES

HK271036 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0825 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Text" of "Memorandum of Agreement" Between Philippine Government and National Democratic Front on Safety and Immunity Guarantees and Physical Centers and Facilities]

[Text] This agreement is being entered into by and between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, herein represented by Jose W. Diokno, Ramon V. Mitra Jr, and Teofisto Guingona Jr, hereinafter called the GRP, and the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, herein represented by Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, hereinafter called the NDF.

Purpose - 1. This agreement pertains to the dialogue and negotiations between representatives of the GRP and the NDF for the purpose of achieving genuine and lasting peace, which involves a resolution of the present armed conflict and a principle settlement of political questions. Hereinafter, these negotiations, of which cease-fire is an integral part, shall be referred to as the GRP-NDF peace talks.

Subject - 2. This agreement covers two subjects -- namely, safety and immunity guarantees and, second, physical centers and facilities. This agreement shall be signed together with the memorandum of agreement on a preliminary cease-fire, as a prelude to the peace talks proper.

Authorizations - 3. The members of the GRP negotiating panel are duly authorized and granted plenary powers by President Corazon Aquino to represent and bind the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and all the departments, branches, sub-divisions, and instrumentalities thereof, including the entire Armed Forces of the Philippines, as evidenced by the attached copy of such authorization in Annex A of these agreements.

The members of the NDF negotiating panel are likewise duly authorized and granted plenary powers to represent and bind all the organizations, councils, bodies, and individuals composing the National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, as evidenced by the attached copy of such authorization in Annex B of these agreements.

Venue - 4. The venue of the GRP-NDF peace talks shall be Metro Manila, in a place to be mutually agreed upon by both parties, taking into account considerations of security, accessibility, convenience of the parties, and adequacy of facilities. By mutual agreement, the talks may also be held in any other place outside Metro Manila within the Philippines, to enhance the prospects of achieving the goal of the GRP-NDF peace talks.

Offices and Residences - 5. For the duration of the peace talks, both parties shall be allowed to maintain, at their expense, offices and residences as they may deem appropriate, to enable their negotiators and staff to discharge their functions. The NDF offices and residences in the Philippines shall be accorded safety guarantees, such as freedom from surveillance, and other guarantees consistent with this agreement.

Conference Site and Joint Secretariat - 6. The negotiating parties shall choose and agree on a suitable conference site, joint secretariat, facilities, staff people, and security arrangements, as they may deem appropriate to enable them to conduct their talks and fully discharge their functions.

Hiring of Consultants and Staff - 7. Both parties shall have the right to hire, at their own expense, enlist and solicit the sustenance or assistance of consultants, lawyers, and staff persons as they may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out their functions. In the case of those who will assist the NDF as duly accredited, they shall be granted such safety and immunity guarantees as provided in paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof.

Waivers and Immunity - 8. The GRP hereby grants absolute, binding, permanent, and irrevocable immunity from search, arrest, and prosecution to all those accredited persons who will assist the NDF during the peace talks as consultants, lawyers, and staff persons, for all acts performed or utterances made in connection with their duties relating to the peace talks, regardless of whether their services are volunteered or enumerated.

Leasers, lenders, and owners of houses, offices [transmission break]

Safe-Conduct Passes - 9. In addition to the guarantees in the preceding paragraphs, the GRP negotiators shall issue safe-conduct passes in the name of the holder to the NDF panel of negotiators, staff persons, consultants, security men, and such other persons recommended by the NDF or [who] are directly assisting in the peace talks.

Number One. Safe-conduct passes shall not be transferable.

Number Two. Not more than 50 passes shall be issued to the NDF panel. The GRP may issued additional passes valid for a limited period to enable local NDF representatives to confer and consult with the NDF panel.

Number Three. Safe-conduct passes shall be valid and irrevocable for the duration of the peace talks, and for no less than 30 days after the peace talks have ended.

Number Four. They shall include the authority to carry firearms in accordance with existing laws and implementing rules, herein attached as Annex C.

Number Five. They shall guarantee the holder of his/her right to freedom from search, arrest, apprehension, surveillance, molestation, and questioning, provided the name on the pass is that of the holder.

Security Officers - 10. The negotiating parties may appoint their respective chief security officers, who will be jointly responsible for coordinating and implementing the safety and security provisions of these agreements. Overall responsibility for security, however, lies with the GRP and NDF negotiators.

Publication and Announcement -- 11. This agreement shall be published in full in two major national daily newspapers chosen by the two negotiating parties. [Following in Tagalog] This part was contained in the agreement, and we have read it before. We now proceed to the next provision.

[Following in English] Suspension of Inconsistent Regulations - 12. All existing rules, orders, regulations, guidelines, and official pronouncements issued or adopted by the government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which are in conflict or inconsistent with this agreement shall be deemed suspended for the duration of this agreement.

Good Faith and Cooperation - 13. The negotiating parties agree to hold the peace talks and execute this agreement both with the utmost good faith, sincerity, and determination in pursuit of the goals outlined in paragraph 1. Both parties shall desist from issuing statements or making utterances that question the good faith of each side.

Armed Conflict, an Internal Problem - 14. The present armed conflict referred to in this and in the preliminary cease-fire agreement, as well as in all subsequent agreements, is an internal problem of the Philippines. This agreement, the preliminary cease-fire agreement, and any other subsequent agreement or any provisions thereof shall not invest the NDF with the status of belligerency under the laws of war.

Effectivity - 15. The safety and immunity guarantees shall take effect immediately upon signing.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November 1986, in Metro Manila:

Jose W. Diokno
Ramon Mitra Jr
Teofisto Guingona Jr
Satur Ocampo
Antonio Zumel

Signed in the presence of Maria Serena Diokno and Qarolina Malay.

AQUINO ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF MACEDA, MERCADO

HK280925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino announced Friday that she had accepted the resignation of two more cabinet members, five days after she sacked Juan Ponce Enrile as Defense Minister. Replaced were Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, whose ministries had been widely accused of rampant corruption.

Mrs Aquino also said in a live television address to announce the changes that more replacements were to follow after "due consultations," but set no date and gave no hint of whose heads will poll next. After the announcement, the television showed a recording of the earlier swearing-in of the new natural resources minister, banker Carlos Dominguez, who until then had served as deputy minister of agriculture.

Mrs Aquino named Vicente Jayme, president of the state-owned Philippine National Bank (PNB), as the new minister of public works, but said he would take over on December 9 after representing the bank in talks with the country's foreign lenders. The Public Works Ministry will meanwhile be run by a deputy minister, she added.

Mrs Aquino said replacing members of her cabinet was a "difficult if not painful process to me" and that she was "compelled by the national interest" to make the changes. She ordered the entire cabinet to tender their resignations Sunday and immediately accepted Mr Enrile's after his military aides were implicated in an aborted coup at the weekend.

ENRILE ACCEPTS NP PRESIDENCY 'IN PRINCIPLE'

HK261159 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has accepted in principle the presidency of the Nacionalista Party [NP], sources close to the former defense chief said yesterday.

The same sources added that Enrile was also offered the presidency of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), the party that supported the 20-year rule of deposed President Marcos.

The sources said Enrile chose to join the Nacionalista Party "because it is a great party which produced good nationalistic leaders like former president Quezon."

They added that Enrile may make an announcement on the matter within two weeks because there were reports that Enrile may head a grand opposition party composed of KBL and Nacionalista members.

Earlier, Enrile had said as long as he remained a member of the Aquino Cabinet, he would not engage in partisan politics or campaign for any public office.

But he said: "I was, is and will always be a Nacionalista," referring to the political party reorganized by former Member of Parliament Renato Cayetano, a close associate and law partner of Enrile.

Enrile had also said earlier he would consider running for president "if he is provoked by some people and if there is a need to serve the people."

He, however, explained that it is still too early to decide because the next presidential elections will be held in 1992 yet. [passage omitted]

Will Campaign Against Charter

HK271452 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Nov 86 p 1

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Except] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has abandoned plans to go on vacation abroad but will instead embark on a nationwide barnstorming tour to campaign against the draft Constitution in his capacity as the new leader of the Nacionalista Party [NP].

Close aides of the former defense chief yesterday said Enrile feels the need for an effective and credible opposition leader and will assume his new role to ensure the growth of a "true, democratic two-party system."

The decision of Enrile to campaign against the Charter was reported in Cebu City by former MP and NP regional coordinator for Central Visayas Ramon Durano III.

Durano, who earlier met with Enrile in Manila, said the former defense chief is expected to start his campaign against the draft Charter after 10 days.

Durano also said Enrile will assume the NP presidency in a few days.

Enrile has accepted in principle the presidency of the NP, which was offered to him by the party's central committee headed by former MP Rafael Palmares.

The young Durano said Enrile "symbolizes the voice of the new opposition who will echo the people's cry against the present crop of neo tyrants, cronies and oligarchs."

Durano said the people may have lost a fighting defense minister with the relief of Enrile from the Cabinet, "but they have found a new leader, who symbolizes the fight against the communists."

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SR-71 INFILTRATES INTO DPRK AIRSPACE 1 DEC

SK010833 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0802 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have continually committed acts of air espionage against the northern half of the Republic. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed acts of air espionage against the northern half of the Republic by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into airspace over the territorial waters east of Kosong in the East Sea of our country at about 1024 and again into the airspace over the territorial waters near the Kangnyong peninsula in the West Sea at about 1044 today.

Such acts of air espionage against the northern half of the Republic by the U.S. imperialist aggressors amount to nine occasions during the 1-month period of November alone. Such acts of air espionage, which have been continually committed concurrently with the U.S. imperialist aggressors' open announcement on the decision to bring Lance missiles into South Korea and deploy them near the military demarcation line, show well that their new war provocation maneuvers for aggression against the northern half of the Republic have entered a very dangerous stage.

LILLEY'S REMARKS ON DEMOCRACY, SECURITY ASSAILED

SK301137 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 28 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 November commentary: "The New Governor-General Who Has Come With an Evil Wind"]

[Text] James Lilley, new U.S. Ambassador to South Korea who has been appointed as an on-the-spot colonial ruler, staged the farce of presenting puppet Chon Tu-hwan with his credentials on 26 November, and raved that the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea remains strong and firm. The new ruler stated that democracy and security are inseparably connected and added that he would closely watch the process of political development in South Korea. The fact that the colonial ruler presented credentials to the puppet is, in itself, unbecoming, but it is really ridiculous and shameless that he babbled about defense, security, and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is experiencing a serious political crisis because of the South Korean people's intensifying anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, is now conducting the frenzied anticommunist fascist commotion more viciously than ever before in an attempt to sustain the shaky fascist dictatorship. Needless to say, the fact that he encouraged the stooge at a time like this, represents a scheme to ensure the security of the colonial military base by encouraging the puppet clique and tying the people's hands and feet in knots and by fascist iron-fisted rule. This is an intolerable defilement and challenge to the South Korean people who condemn and denounce traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a fascist dictator and a nation-selling traitor and call for him to step down from power.

The extremely serious lack of political rights, the economic catastrophe, the social unrest, and the thickening wall of division which the South Korean people suffer from today are caused by the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation of, and aggression against, South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious military terrorist rule and flunkeyist traitorous acts. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most vicious executioner of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, a cat's paw, and a nation-selling group worse than the previous puppet rulers. That Lilley encouraged and defended traitor Chon Tu-hwan shows that their advocacy of defense, security, and democracy is only to maintain and defend the colonial system and interests which they planted in South Korea.

Bringing nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons of mass destruction into South Korea, turning it into a nuclear base and a dangerous powder magazine of war, and accelerating war preparations against us, the U.S. imperialists are publicizing that this is designed to ensure peace and security for Korea. That they have occupied half of another country's territory, accelerated the arms buildup and armament expansion, and aggravated the situation by staging war rackets is nothing less than a reckless and dangerous war maneuver to disturb peace in Korea, and has nothing to do with peace and security. As for the theory of the inseparability of democracy and security, and political development which the colonial ruler advocates, it is nothing but a sophistry designed to hide the vicious colonial fascist rule and to appease and deceive the people who call for freedom, democracy, and peace.

Under the sign of democracy and political development, the Chon Tu-hwan ring today has turned South Korea into a military prison and the worst place where human rights are trampled down, even more miserable than the dark era of the Yusin rule. Many patriotic people who struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification are imprisoned as procommunist elements in the South Korean police cells and prisons, subjected to cruel torture and punishment. They are even prohibited from holding an opposition party's mass rally for democracy, as the Chon Tu-hwan ring labels it an illegal meeting.

Turning away from this stern reality and defending the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist fascist frenzy, Lilley himself revealed the nature of democracy and the political development he raved about. When a devil appears, an evil wind blows, as the saying goes. The accession to office by Lilley, new colonial governor-general, is bringing a wind of fascism and war which imposes misfortune and disaster on the South Korean people. By burning his effigy, together with the effigy of Reagan, before Lilley came to Seoul, the South Korean students sentenced the new colonial ruler to death. The South Korean students and people will not tolerate, but will thoroughly crush the criminal scheme and colonial fascist terrorist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

KPA SOLDIERS DENOUNCE LANCE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA) -- Soldiers of the Korean People's Army now participating in the peaceful construction bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists who had deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea for having announced their plan to deploy "Lance" missiles in South Korea some time ago and raising a frantic nuclear war clamour.

NODONG SINMUN and other papers here convey every day KPA soldiers' condemnation of this fuss.

Colonel of the KPA Song Pom-tae, now participating in the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer factory, said that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are stepping up the preparations for a war under the pretext of "threat of the invasion from the North", slandering all our steps, new and epochal, as a "camouflaged peace offensive".

We will never allow any aggressive moves of the imperialists, he said, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once as demanded by the Korean and world peaceloving peoples, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Major of the KPA Kyong Yong-su, who is now working in the construction site of the West Sea tideland, said:

The more unscrupulous nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists are a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the durable peace of the world and an unpardonable crime.

The Korean people are following with heightened vigilance the undisguised nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

If the U.S. imperialists do not give up their anachronistic delusion but trigger off a war in Korea in the end, they will certainly meet a devastating blow.

Officer of the KPA Hyon Chun-taek said: If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique ignite a criminal war in Korea, it will go beyond the bounds of Korea and develop into a global nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists had better behave with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times, he warned.

DPRK DENOUNCES THREAT TO BLOCK NKDP RALLY

SK270721 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 25 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November commentary: "A Last-Ditch Maneuver of Dictator in Unrest"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing new suppressive operations with the Seoul rally for constitutional revision for a direct election system to be held by the NKDP on 29 November as the momentum. Describing this rally as illegal, the puppets are threatening that they will not provide a place or permit the rally, but will definitely block it by any means. On 25 November, it made the chief of Seoul Metropolitan Police send an official document to the NKDP and to pressure it to give up holding the rally.

No one can dispute that the holding of a rally by the NKDP, as the first opposition party in South Korea, with its own principle and assertion is a normal activity of a political party. The puppets' decision not to provide the NKDP with a site for the rally and to suppress it is the despotism of a dictator who abuses government authority. This clearly shows that the puppets' gibberish about party politics and policy of dialogue with the opposition party is totally deceptive. Moreover, we cannot overlook the fact that the puppets, saying that this rally may be turned into a radical demonstration and a riot by left-leaning and impure forces, are stretching their oppressive evil hands toward the overall sectors in society. The puppets have already issued a special order for the arrest of some 100 core student members of the student's movement circle, conducted checks and searched housing areas and peripheral areas near schools, and intensified control over printing houses. This is part of the new fascist suppression which has increased with the fabrication of the wall poster incident at Seoul National University as momentum and is a maneuver to further viciously increase suppression with this rally as momentum. In addition, this has disclosed their wicked attempt to suppress the NKDP's rally itself and to alienate the NKDP from the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to viciously deter a legal activity of the opposition party shows that it is in bitter unrest. The puppets, who are restless and are acting outrageously to settle the situation, are now in an unprecedented crisis because, although they have doubly and triply issued orders for oppression and have increased suppression everywhere new struggle forces have continuously emerged and the struggle has become active.

The position of the opposition party, which is trying to hold a rally for constitutional revision for the direct election system, is firm. The NKDP has announced that it will make the Seoul rally a pan-national struggle and has already chosen the site of the rally irrespective of whether the authorities will permit it or not. Student organizations and various dissident groups have positively given support to this rally and expressed their willingness to participate in it.

To oppose the present dictatorial regime's return to power and to realize the constitutional revision for the direct election system is a constant demand of the South Korean people. The puppets cannot block the people's demand with oppression. The puppets attempt to coercively hinder the normal mass rally of the opposition party, describing it as a riot. However, this attempt will bring about a much fiercer resistance and will be a fundamental cause which can provoke even a riot. The increased suppression will surely give rise to an explosion of popular indignation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at the situation and act with discretion.

FURTHER ON OPPOSITION PARTY'S 29 NOV RALLY

Police Preparations

SK290347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police blockaded off streets near the site of Saturday's rally planned by the main opposition party, and most nearby shops and offices closed early in the morning. Thousands of policemen were deployed along streets near the site of the rally -- a former Seoul high school compound in downtown Seoul -- in an effort to thwart the massive rally planned by the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

Despite repeated government demands that the NKDP cancel the gathering, the opposition party repeated its intention to push ahead with the rally unless the ruling party accepts its demand to hold a plebiscite allowing the people to choose what form of government to establish under a proposed revised constitution. While the NKDP advocates a presidential system ensuring direct election of the president, the ruling Democratic Justic Party (DJP) favors a cabinet system. The scheduled rally comes weeks after negotiations between the DJP and opposition parties on what type of government to set up broke down in the national assembly's special constitutional revision committee. Police blockaded buildings housing a number of dissident organizations and stepped up surveillance of some areas where student activists and dissident labor groups are expected to stage violent demonstrations. Early Saturday morning, police place 55 dissident figures and student activists, including well-known dissident leader Kim Yong-sam, under house arrest. Kim serves as adviser to the NKDP.

Police sealed off subway stations and bus stops near the rally site and strengthened street checks in an effort to prevent "impure elements" from sneaking into the area. Security was tightened at public facilities, and schools near the rally site were advised to close before noon. In addition, the civil and criminal courts in downtown Seoul decided not to conduct any trials on Saturday to prevent people from gathering in the area. To keep the opposition party from setting up loudspeakers on rooftops and to prevent radical students from climbing onto rooftops, police closed exits of nearby shops.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, said that the opposition rally is likely to turn into a popular uprising manipulated by radical leftists. In a meeting of DJP lawmakers following a plenary session of the National Assembly, No declared that any attempt to wage a violent power struggle should be eliminated. "We should make it clear, however, that we are firmly determined to pursue democratization, pushing through our longstanding drive to instill a parliamentary cabinet form of government," he said.

Opposition Cancels Rally

HK290730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 29 Nov 86

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, Nov 29 (AFP) -- The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) called off a planned anti-government demonstration Saturday after riot police sealed off downtown Seoul and prevented opposition supporters from reaching the proposed rally site.

NKDP Vice-President Kim Su-han told reporters two hours after the rally was to have begun at 1 p.m. (0400 GMT) Saturday that the rally could not be held because of "the merciless and brutal repression by riot police in an atmosphere of terror which reigned in the city." This did not mean the opposition party had completely given up plans for a future rally, he added.

An estimated 70,000 riot police were deployed to crush the opposition's attempts to push ahead with the demonstration, despite warnings from the authorities that it would be crushed. Exact figures were not immediately available on the number of people arrested Saturday as they headed for the rally site.

Some 1,000 dissident students fought a pitched street battle with riot police for about an hour near Chongno Street, five kilometers (three miles) east of the planned rally site, before being dispersed by a barrage of tear-gas bombs. The clash occurred as the students tried to march down the street holding banners inscribed with slogans such as: "Down with Yankees, down with military dictatorship."

Several dozen opposition members of Parliament leading small groups of supporters to the demonstration site were loaded onto police buses and hauled off to their parliamentary offices some 10 kilometers (six miles) from the rally area. NKDP Chairman Yi Min-u and about 100 followers were unable to leave party headquarters to go to the rally site as riot police completely encircled the building, and scuffles reportedly occurred.

The rally was to have been aimed at forcing the government to hold a national referendum on the form of government South Korea will have after President Chon Tu-hwan steps down, as he has promised to do, in 1988. The NKDP had originally hoped to assemble several hundreds of thousands of supporters at a downtown park, but police stationed at all approaches to the proposed rally site fired tear-gas to disperse any crowds that gathered.

Several opposition leaders, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, and more than 100 dissidents were placed under house arrest. Aides of Kim Tae-chung -- the nation's top political dissident, who has been under house arrest for the past three days -- told reporters that police had reinforced guards outside his home early Saturday. In a tape-recorded message that was to have been broadcast at the rally, Kim Tae-chung denounced Mr Chon for refusing to "democratize" the country and for allegedly trying to hold onto power through his ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) even after his tenure in office ends in 1988. The 61-year-old opposition leader also denounced the government for suppressing the "democratic forces" in the country by branding them pro-communist.

As the massive police operation moved into gear overnight, riot police -- wearing thick combat uniforms against the sub-zero weather and armed with riot shields and tear-gas equipment -- set up roadblocks near the park. In overnight raids on 46 university campuses, police seized petrol bombs, placards and wood sticks they said students had planned to use at the rally. All high schools and universities closed early on Saturday morning, with students sent home with a warning not to attend the rally. Police closed four downtown subway stations Saturday morning and diverted traffic from streets leading to the rally site. Most shops on side streets were closed, with shutters lowered to avoid damage caused by any stone-throwing.

The authorities had banned the rally, saying they had information that dissident students planned to attack public buildings with fire-bombs, with some students setting themselves on fire to instigate a riot. The NKDP had said the rally would be peaceful and urged supporters to refrain from violence.

Sporadic Demonstrations

SK300018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] About 1,000 college students staged sporadic demonstrations in downtown Seoul yesterday after they were blocked from attending a rally planned by the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

A group of 500 students from Seoul National, Korea and some other major universities held a brief demonstration near the Seoul Theater in Chongno 3-ga around 1 p.m.

The demonstrators, some of them carrying burning torches, hurled firebombs and stones at hundreds of riot police who then responded with tear gas, according to witnesses.

The demonstrators, joined by some 500 fellow students, shouted antigovernment slogans such as "Down with the dictatorship" and "Let's create a people's republic by forming a legislative council."

Most of the students dispersed around 1:25 p.m., nearly 20 minutes after they started the demonstrations.

However, about 650 students regrouped with some key members of a radical student group, called Minmintu, on several back alleys in the downtown Chongno area.

The students also briefly clashed with riot police as they tried to make their way into the NKDP headquarters, witnesses said. The demonstrators were later pushed back to the Chonggyechon area by the riot police, they said.

The students distributed thousands of leaflets publicizing the planned NKDP rally during the demonstrations.

The demonstrations paralyzed the road traffic in the Chonggyechon area for 20 minutes, police reported.

At 8:25 p.m. about 100 students demonstrated on a road in Songsu-dong, eastern Seoul. They were dispersed in about five minutes, police said.

Rival Party Leaders' Comments

SK291254 Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of the ruling and main opposition parties in separate press conferences Saturday expressed their parties' positions following the New Korea Democratic Party's abortive rally in downtown Seoul earlier in the day. The rally, planned by the NKDP as part of its campaign to change the constitution to provide for direct popular presidential election in place of the current electoral college system, was announced suspended by the opposition party. Police had blocked all channels leading to the site of the unauthorized rally.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, called on the opposition party to return to the National Assembly to revive the stalled special National Assembly committee on constitutional revision. No told reporters that the constitutional revision should be discussed under any circumstances within the National Assembly, while hinting the possibility of extending the period of the ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment, which is due to expire on Dec. 18.

Meanwhile, NKDP President Yi Min-u, while expressing bitter anger at authorities' thwarting of his party's planned gathering, made it clear that his party will not link the aborted rally with the matter of normalizing the deadlocked regular session of the National Assembly. He added that his party plans to return to the assembly on Dec. 1.

No said that the DJP will do utmost to lead the current political stalemate toward a "desirable" direction, through various contacts with the NKDP, including the top-level meeting of the two parties.

Asked if the NKDP is willing to reopen the suspended rally, the opposition leader said he intends to do so at an early date. He declined to go into details.

Meanwhile, Home Affairs Minister Kim Chong-ho thanked the people for their cooperation in maintaining public order in connection with the opposition party's aborted rally. In a special message, Kim said that of the 1,900-odd people detained for staging antigovernment demonstrations, most of the simple participants will be given lenient treatment, while those put under a wanted list and those who played a leading role in demonstrations will be dealt with strictly in accordance with law.

Possible DJP-NKDP Meeting

SK292315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that he would meet Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], "at any time" to discuss ways to get out of the current political deadlock.

He said he believed that "not only party representatives, but all key post holders of both parties should seek compromises now (through dialogues)."

In a meeting with reporters after the NDP called off its planned rally, the ruling party chairman asked the NDP to "return to the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly right now to debate how to revise the Constitution."

He stressed tht constitutional amendment debates should resume immediately and the deadline for the activity of the special House panel be extended "since we have little time." Both parties earlier agreed to conclude constitutional amendment negotiations by Dec. 18.

"I believe that the NDP will come back to the ad hoc panel without fail," he said.

Then, he blamed "people outside the parliament" for the hitherto poor performance of the panel. He was apparently referring to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

He based his belief of the "certain return of the NDP to the panel" on NDP members' awareness that citizens do not approve of illegal and abnormal means as proved by their aloofness toward Saturday's rally.

As to the operation of the remaining regular Assembly session, he observed that the government's budget bill for next year would be passed smoothly through partisan consultations.

The budget bill has to pass the Assembly by Dec. 2.

'TEXT' OF CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S DAM PROPOSAL

SK290404 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 2

["Full text" of proposal for inter-Korea talks made by Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo to Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the North Korean Electric Power Industry Commission on 28 November]

[Text] To Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Electric Power Industry Commission, Administration Council, North Korea.

In a statement on Oct. 30 and again in a joint statement on Nov. 26, I pointed out the serious effect which the construction of the Kumgangsan Dam would have on the Republic of Korea and asked your side to stop its construction forthwith.

Our people as well as the rest of the world have been watching the north Korean attitude concerning the construction of the dam with great shock and deep anxiety because it has caused fresh distrust and tension between us and because there is a potential for tremendous tragedy to the nation.

North Korea, however, has made unacceptable contentions, arguing that the Kumgangsan Dam construction would not cause any inconvenience to the Republic nor cause any damage.

Furthermore, the north has not made any positive response to our justifiable demands. The north has thus aggravated the situation and caused public anger in the south.

The reason we are deeply worried about the Kumgangsan Dam project is that its construction would lead to a shortage of industrial, agricultural and household water and to the destruction of the ecological system along the basin of the Han River south of the truce line.

Moreover, if the dam were destroyed either on purpose or by accident, it would inflict a horrible loss of life and property along the Han River basin.

Therefore, if the project is continued despite our repeated calls that it be stopped, tensions between us will be intensified, causing difficult problems for us both.

It would be only natural for the south and the north to discuss the question of the use of rivers that flow through both our territories.

Furthermore, it would be in complete accord with national aspirations and would promote peaceful unification of South and North Korea would discuss the issue of the peaceful uses of land.

Given the fact that it is an accepted international practice for different countries to cooperate in the utilization and development of common rivers, I believe that there can be no reason why we, who belong to one nation, cannot discuss and resolve the question of the use of a common river.

As international practice looks at a river in its entirety and calls for the agreement of all countries along its course in how it should be utilized, South and North Korea, in the interests of the nation, should reach an agreement on the joint utilization of common rivers.

In this context, I propose to you that North Korea scrap the Kungangsan Dam project and agree to hold a meeting at an early date with the relevant South Korean authorities to discuss and resolve the question of reasonably developing and utilizing the Pukhan River and other rivers common to the south and the north.

At such a meeting, other issues you may raise could also be discussed provided they concern the fair and reasonable development and utilization of common rivers.

I believe it would be proper for each delegation to be composed of seven delegates, with a minister-level official as chief delegate, and for the venue of the meeting to be the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

I suggest that the time of the meeting be 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1986.

This proposal stems from our rightful position as an interested party.

As I believe that the suggestion is in complete accord with the desire of the entire nation and the hope at home and abroad for peace on the Korean peninsula, I look forward to your affirmative response.

POSSIBLE NORTHERN PROVOCATIONS IN 1987 OUTLINED

SK270645 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek said Thursday that next year will be the "most vulnerable period" for national security because North Korea is expected to stage various acts of provocation to hamper the success of the 1988 Summer Olympic games. He made the remark at a meeting of key military commanders here. The 24th Olympiad is scheduled for Sept. 17 to Oct. 2 in Seoul.

Yi said that North Korea plotted every possible way to disrupt the Seoul Asian Games, held here Sept. 20 to Oct. 5. After being embarrassed by the success of the Asian Games, North Korea is expected to launch "wicked maneuvers" next year, Yi said.

North Korean armed agents are expected to make massive infiltrations into South Korea next summer and there is a good possibility that Pyongyang will try to flood Seoul with water released from the Mt. Kungang dam, now under construction on a northern tributary of the Han River near the border, before the Olympics open.

The defense minister urged the commanders to establish the highest state of military readiness to cope with any possible North Korean attack next year and to strengthen support for the successful staging of the Olympics and the peaceful transfer of governmental power.

Yi stressed that the armed forces should beef up preparations to destroy a North Korean attack at the early stage of a fight, in accordance with the new "one-to-three-day operations" concept. In the meeting, the commanders resolved to immediately smash any North Korean provocation and to thoroughly block Pyongyang's plan to build the Mt. Kungang dam. They concluded that the North Korean dam project is tantamount to an all-out invasion of South Korea, like the attack that sparked the 1950-53 Korean War.

The North Korean scheme to build the dam has stirred nationwide indignation and drawn international criticism. If the Kungang dam is built, it will have a storage capacity of 20 billion metric tons of water, which, if released, could hit Seoul and the central region of South Korea with a force equivalent to a nuclear explosion.

Yi told the commanders that North Korea has completed preparations to stage a blitz attack into South Korea and that North Korean troops have conducted drills in places with topographical features similar to those in South Korea. He also said that Pyongyang has launched a highly sophisticated form of psychological warfare, as demonstrated by the dissemination of false rumors about the death of its chieftain, Kim Il-song, in an effort to create chaos, divide South Korean society and conceal its own internal conflicts and plan to invade South Korea.

Early this month, North Korea made broadcasts saying that Kim Il-song had been shot to death and that North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u had taken over full power. The false broadcasts were made through loudspeakers installed along the demilitarized zone dividing the Korean peninsula. The false rumors about Kim's death were later determined to be part of a North Korean disinformation scheme. Prime Minister No Sin-yong told the National Assembly that the rumors were apparently aimed at "tarnishing South Korea's international credibility and estranging the people from the government."

CHEA SIM SUPPORTS USSR SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

BK281254 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 28 -- "The National Assembly and the people of Kampuchea highly value and firmly support the appeal made by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on November 19, 1986 to all legislative organizations and peoples in the world to start building a world free of nuclear weapons," said National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim in an interview with [an] SPK correspondent in Phnom Penh this morning.

Chairman Chea Sim pointed out that this appeal has conformed to the aspiration of world people and clearly showed the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for the world peoples' destiny. He continued:

"It is true that no one can stand still watching the unabated arms race conducted by the militarist forces with the United States as a chieftain. They have not only made negative response to the Soviet proposals, but also stubbornly conducted the S.D.I. programme in an attempt to gain the military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries and used their forces to violate the independence and territorial integrity of other nations in the world. The Kampuchean people, victims of the oppression by the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists for many decades and later the genocidal Pol Pot clique, have no other wish than to live in peace to build their own country as stated in the successive good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries". "The Kampuchean people demand that U.S. and its allies positively respond to this appeal, especially the unilateral extension of moratorium on nuclear test by the Soviet Union," said Chea Sim in conclusion.

CHEA SIM LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ALBANIA 29 NOV

BK290654 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Pali Miska, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party and chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, a high-ranking delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, left Phnom Penh at 1015 today for an official friendly visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Chen Seng, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipality's provisional party committee; and a large number of leaders from various state institutes and mass organizations. Also present at the airport were the comrade ambassadors of various friendly countries in Cambodia.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI NAMED ACTING SPC CHAIRMAN

BK301210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] A communique released in Vientiane on 25 November announced that, in compliance with a proposal made by Chairman Souphanouvong because of his health, the Supreme People's Council of Laos has decided to appoint Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, to the position of acting chairman of the council.

REPORTAGE ON OUTCOME OF LAO-THAI DELEGATION TALKS

Souban Salitthilat Statement

BK281555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand continued for a second day on Friday, 28 November, and concluded in the afternoon of the same day. During the morning session, Souban Salitthilat, head of the high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government, made a speech outlining the views of the Lao side. He first welcomed views of the Thai side headed by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister, on Lao-Thai relations. Souban Salitthilat then expressed viewpoints of the Lao side and pointed out various problems considered by the Lao side to be obstacles to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

In the afternoon, the high-level technical delegations of the two sides continued to exchange views on the various issues raised by the two sides in a sincere and frank manner.

At the conclusion of the talks, Souban Salitthilat made the following statement to the media: [Begin recording] I would like to inform you of the outcome of the consultations between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and of the LPDR. Following the 2 days of consultations, we believe each side has demonstrated the good intentions of its government on establishing good relations with each other. The two sides also regard the two joint statements signed by the prime ministers of the two countries in 1979 as a good basis for the relations between the two countries. They still regard them as useful documents to be continuously applied at present as well as in the future.

On the basis of this understanding, each side was sincere in raising for discussion problems of interest as well as those problems it considers as obstacles to the relations. As a result, each side is now well aware of the other's points of concern. Both sides joined in seeking ways to settle these problems. They will later present the problems to their respective governments for consideration.

The Thai delegation has extended an invitation to a Lao technical delegation to visit and continue the exchange of views in Bangkok. Our Lao delegation has accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two sides will consult on a time and date for the visit. We regard the meeting at this level, the first meeting held since 1984, as a significant step for the improvement of relations between the two countries. This is an initial response to the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who wish to see a daily improvement in Lao-Thai relations and see the development of cooperation between the two countries in many fields as was the case in ancient times. [end recording]

'Press Release' Issued

BK291220 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 29 Nov 86

["Press Release" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 29 (KPL) -- On common consent of both countries, Laos and Thailand, a high-level technical delegation of the Lao Government led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and a high-level technical delegation of the Thai Government led by Arun Phanuphong, advisor to the prime minister of Thailand, held official talks in Vientiane, from Nov 27 to 29, read a press-release circulated here today.

In the talks, both sides were satisfied to observe that Laos and Thailand share the same aspiration which is restoring and improving the Lao-Thai relations. Both sides openly and frankly expressed their stand over the problems which still obstruct the improvement of the Lao-Thai relations, and over measures aiming at solving these obstacles. Moreover, viewpoints of each side were welcomed and accepted to be studied later. The meeting was proceeded [as received] in an atmosphere of warmth.

The two sides agreed that the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques signed in 1979 are basic documents which have defined complete principles for a long-term Lao-Thai relations and considered as still [to] be valid various agreements in border trade, import-export and others signed in 1978.

The two sides agreed that the implementation of the above documents are not fully executed. Both sides saw the need of continuing further talks, looking forward for appropriate ways aimed at promoting the Lao-Thai relations thus meeting the aspirations of the Lao and Thai people and compatible with the development of the world and regional situation at [the] present time.

The Lao side is glad and thanks the high-level technical delegation of the Thai Government for coming here and hoped that this visit of the delegation will be the good beginning step for the improvement of relations between Thailand and Laos.

The Thai side was satisfied with the warm and sincere hospitality of good neighbourliness given to it by the Lao side. The Thai said also considered as a great honour for it to have a courtesy visit to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, and Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of Laos. Moreover, the delegation also visited That Luang Stupa and highly appreciated the artistic performance given by the Lao artists.

S. Salitthilat accepted the invitation of Arun Phanuphong to visit Bangkok in the appropriate time in order to continue to exchange views on various pending problems between the two sides, aiming at paving the way for the holding of talks between the high-level leaders of the two countries in the future.

Somphan Kokilanon Comments

BK291155 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] At the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane yesterday afternoon, after the conclusion of talks between the high-level technical delegations of the LPDR Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and after Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister and head of the high-level technical delegation of the Lao government, had given a press conference, Somphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Information Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, who acted as spokesman for the Thai technical delegation, spoke to the press.

He said in part: [Begin recording] The two sides began and ended their talks by reiterating their political policies and their desire to consult with each other on the obstacles affecting relations between the two countries and the ways to promote cooperation in many fields. This afternoon, His Excellency Arun Phanuphong quoted the statements made by His Excellency Prime Minister Prem and His Excellency Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in their messages to Lao Government leaders, stressing that both the prime minister and the foreign minister have themselves paid close attention to the notion of developing and enhancing the time-honored traditional Thai-Lao relations.

During the meeting over the past 2 days, each side has expressed its interests, concerns, and views on various issues. The outcome of today's meeting is that each side has pledged to consider each other's stand and to report it to their respective governments. Each side plans to study more problems and obstacles for further talks. His Excellency Souban Salitthilat has already accepted the invitation of His Excellency Arun Phanuphong to hold further talks in Bangkok. An agreement reached by these delegations will be forwarded to the Thai and Lao Governments for further endorsement. The two sides agreed that the talks constituted an important first step in our progress. After only three rounds of talks, both sides have been able to understand the problems of each other and to reach agreement in principle on many issues, especially the desire to improve relations and to increase bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Laos. [end recording]

Arun Phanuphong Interviewed

BK280445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] As reported earlier, at the invitation of the Lao Government, the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Vientiane at 1130 today to meet and hold talks with the high-level technical delegation of the LPDR Government. Upon his arrival in Vientiane, Arun Phanuphong, answering questions from our national radio correspondents, expressed his views on the visit of the Thai delegation and talks with their Thai counterparts.

[Begin Arun Phanuphong recording in Thai] I am very happy to be in Vientiane once again. In particular, our being here is an opportunity to restore and improve the relations between the two countries which are considered brotherly nations. I am leading the delegation which is composed of a team of Thai officials from many sections. You may see that our delegation is composed of officials from almost all branches of work. Our delegation is large. Moreover, it appears that a large media contingent, including television and press correspondents, have given close attention to this event. This clearly shows the intention and sincerity of Thailand, the Thai Government, and the Thai people to develop good relations with Laos which we consider our closest neighbor.

I am very pleased, and hope that progress will be made. I believe that it is also the wish of our Lao brothers as well. I will carry out my duty and speak frankly in the talks so as to achieve a constructive outcome which is beneficial to the two countries. [end recording]

With regard to his hope in this negotiation, Arun Phanuphong said:

[Begin Arun recording in Thai] First, the visit by the Thai delegation, which is quite large, clearly shows our stand in giving importance to this meeting. We hope to achieve success in many areas, especially in the peaceful coexistence as brotherly countries, trade exchange, economic cooperation, and cooperation in other fields. In addition, we will listen to views on possible ways to improve relations. We will listen to the views from each side and think them over in order to translate them into reality with regard to the mutual relations between the two countries. [end recording]

To the question of which clauses in the two Laos-Thailand and Thailand-Laos joint communiques should be changed and amended as a condition for the improvement of the brotherly relations between Laos and Thailand, the head of the high-level technical delegation of the Thai Government said:

[Begin Arun recording in Thai] The existing joint communiques between the two countries are important documents and a basis for the maintenance of the relations between the two countries; I mean the good relations. In fact, I believe that the implementation of the joint communiques is the intention of the governments of the two countries. But we may have different views on certain portions of the content of the communiques. Our intention in coming here is to improve our understanding of each other so that we will view problems from the same perspective. I think that we share the same opinion that we should view the content of the communiques in the same direction and implement it accordingly. As for any changes or amendment, I think we'll have to consider this together later. It will take time. In my opinion, the communiques are very good documents. But (?the content) has to change eventually. It may take time. And I hope to meet the Lao side again in the future. [end recording]

Both Sides Hail 'Success'

BK290207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Nov 86 p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Vientiane -- Thai and Laotian officials hailed their two-day meeting which ended here yesterday as a great success and reaffirmed their political will to resolve problems between the two countries.

In a gesture of goodwill, Thailand also agreed to slash 112 items for the list of 273 items of strategic goods whose export to Laos is currently banned. Laotian officials were also told of Thailand's decision to allow its provincial governors along the border to authorize sales of goods within the limit of 30,000 baht at a time to Laos.

Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who led the Laotian delegation in the talks with the Thai side, told reporters that the meeting was a great success "and an important step in the Thai-Laotian relations."

Souban said both sides discussed the overall Thai-Laotian relations, covering political, economic and cultural issues.

The Laotian minister said Thailand and Laos will adhere to the spirit of the 1979 joint communique which has been considered the basis for peaceful co-existence between the two nations. He said both sides also agreed to solve their mutual problems one step at a time.

The Vientiane meeting held at Lan Xang Hotel represented what he described as "three victories."

He said the first victory was when Thailand accepted the Laotian invitation to attend the meeting. The second was when both sides "aired their views in a straightforward manner and learned about each other's problems."

The third victory, he said, was that Thailand and Laos agreed to remove the obstacles to improve their bilateral relations.

Souban said he accepted the invitation from Arun Phanuphong, an advisor to the prime minister and the head of the Thai delegation, to continue talks at a higher level in Bangkok in the near future.

Arun, who declined to discuss the outcome of the talks with reporters yesterday, will pay a courtesy call on acting Laotian President Phoumi Vongvichit and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Arun is also expected to convey a personal message from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Phoun.

"We are grateful to the sincerity shown by the Laotian Government and the Laotian people," said Somphan Kokilanon, the deputy spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Somphan said the talks were highly satisfactory because both sides had agreed on common issues and future cooperation.

"The Thai and Laotian delegations exchanged views frankly. Both sides will forward the result of the talks to their respective governments for further consideration," he said.

To respond to the goodwill of the Laotian Government, Somphan said, the Thai Government will soon announce a reduction in the number of strategic goods from 273 to only 61.

He said governors of Thai provinces along the border with Laos will from now on be allowed to authorize sales of goods to Laos within a limit of 30,000 baht at a time without being subject to the exchange control regulations of the central bank. The former limit was 20,000 baht.

In an effort to make the Mekong River a river of peace, Somphan said both sides agreed that authorities at the provincial level of the two countries should try to solve border incidents and prevent them from escalating into major issues.

Somphan said Thailand and Laos will follow the principle of flexibility to facilitate people's contacts across the river which divides the two countries.

In the field of economic cooperation, Laos agreed in principle to give top priority to Thai businessmen who are interested in having joint ventures with Laos, Somphan said.

"At the moment, Laos does not have a joint venture law. But it will give Thailand a special privilege," he said, adding that Laos will also allow Thai businessmen to contract Laotian state enterprises directly.

Thailand the Laos also agreed to halt their propaganda attacks against each other along their common border in an effort to continue improving the friendly atmosphere between them, according to Somphan.

But neither the Laotian nor the Thai sides discussed with reporters the political issues they took up during the two-day talks.

Arun and his 23-member delegation is scheduled to return to Bangkok tonight. Arun is expected to elaborate on the outcome of the talks during an interview he will give at Don Muang Airport.

LEADERS RECEIVE THAI TECHNICAL DELEGATION

BK290820 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 29 November, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, received at the presidential office a high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Arun Phanuphong, adviser to the Thai prime minister.

The conversation between the guests and the host proceeded in a warm atmosphere. On behalf of the Thai high-level technical delegation, Arun Phanuphong expressed greetings and satisfaction with the welcome accorded by Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit and informed him of the result of the meeting and talks between the two sides' high-level delegations. The head of the Thai delegation took the opportunity to wish Phoumi Vongvichit and the Lao Government and people success and happiness in connection with the forthcoming 11th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR.

On behalf of the Lao Government and people and in his own name, Phoumi Vongvichit extended warm greetings to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet for happiness on the occasion of his forthcoming birthday.

Prior to paying the courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, at 0900 Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received Arun Phanuphong and his party at the government's reception room in Vientiane.

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, evaluating the talks between the high-level technical delegations of the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR, said that the current international situation has made it important and essential to seek appropriate ways to improve Lao-Thai relations. He stressed that during the meeting the two sides openly and frankly expressed their respective views on the problems that are obstacles to the bilateral relations, thus conforming with the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples and with the development of the current world and regional situation.

Phoun Sipaseut expressed the hope that the bilateral meeting will continue in a more extensive manner to discuss various remaining problems.

The high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand left Vientiane for home at noon on 29 November.

THAI-LAO TALKS IN VIENTIANE 'ENCOURAGING'

Arun On Talks

BK300320 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Arun Phanuphong, who led a delegation for talks in Laos, said upon his return last night that Laos had shown it sincerely wants to improve relations.

The PM's adviser described his visit as "satisfactory", considering that the talks lasted only three days. He said that both sides calmly gave their points of view and listened patiently to the other's.

He said that Laos had given a "warm welcome" and made much of the Thai delegation during its visit.

"We reached agreement on issues acceptable to both sides with the condition that they be subject to approval by our governments."

He said that issues which require more time to tackle were discussed at length.

Dr Arun said that he and Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat had agreed to:

- stop verbal attacks on each other,
- urged their governments to refrain from using force to settle disputes and to keep in contact with the other side when conflicts arise, and
- relax regulations on use of the Mekong River by people of the two countries and to further discuss details of this agreement.

He said that Mr Souban had accepted his invitation to come to Bangkok to continue the talks at a date yet to be fixed.

Dr Arun said that they had agreed to promote trade between the two countries but details would be worked out later.

"Laos has expressed interest in allowing Thais to do business in Laos", he said.

He said that though Laos expressed its willingness to consider Thai investment in its country, it does not have any investment laws yet.

Dr Arun said that he called on acting chairman Phuoumi Vongvichit and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut during his visit.

As a goodwill gesture, Dr Arun said he had proposed to reduce controls on the export of strategic goods to Laos.

He said that Laos had not asked for more checkpoints along the common border for cross-border trade.

Dr Arun said that he would urge the Government to allow the governors of the border provinces to increase the value of cross-border deals they can approve from the present 20,000 baht to 30,000 baht. Transactions that exceed that must go through the central bank.

He said that both sides had agreed to sports, cultural, health and technical cooperation to improve relations.

"I felt that Laos showed its sincerity toward Thailand on many issues during our discussions and am of the opinion that they were conducting the talks freely, without being under anyone's influence."

Regarding the problem of the three border villages in Uttaradit, Dr Arun said that no conclusion was reached because there was not enough time.

"We were not there to quarrel with each other but to improve relations. We knew each other's problems but the limited time made it impossible for us to tackle it."

The Laotian Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday saying that the high-level representatives had "frankly and straightforwardly exchanged points of view" on problems obstructing relations between the two countries.

Both sides had agreed to listen to each other's problems, the statement said.

It said that both sides had accepted that the 1979 joint communique signed by former Premier Kriangsak Chomanan and Laotian leader Kaysone Promvihan was a document which provided for solid fundamental ties in all aspects.

Ties With Laos 'Promising'

BK010141 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Dec 86 p 5

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The most significant thing about the Vientiane meeting between Thailand and Laos was that both countries did not blame each other like they used to do in the past. That alone could be considered the biggest achievement given the nature of their schisms since 1984.

Bangkok and Vientiane agreed to further talks to find appropriate ways to solve their mutual problems, both political and nonpolitical. For the time being, trade and economic issues are the bone of contention. Both sides have expressed satisfaction with the outcome last week.

At the meeting, premier's adviser Arun Phanuphong said that the Thai Government will officially announce soon the reduction of the 273 embargoed strategic products to only 61 items [as published] and the power of provincial governors to authorize sales of up to 30,000 baht, an increase of 10,000 baht over the old practice.

These two concessions, in fact, have been on the drawing board for quite sometime ever since the meeting in Khon Kaen earlier this year when the private sector and provincial governors bordering Laos jointly called on the Thai Government to lift the complete list of embargoed products to stimulate trade across the border. This will be to both countries' benefit.

The most positive outcome of last weeks's talks was the agreement by both sides to halt the verbal attack against one another. Bangkok authorities are highly sensitive to the continuous verbal attacks from the other side of the Mekong River in the past, but in retaliation Thailand also has its own propaganda tools, the so-called psychological warfare, aimed at Laos.

If the two countries strictly adhere to this gentleman's agreement, it will profoundly strengthen the bilateral relations and people-to-people relations between Thailand and Laos. Thailand's slow response to Lao initiatives in the past years had been directly linked to the verbal attacks on Thai leaders regarding the three-village dispute of Ban Klang, Ban Sawang and Ban Mai.

The end of verbal attacks will be a concrete step to renormalize the bilateral ties because it will automatically improve the atmosphere along the border, where incident after incident involving trespassings and clashes between marine police from both sides occurred. Instead of trading accusations, both sides can now begin to dissolve their conflicts and differences by looking at facts and on-spot investigations.

In future talks, it is hoped that both countries can cooperate in the technical field, particularly in training programmes. Thailand has much to offer in this field and Laos should not be reluctant to accept the Thai offers. Other less developed countries, more than 40 countries, have benefitted greatly from programmes under the Thai Aid Programmes, where officials from these countries receive month-long training in various fields including public health, nutrition, agriculture and fishery, among others.

The above mentioned non-political cooperations should be fortified first and foremost before the two sides can begin to delve into political issues, which will certainly raise a hue and cry.

During the press conferences both in Vientiane and Bangkok, both nations omitted to mention the political issues they had discussed during the course of three meetings. Both Arun and Souban said that they exchanged views frankly and straightforwardly on problems obstructing relations between the two neighbours.

THE NATION learned that during the meeting Laos raised several political issues -- the proposition of U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand, the unresolved three-village problems, the Lao resistance forces and Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand.

In turn, Thailand expressed concerns over Pak Mai, the new communist party, which the Thai authorities alleged has received support from the other side of the Mekong River and the narcotics trafficking from Laos to Thailand with the cooperation of Thai drug smugglers.

On the U.S. arms depot in Thailand, it was the first time that a senior Laotian official commented on the plan, after it was hatched in October last year when Premier Prem Tinsulanon and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger signed a memorandum of understanding on logistics support.

Given the past horrors Laotians had encountered, it is understandable why the Lao side raised this point. In the next meeting in Thailand,, Thailand should assure its neighbour that the arms depot was brought about by the Thai request and it is for defensive purposes.

On the second day of discussions, the Laotian side mentioned that there are about 8,000 Lao resistance fighters in Thailand and China was also involved in training the Laotian refugees to become resistance fighters. Arun took notes and agreed to assign relevant government organizations to look into these matters.

On the sensitive three-village dispute of Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang, both sides did not have the chance to go into details. It was apparent, however, that Thailand and Laos had agreed to discuss the issue in the next meeting. Thailand's position, however, remains unchanged that the three-village dispute was mainly a factual problem, which should be discussed at a higher level.

Both sides have to be realistic than in the course of their future dialogues, these touchy political issues will crop up and be discussed. Without any real progress on issues outlined above, close ties between the two countries will continue to elude us.

It would be wise for Thailand and Laos to use their new found friendship and understanding last week carefully to gradually work out mutually acceptable solutions to political issues existing now. Both internal and external environments in the two countries are also supportive.

Bangkok and Vientiane have demonstrated once again that they can talk frankly and learn to establish mutual trust and to accept each other's differences. With new tolerance and flexibility from both sides of the Mekong River, the prospect for the Thai-Lao ties look very promising, indeed.

NATION Editorial on Talks

BK010149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Dec 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Thai Team Set Solid Basis for Ties With Laos"]

[Text] We heartily welcome the successful discussions held by Thai and Laotian delegations for three days in Vientiane end of last week because they set a positive tone for friendlier relations in the future. The timing was excellent since the Laotian Communist Party Congress was recently concluded and in which a strong appeal was made to improve relations with Thailand and China. This note struck in the party congress was somewhat assertive of Laos trying to distance itself from Vietnam.

The choice to pick Arun Phanuphong to head the Thai delegation must also be complimented because he has acquitted himself creditably, having been a deputy foreign minister and currently serving as advisor to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. With his usual diplomatic finesse, he was able to establish a rapport with Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat so that the discussions could go on smoothly and set the stage for more substantive talks later.

Arun and Souban were acquainted with each other before they reached the higher rungs of their careers. They worked together to draw up the 1979 joint communique which was signed by former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and his Laotian counterpart Kaysone Phomvihan. With this background both of them were able to avoid any friction and conduct meaningful negotiations.

Even before the first round of talks began, Arun and Souban held a 30-minute private session during which they agreed that the official talks will be frank and down-to-earth with neither side trying to score propaganda points. With this accord, throughout the three sessions, the two sides were able to put their cards on the table and exchange views in a forthright manner.

The outcome of the talks was certainly encouraging and we must point out the fact that the Thai delegation agreed to drop 112 items from the list of 273 items that were embargoed because of their strategic value. Further, provincial governors along the Thai-Lao border will now have the authority to permit sale of products worth up to 30,000 baht to Laos without the intervention of the central banks. The delegations also agreed to halt verbal attacks by both countries thus gaining a basis for future friendship.

The talks also induced hopes that the two countries in the future will be able to discuss and solve more sensitive issues such as the dispute over three villages and Uttaradit and the border demarcation along the 2,000 km frontier. The right note was struck by Arun when he accompanied Souban to the highly revered That Louang Temple. He wrote briefly, "I pray for the eternity of Thai-Lao relations."

SITTHI MEETS NEW SRV AMBASSADOR LE MAI

BK280932 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry urged Vietnam to expedite the release of Thai fishermen seized in that country. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila held talks yesterday with the new SRV ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, at the foreign Ministry.

Deputy Director General of the Information Department Samphan Kokilanon reported on the result of the meeting as follows.

[Begin recording] Minister Sitthi forwarded through the ambassador Thailand's request to Vietnam to release the Thai fishermen as soon as possible to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said if Vietnam cannot release them without fines, he would like Vietnam to reduce the amount of money to be paid. Minister Sitthi also asked Ambassador Le Mai about the progress on Thailand's request for a 5-rai plot of land to build a new embassy building in Hanoi in keeping with the equal status of the two embassies in Thailand and Vietnam, respectively, and in view of the fact that the present Thai Embassy in Hanoi is too small and in need of repair.

Ambassador Le Mai said he had visited the Thai Embassy in Hanoi and agreed that the embassy is small and overcrowded. He promised he would report this immediately to his government for further action to be taken. [end recording]

RECENT U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISIT VIEWED

BK260951 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Station Commentary: "The Visit of U.S. Congressmen to Thailand -- a Hope or Despair"]

[Text] Last week's visit to Thailand, between 18 to 21 November, by the U.S. congressional delegation headed by Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, while considered to be unfruitful, was no cause for despair.

The notorious congressman, Ed Jenkins of Georgia, who supported the bill, the Jenkins Bill, has threatened the livelihood of the Thai textile industry was also present in the delegation. Everyone knows that the infamous Jenkins Bill, once passed, would have limited the import of apparel at 42 percent of the total supply of the U.S. market. This would immediately bring plight to some 600,000 Thai textile workers' families whose survival is linked to the export of textiles. The purpose of this congressman's visit was not to negotiate on any particular issue. Instead, the objective of this trip was to have a frank exchange of views between the U.S. officials, on the one hand, and Thai officials and business leaders on the other in order to discuss Thai-U.S. trade and other bilateral economic problems. Therefore, from the very beginning, a substantial agreement or promises cannot be expected from these talks.

The highlight of the trip was the roundtable discussions between 57 Thai representatives and 23 American congressmen and diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The discussion to foster understanding for both sides, however, turned out to be an opportunity for the Thai side to air their grievances and to ask for sympathy from the U.S. side. Apart from citing the existing problems to the congressmen, the Thai side presented to them a reminder note which contains details of the Thai position of various Thai-U.S. issues for consideration. It must be noted here that the reminder note should not be wrongly construed as a protest note. It is merely for the source of information for the U.S. lawmakers for their future reference.

Among the important points that the Thai team discussed with its counterpart included explaining how rice subsidy program in the Food Security Act of 1985, as well as high import duty and customs usage fees are hurting the Thai rice exporters as well as the Thai farmers; pleading with the U.S. team to exempt Thai exports such as canned tuna, shoes, textile products and garments, steel pipe, etc., from further trade restrictions; urging Congressman Ed Jenkins not to revive his controversial bill on restricting textile imports into the U.S.; and explaining the need to continue the tobacco monopoly since it is the important source of revenue for the government.

The U.S. team, on the other hand, viewed the problems from their prospective which was not in line with that of their Thai counterparts. The U.S. side blamed Japan, Canada, and the EEC countries for not buying more from Thailand and others in order to relieve the trade pressure on the U.S. congressmen [as heard].

Congressman Jenkins even suggested that, while the U.S. may not be able to sell textile products and apparel to Japan because American prices are not competitive abroad, but Thailand should be able to sell these things to Japan. Jenkins further reported that, whereas the U.S. has increased the textile imports by about 19 percent a year during the past 5 years, Japan and Canada have increased very slightly their imports of textile products and the EEC has actually cut back its textile imports. Furthermore, the congressman, Rostenkowski, urged Thailand to support the U.S. in protecting intellectual property rights, liberalizing service business, and buying more from the U.S., including promoting American cigarettes to be sold legally in Thailand's market.

According to both sides' attitude, the talks were "two series of monologues." Nevertheless, both teams have expressed their frank opinions which will be useful for further negotiations to find mutual solutions. The foremost benefit to this visit was the opportunity for the Thai side to get the message across to the U.S. congressmen. In this regard, Congressman Rostenkowski personally admitted that he was unaware of the adverse impact of the rice subsidy in the Farm Act on Thailand until he arrived in Bangkok. Thus, although Thailand did not get any promises from these congressmen about the trade problem between Thailand and the U.S., it did get the message across to them.

As the number of U.S. congressmen visiting Thailand increases and becomes more sympathetic and understanding of our problems, the greater the possibility they can act in Thailand's defence. However, this does not mean that Thailand puts its fate into the congressmen's hands. The congressmen's visit to Thailand is a step toward the right direction to ease Thai-U.S. tension on trade issue. There are things to be done besides urging more of this kind of visit. While cultivating friendships with the congressmen and congressional staff might tie up loose ends, it should go hand in hand with lobbying. However, for direct lobbying to be effective, it must be complemented by official contact at the embassy. Thailand's effort must be made on a sustained, long-term basis rather than on an issue by issue basis. The decision by the Thai side to hire a firm that must be able to analyze pending U.S. bills and pinpoint provisions that may affect Thailand as well as hiring a lobbyist on a case by case basis should yield best results.

Thailand, a developing and democratic nation, whose principle is free and fair trade, should deal with this delicate trade issue on both bilateral and multilateral levels. For this reason, Thailand should join with other affected countries to form a free trade coalition and push for implementation of the agreement reached at the recently concluded Uruguay round of GATT in order to restore a free and fair world trade.

PRC OFFICIAL OFFERS SATELLITE LAUNCH SERVICES

BK300945 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 86 p 16

[Text] Mr Wu Keli [3527 0648 0500], a Chinese satellite expert from Beijing, on 27 November said that China has suggested that it provide Thailand with a better and cheaper satellite launching service than that offered by the Soviet Union.

Mr Wu Keli, who is vice general manager of the state-owned China Great Wall Industrial Corporation, said he has proposed to the Thai Government that it use the Chinese-made Changzheng [Long March] rocket for launches. He added that the China Great Wall Industrial Corporation can also provide satellite and ground station equipment to Thailand.

Wu Keli is scheduled to leave Thailand for home today.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. MISSILES IN SOUTH KOREA

OW300727 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 30 -- The recent transfer of the U.S. "Lance" missiles to South Korea is a dangerous step of the Pentagon in its escalation of the arms race and military provocation in Northeast Asia, NHAN DAN says in a commentary today.

This act of the U.S., the paper says, together with the ever bigger joint military exercises between the U.S., Japan and South Korea and the presence of nuclear-armed U.S. warships and submarines in northeast Asian sea are actually part of this military plan.

The paper goes on to say that the number of U.S. nuclear arms in South Korea -- at least 1,000 by U.S. account itself -- including neutron weapons, together with the nuclear weapons carried by U.S. warships and submarines in the region, are obviously aimed at threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and also to prepare for a larger war strategy against the socialist countries and all other nations eager to preserve their independence and freedom.

"The U.S. transfer of new missiles to South Korea," the paper goes on "has brought into sharper contrast the Reagan bellicose policy and the Soviet Union's policy for peace as enunciated in General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok as well as in the historic documents published recently in New Delhi".

"Together with the other peoples in Asia and the rest of the world, the Vietnamese people strongly condemn this act of the U.S. and fully support the proposals put forth by the D.P.R.K. for serious talks to ease the tense situation and solve the national issue of the entire Korean peoples", the paper says in conclusion.

'SOURCE' RULES OUT HITTING THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK291052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces in Cambodia plan no major operations against the Cambodian resistance during the dry season that has just begun, according to a Vietnamese source usually well informed about military matters.

"There are no more big targets to destroy following the 1984-85 dry-season offensive and our troops will continue this year, as they did last year, to mount what are essentially mopping-up operations wherever there are indications of guerrilla activity," the source said. He said that from Vietnam's point of view the military situation this year had improved because "security is better in several provinces than it was this time a year ago."

Vietnamese defence officials reckon the resistance has during the last rainy season made greater efforts to infiltrate villages and build up a logistical network, and expect guerrilla attacks to be stepped up in coming months, the source said.

"But we do not reckon the resistance can mount operations in formations stronger than 100 men," he said. The source practically ruled out any Vietnamese operations against Cambodian refugee camps across the Cambodian border with Thailand.

A Thai military spokesman said last week that such attacks were expected.

"We do not want to inflame relations with Thailand," the source said. He explained that for the same reason, Vietnamese and Cambodian Government forces had up to now held back from trying to retake a salient occupied by Thai forces since mid-October that Hanoi and Phnom Penh say is two kilometres (1.2 miles) inside the Cambodian border with Thailand.

The question of whether the area is Thai or Cambodian is complicated, the source said: "The Cambodians base their version of where the border lies on turn-of-the-century French maps, whereas the Thais base theirs on U.S. maps drawn in the '60's showing a different boundary."

Some 140,000 Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia to protect the pro-Vietnam administration there from some 50,000 Cambodian resistance guerrillas, according to most estimates.

HANOI COMMENTS ON PRC THREAT, CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK271600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "It Is Totally Wrong To Threaten To Use Force"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the Chinese authorities have successively hurled threats at Vietnam. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang personally inspected the Sino-Vietnamese border situation. In Guangxi, he said: China continues to exert military pressure on Vietnam. The Chinese border defense troops are ready to take action at any time. During his reception for the Thai foreign minister in Beijing, Chinese President Li Xiannian also reiterated the Chinese stand of supporting the Pol Pot clique and opposing Vietnam.

The Chinese authorities' justification for their stand toward Vietnam is nothing else than their familiar tune of accusing Vietnam of invading Cambodia and opposing China. Everytime they use such an allegation, they do not forget to exalt themselves that they have goodwill and treasure the Sino-Vietnamese friendship relations.

Who opposes whom? Who treasures friendship? Who sabotages friendship? This is clear as daylight; there is no point in arguing! The Chinese authorities themselves used the genocidal Pol Pot clique to wage the war of aggression against Vietnam's southwestern border area, causing untold sorrows to the local people. Then, they again waged a direct war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. Ever since then, with their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have considered it necessary to force Vietnam to accept the conditions imposed by them for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

It is crystal clear that all Chinese plots and acts against Vietnam are wrong and cannot be accepted.

However, with their friendly traditions, the Vietnamese people have always restrained themselves, and advocated the policy of settling all differences between Vietnam and China through talks and negotiation. Over the past few days, Vietnam has made several statements and acts of goodwill to create an atmosphere of trust for the relations between the two countries. Vietnamese party and state leaders have asserted that they are ready to resume talks with China anywhere, any time, and at any level in order to reach a solution acceptable to both sides which will lead promptly to restoring normal relations between the two countries and the long-standing friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In response to our goodwill are statements full of threats by the leaders in the Chinese ruling circles. Undoubtedly, in statements which continually advocate the policy of using military force against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have themselves denied their so-called goodwill.

Everyone knows that Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia at the request of the Cambodian state and people, and that they still remain in the country because the danger of the Pol Pot clique's return to Cambodia has not yet been eliminated. In the past, the Chinese authorities used the Pol Pot clique to oppose Vietnam. Now that this clique has been toppled, the Chinese authorities are still continuing to foster them to oppose the Cambodian people's revival. Thus, it is the Chinese authorities who are seeking to prolong the Vietnamese troops' presence in Cambodia. Vietnam has stated that it has no other objective in Cambodia than to contribute to the growth of that country and to the Cambodian people's happiness of living without the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Vietnam approves of a political solution to the Cambodian issue and agrees to withdraw immediately its army volunteers from Cambodia in conjunction with the elimination of the Pol Pot clique. The Chinese authorities' adamant demand that Vietnam withdraw its army volunteers from Cambodia -- while they themselves refuse to eliminate the Pol Pot clique and, more than that, continue to aid it with the aim of bringing back Pol Pot to reimpose the genocidal yoke on the Cambodian people -- is a totally unreasonable and wrongful act which no one of conscience on earth can accept.

The situation in Cambodia is irreversible. The PRK Government is effectively directing all its domestic and foreign activities. The Cambodian revolutionary armed forces are growing ceaselessly. The bloc of national unity of the Cambodian people is being unceasingly consolidated and broadened. On this basis, Vietnam has successfully carried out five withdrawals of its army volunteers from Cambodia and will pull out all its troops by 1990.

Time is on the side of the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people as well as that of the three Indochinese countries. Anyone who deliberately rejects this objective reality and attempts to use military force to reverse this reality will certainly obtain no results whatsoever.

VO CHI CONG RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

OW291637 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 29 -- Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received here a visiting Soviet military delegation.

The delegation led by Marshal S.K. Kurkotkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice minister of defence and head of the General Department for Logistics of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrived on Nov 29 on an official visit.

Sn, [as received] Lt-Gen Bui Phung, vice minister of national defence, and Lt-Gen Nguyen Chanh, head of the General Department of Logistics, attended the reception. Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin and Soviet military attache M.G. Porofenchev.

TO HUU VISITS HA NAM NINH, THANH HOA, HA BAC

BK261005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party's and government's Commissions for District Building, recently visited and worked with Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Bac Provinces. Comrade To Huu heard representatives of districts and grass-roots units report on economic, cultural, social, security, and national defense situations during the past period as well as on the orientations, tasks, and targets of various districts from now until 1990.

After hearing these reports, Comrade To Huu contributed many concrete ideas on orientations and tasks for each district and grass-roots units aimed at seriously and effectively exploiting the potential and strength of each region and district. Comrade To Huu urged various districts to pay more attention to correctly realizing the agro-industrial economic structure, consolidating production relations, renovating the management system, and combining economic tasks with those of national security and defense. Regarding cadre-related work, Comrade To Huu said: We must optimally and correctly use each cadre at the right place and in accordance with his ability. We must pay attention to enhancing the capability of cadres, applying correct policy, and creating conditions for them to advance further.

Comrade To Huu expressed the belief that various districts -- on the basis of firmly grasping the party positions and policies -- will uphold their dynamism and creativity, fully develop the working people's right to collective mastery, and will surely advance further to become firm and comprehensively developed districts.

AFP NOTES 'FLOURISHING' TRADE WITH JAPAN

BK010916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 1 Dec 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Dec 1 (AFP) -- A vast window display flaunting the treasures of the industrialised world symbolises the growing presence of Japanese business in Vietnam, a market mostly ignored by Western businessmen. The permanent display of televisions, motorcycles, machine tools and other coveted Japanese-made goods has attracted crowds of fascinated Vietnamese since it was set up in an innocuous building in this southern city a year ago. Dozens of people can be seen in front of the window at any hour of the day, peering at the unique display which also features animated models and photographs illustrating Japanese industrial achievements.

Despite an inauspicious political climate (bad memories still linger of the Japanese Army and Hanoi strongly denounces Tokyo's military alignment with Washington) trade between the two countries is flourishing. With two-way trade amounting to 330 million dollars, Japan was Vietnam's second-largest trading partner last year, trailing the Soviet Union but in front of other Eastern bloc countries. Japanese exports amounted to 227 million dollars -- 10 times more than France, Vietnam's biggest trading partner in the West.

The Vietnamese are driving more Japanese -- and fewer Soviet -- motorcycles, cars and trucks and are increasingly listening to radios, watching televisions and constructing roads and buildings with materials made in Japan. In 1985, sales of Japanese motorcycles were six times higher than the preceding year. Sales of televisions rose by four while building material sales were three times higher. In addition to electrical and mechanical goods, which account for about 50 percent of Japanese exports to the country, Japan also sells chemicals, steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles to Vietnam. The Japanese are currently examining the prospects of the country's emerging oil industry. In exchange, Vietnam last year exported about 100 million dollars worth of goods to Japan last year, mostly frozen prawns and coal.

According to Western economic analysts, the success is linked not only to the quality of Japanese goods but also Japan's aggressive trade policy and attractive financial conditions. Undeterred by the country's political problems, immigration difficulties, bureaucracy, economic chaos and lack of foreign exchange, Japanese businessmen started dealing with Vietnam 10 years ago "methodically and relentlessly", according to one Western diplomat. "Two out of three businessmen coming to Vietnam are Japanese," an official with the Ministry of Foreign Trade says. Dozens of Japanese companies rent hotel rooms and telephone lines on an annual basis in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi for the few weeks their salesmen spend here each year. Their assiduity has paid off, not only in contracts but also in local presence -- for the first time, a Japanese trading concern, Nishho Iwai, was recently granted permission to set up permanent representation in Hanoi.

Japanese companies hold another trump card -- they have access to financial conditions which are apparently unbeatable. Most contracts are accompanied by two to three-year loans from Japanese banks at rates ranging from six to eight percent, according to studies conducted by Western analysts in Hanoi. Japanese governmental aid to Vietnam, like that of most Western countries, has been frozen since 1981 when Vietnam declared a moratorium on debt repayments, estimated at around 170 million dollars. But Japan's private banks signed a debt rescheduling agreement with Vietnam in 1984 and continue to lend, without batting an eyelid, at low rates to companies exporting to Vietnam.

The sharp rise of the yen is an added bonus to Japanese bankers but an emerging burden for Vietnam. "Our contracts are usually denominated in yen," a Vietnamese official recently told a group of French businessmen. "We lack reserves in this currency so we pay in dollars which means payments have increasingly risen." The consequences of a stronger yen have started to be felt this year. Vietnam has considerably cut back its issuance of letters of credit to cover import settlements and the flow of Japanese goods into the country is expected to slow down this year, analysts say. "But the Japanese have a firm foot in the door. They've set themselves up in the Vietnamese market and are here for the future," most Western diplomats and businessmen say.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN CRITICIZES U.S. FOR BREACHING SALT II

BK300641 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Australia has criticized the United States for breaching the SALT II arms treaty by deploying extra missiles. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said he deeply regreted an American announcement that it has deployed its 131st B-52 bomber with cruise missiles. He said the 1979 treaty on control of strategic offensive systems provided an important measure of predictability as to the nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr Hayden said there were imperfections in the treaty but it was the only basis for negotiation of new agreements for significant reductions in nuclear arsenals. In June, Australia expressed concern about Washington's stated intention to disregard the SALT.

PARLIAMENT STUDY DIVIDED ON PARTY LINES ON SDI

BK260705 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] A 3-year parliamentary study on disarmament was divided on party lines on the issue of America's space-based defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Government representatives on the joint parliamentary committee on foreign affairs and defense said the American "Star Wars" program would start a new arms race. Opposition representatives in a dissenting report described the American SDI program as visionary and vital.

Government members on the committee said work on the space-based defenses would not lead to a more stable system of deterrence nor would it result in significant cuts in nuclear weapons.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES PHILIPPINE CEASE-FIRE

BK280933 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Australia has formally welcomed the announcement of a cease-fire between the Philippine communist guerrillas and the government. The minister representing the foreign affairs minister in the Senate, Senator Gareth Evans, said the government sincerely hoped the cease-fire would be effective.

Government and communist negotiators signed a 60-day cease-fire to come into effect next month -- a move which followed protracted negotiations. It is estimated that more than 2,000 people have died so far this year in clashes between the military and guerrillas in the 17-year-old war.

Senator Evans said the cease-fire provided for formal discussions on how to achieve peace to begin within 30 days, which the Australian Government also welcomed.

[Begin Evans recording] Genuine resolution of that problem in the Philippines is still, however, a long-term prospect. There are a great many difficult issues to be faced by the negotiators.

The view that we take is simply that any steps that contribute to stability in the Philippines are important, that only on such a basis can genuine progress be made in addressing the massive problems left over from the Marcos administration. [end recording]

HAYDEN DEFENDS WORLD BANK LOAN TO CHILE

BK010801 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has strongly defended Australia's decision to support a World Bank loan to the Pinochet military regime in Chile. The treasurer, Mr Keating, voted for the loan at last month's meeting of the World Bank in Washington. Mr Hayden rejected suggestions from within the Labor party and union movement that Australia should have voted against granting the loan. He also denied a newspaper report yesterday that he and Mr Keating were in conflict over the decision. (David Ghee) reports from Canberra:

[Begin (Ghee) recording] The federal government says Australia's vote was cast on technical and economic grounds and that the World Bank [words indistinct] to approve of the loan does not imply any lessening of concern of human rights violations under the Pinochet regime.

Mr Hayden says an important principle was at stake that the World Bank should not interfere in the political affairs of any member country. Mr Hayden says if countries such as Chile, Israel, and South Africa are to be excluded from world bodies on political grounds, then it could open up a process of competitive expulsions (?made) by both the East and the West which could ultimately bring about the dissolution of the United Nations. [end recording]

The Victorian secretary of the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union, Mr John Halfpenny, earlier described Canberra's decision as totally unacceptable and against Labor Party policy.

KEATING RAPPED FOR FAILING TO FILE TAX RETURNS

BK010812 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The treasurer, Mr Keating, has rejected opposition calls for his resignation following his admission that he failed to file tax returns for the last 2 years. Mr Keating made the admission in Federal Parliament after being queried by the federal opposition and the commissioner for taxation. Mr Keating has now filed his 1985 return and says this year's will be lodged shortly. [passage omitted]

Mr Keating's opposition counterpart, Jim Carlton, said these latest disclosures which followed the treasurer's traveling allowance row gave the opposition an opportunity to renew its attacks on Mr Keating.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, says Mr Keating has lost all credibility with ordinary taxpayers. Mr Howard made these comments when arriving at Parliament House in Canberra. [passage omitted]

However, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, has expressed his confidence in Mr Keating. Mr Hawke said his treasurer has admitted that the matter was an oversight and it is to his credit that he has taken immediate steps to rectify the situation.

REACTIONS TO CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT REPORTED

HK281507 Manila The MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino welcomed yesterday the signing of a preliminary 60-day cease-fire between Government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) but also defined as her final goal "a lasting and honorable peace wherein a nation united and free can work for its progress."

Mrs Aquino received copies of the agreements -- on the cease-fire and on safety and immunity guarantees -- from Government negotiators who rushed to the Palace soon after the signing ceremony at Club Filipino in Greenhills, San Juan.

The meeting between the President and the negotiators was described by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno as "pleasant and even cordial."

But Benigno said it seemed Mrs Aquino "deliberately did not want to give any statement (upon receiving the agreements) that would give the impression that she was very emotional or partisan in the issue."

The impression Mrs Aquino gave was that she was someone above these things, he added.

While both sides "carefully reviewed" the provisions of the agreement, she noted, "in the end, it is that spirit which will determine whether our nation will finally achieve the peace it deserves and desires."

Benigno, for his part, said the truce accord was something "all Filipinos should be glad about" because it means that the guns will in fact be stilled during the Christmas holidays. "Laong maigi kung maging tuloytuloy," [It would be even better if the cease-fire goes on], he added.

Retired Maj Gen Jose Magno, Presidential Consultant on Military Affairs, commented: "There are certain things, of course, which need to be settled. But the good thing is we (the Government and the NDF) must keep on talking."

Every Filipino, he said, "looks forward to the time when a Filipino would stop fighting another Filipino."

Asked to assess the ceasefire accord as a military man, Magno said, "Well, we do not make policies. The policy is to talk peace so we obey that policy."

For its part, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) urged the Government to offer a general amnesty to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender during the 60-day cease-fire period.

Former Speaker Nicanor E. Yniguez, acting KBL president, said "the truce agreement will be truly meaningful and beneficial only if the moderate elements in the rebel movement eschew violence and work for the restructuring of society through peaceful and legal measures."

Nacionalista Party [NP] secretary-general Rene Cayetano said the NP welcomed the forging of a cease-fire but pointed out that the agreement should not result in de facto recognition of the NDF as a separate government.

On the whole, however, the nation appeared jubilant over the agreement.

Cause-oriented groups led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] said they "resoundingly applaud" the agreement.

It lauded the sincerity of the Government in pursuing the peace talks and admired the NDF panel for their honor and courage in coming out to dialogue "in spite of the dangers to their lives."

Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin described the peace pact as another victory for President Aquino and "God, who is the author of peace."

The business community said that the cease-fire agreement would hasten the return of investors' confidence in the economy.

Auerelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry said "the agreement removed one of the apprehensions of businessmen which derail economic recovery."

Edgardo Espiritu, chairman of the 12th business conference and Raoul Innocentes, president of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), said the cease-fire indicated the beginning of peace and stability in the country.

While they said that the ceasefire agreement would bring about the solution to the insurgency program in the countryside, the business community was looking forward to the achievement of industrial peace to bring about labor stability in industry.

The military and the Defense Ministry also welcome the agreement but with caution.

Defense Minister Rafael Ileta warned against giving belligerency status to the Communist Party of the Philippines, and [the] New People's Army and the NDF.

In a press statement, Ileta said the duration of the cease-fire does not matter. "If the cease-fire is favorable to our people, we can extend it; if not, we will have to stop it."

Ileta said the military will use the truce period to retrain and reform itself.

Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, Armed Forces deputy chief of staff in charge of civilian programs, said soldiers will be required to attend a refresher course on military professionalism, discipline, obedience to legal orders, and civilian supremacy.

Several groups, including those who supported the peace talks, acknowledged that the agreement was just a first step of the peace process.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] said the Government should make full use of the ceasefire period by "completing the democratization progress of society, ridding itself of fascist forces, and transforming itself into a genuinely democratic government."

KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran said the democratization process includes meeting the people's basic needs, such as food, housing and employment.

No Clashes Monitored

HK290328 Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 29 (AFP) -- All was quiet in the battle zones of this troubled nation Saturday, 43 hours after the signing of a ceasefire agreement with communist guerrillas, the military said here. Communist representatives Thursday signed a 60-day extendable ceasefire agreement with the government of President Corazon Aquino to go into effect at mid-day on December 10.

Military spokesman Major Crescencio Maralit told Agence France-Presse that the military had "not monitored any fighting" since the agreement was signed. He added, however, that he was not discounting the possibility that some incidents could have gone unreported.

Mrs Aquino had earlier concluded ceasefire pacts with Moslem separatists in the south and a smaller tribal insurgency in the north, giving this country its first chance for a peaceful Christmas for nearly 18 years. [passage omitted]

ILETO: GIVE CEASE-FIRE 'CHANCE TO SUCCEED'

HK011109 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP) -- New Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileta asked the country's military commanders Monday to give a ceasefire pact between the government and communist rebels a chance to succeed and to use the truce period to win popular support. "I believe we must give the effort a chance," Mr. Ileta said at a suburban military camp Monday in his first command conference after taking over from Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mr. Enrile, who was critical of the peace talks with the communist insurgents, was sacked by President Corazon Aquino on November 23 after his military aides were implicated in an aborted coup.

"Let us not harbor a rigid mind-set that any ceasefire is bound to fail," said Mr. Ileta, a former general who led the armed forces in crushing the first communist insurgency in the Philippines in the 1950s.

He added that the 60-day ceasefire period signed last week and starting on December 10 would be the "most appropriate time" for the military to win back the people to its side. "We cannot afford to be idle and spend our time cleaning our guns or just embark on a 60-day rest and recreation," he said. Mr. Ileta also said he will keep a low profile as defense minister and would accept few speaking engagements, a departure from Mr. Enrile's prominent media exposure. "Let us avoid credit grabbing or high profile publicity," he said.

ILETO ON CEASE-FIRE, HUMAN RIGHTS PROBE

HK281505 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileta yesterday said in no case and under no circumstances shall the government recognize that the communist rebels have their own state and territory.

He added that the government must never recognize the National Democratic Front's [NDF] claim of a belligerent status, similar to the status of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

The new defense chief also reiterated the claim of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that members of the military organization are not the only ones guilty of committing human rights violations.

He said he would invite members of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) to go with the troops during combat operations to show them how soldiers perform their task. For example, he said, "We will show them how to move a barrio because we don't want people to get hurt during the operations."

Ileto, however, said he welcomed the move of the PCHR to investigate any human rights violations because it would help the military organization discipline its own troops.

He said all the military is asking for is fairness "inasmuch as we are the ones being investigated."

Earlier, Enrile had also welcomed the move of the PCHR to investigate alleged violations of human rights, but Enrile said such investigations should not become "an inquisition."

Ileto also welcomed the 60-day ceasefire agreement forged by the government and the NDF, saying the military can "play the game without using a rifle."

He said:

"If it will work favorable to us, we can extend it. If it is not working in our favor, we can stop it."

He added that the ceasefire may even be extended indefinitely if it is proven to be effective.

Ileto also said during the duration of the ceasefire, the government will continue to make assessments of its progress, adding that he already conferred with Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, about what the military will do during the 60-day ceasefire.

He said during this period, the military will intensify its civic action projects such as the construction of barangay roads and the repair of dilapidated school-houses.

The defense chief said if the New People's Army violates the agreement, the government will capitalize on the violation and inform the people immediately of such violation.

"We will show them that we can beat them in psy-war and the most potent instrument in spywar is the media," Ileto said.

As this developed, President Aquino has ordered Defense Minister Rafael Ileto to submit a report on how he plans to deal with the "notorious officers" in the military, apparently including those who plotted the coup attempt last Saturday which led to the ouster of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The President, through Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, directed Ileta to submit a report on how the military will address the country's pressing problems which included the continued existence of private armies, loose firearms, kidnappings and killings, illegal gambling and the proliferation of prohibited drugs.

The President also ordered the "arrest of notorious officers" in the armed forces. Mrs Aquino did not say who these "notorious military officers" are, raising speculation she is referring to a segment of the military who figured in the failed coup.

COMMUNIST-GOVERNMENT INTEGRATION TO BE PROPOSED

HK010449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP) -- Philippine communist rebels are to propose a coalition with President Corazon Aquino's government and the integration of their guerrillas into the armed forces, a newspaper said here Monday. Communist negotiator Satur Ocampo, who signed a Christmas ceasefire pact with officials Thursday, told THE PHILIPPINE TRIBUNE in an interview that both possibilities were being considered as part of a settlement with Mrs Aquino.

Mr Ocampo, however, dismissed as a "misimpression" reports that the National Democratic Front (NDF), which represents the rebels in talks with the government, would not settle for anything less than a coalition.

Mrs Aquino, who has sought a peaceful solution to the 17-year-old leftist rebellion since a popular revolt installed her centrist government nine months ago, has repeatedly ruled out any coalition with the left. Her representatives Thursday signed a 60-day ceasefire agreement with the NDF effective December 10. During the extendable ceasefire, both sides will discuss a possible political settlement, but no agenda has been announced.

Meanwhile, the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the dominant organization in the 12-group NDF, has expressed "full concurrence" with the ceasefire, vowed to implement its terms, and opposed any violations.

In a statement reported in major newspapers here Monday, the CPP said it considered 60 days "much too short and the obstacles still too great to expect a negotiated political settlement," but said sincerity on both sides would allow for progress, and welcomed continued discussions beyond the truce period.

2 SOLDIERS REPORTED ARRESTED IN OLALIA CASE

HK010255 Hong Kong AFP in English 0248 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP) -- Philippine police have placed two soldiers under arrest as suspects in last month's murder of a prominent leftwing labor leader, a newspaper reported here Monday.

The MANILA BULLETIN newspaper quoted unnamed investigators Sunday as saying that they had solved the killing of Rolando Olalia after a set of witnesses positively identified the two from a lineup, but another group of witnesses would be made to identify them.

It gave details on the suspects, who are allegedly part of a group of armed men seen tailing Olalia before he disappeared on November 12. His mutilated body was found along with his driver's the next day. [passage omitted]

MNLF HOLDS REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES

HK261301 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Excerpts] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), in a bid to strengthen its call for the establishment of an autonomous government in the Southern Philippines, held regional and provincial congresses of its estimated 100,000 mass leaders [as published] all over Mindanao.

In an interview with MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari at his rebel quarters in Pasil, Sulu, he said the congresses were not a call for an "uprising" or a direct challenge to the Aquino government.

"There should be no reason for apprehension or anxiety about this," the 45-year old Muslim leader said. [passage omitted]

Misuari allegedly agreed to drop an earlier demand to dismember Mindanao from the rest of the country and just accept an offer of autonomy from the government. The acceptance of this proposal will pave the way for the establishment of a region-wide and provincial assemblies directed by the MNLF, and the dissolution of the Region 9 and 12 autonomous governments established after the 1976 Tripoli Pact signed by Misuari and deposed President Marcos in Libya.

[Agapito] Aquino, acting as chief government representative in talks with the Muslim rebels, earlier appealed to Misuari to consider the government's offer. "We know the South had been neglected by all the previous governments. But can we not understand that the ruins brought by Marcos' 20-year rule cannot be repaired in just a span of one year?" he asked.

Misuari refused to give any categorical statement on the final MNLF stand. "We will see when the negotiations come. I am not one to decide for the members of the MNLF panel. No one is allowed to talk about this until they face their counterparts from the other panel in formal negotiations." [passage omitted]

He also warned leaders of rival MNLF factions and other anti-MNLF groups in Mindanao against criticizing in the open the MNLF's position on the talks. "Whatever I do, they would say the opposite, to suit their own vested interests."

"I think we have already convinced the people of Mindanao," said Misuari, "that what we are concerned about is the consolidation of the peace process," he added.

The MNLF and government emissaries to the region also agreed to help stabilize the situation further in the country and to support moves by the President, like the ratification of the Constitution, in the road to the return of constitutional democracy.

"I hope with the statements I made, the warmongers will now understand that the MNLF will not allow them to scuttle the peace process," Misuari said.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**

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USSR'S VOSS AT ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE OPENING

OW011257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO -- Soviet parliamentary leader Avgust E. Voss called on Japan and the Soviet Union to continue dialogue on peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region and the rest of the world, at the opening of the Fifth Japan-Soviet Roundtable Conference, here Monday.

Voss, chief Soviet delegate to the conference and chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, said in his keynote speech that he is optimistic as to future relations between the two countries.

He pointed to a proposed exchange of visits by Kremlin leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, as signs of the improvement in bilateral relations.

Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, one of the Japanese cosponsors of the conference, said that Japan's claim to Soviet-held "northern territory" is an unavoidable issue in discussions concerning establishment of a truly stable relationship between the two nations.

Sakurauchi, head of Japan-Soviet Parliamentary Friendship League, said he strongly desires the conclusion of a peace treaty following settlement of the unsettled problems since the end of the World War II, a phrase used to describe the territorial issue.

Japan has called for return of Kunashiri, Shikotan and Etorofu Islands and the Habomai group, all east of Japan's northernmost main island, Hokkaido, which the Soviet Union occupied in the closing days of World War II.

The Soviet Union, however, holds that there exists no territorial dispute between Moscow and Tokyo.

Sakurauchi also said a successful conference would help prepare for Gorbachev's proposed visit to Japan, which he said would be a historic turning point in bilateral relations.

The three-day roundtable will be attended by 288 Japanese Dietmen, businessmen, journalists and cultural leaders. The Soviet Union has sent a 127 member delegation.

Nakasone, in his opening message to the roundtable, said that relations between the two countries have shown improvement this year, the 30th anniversary of the restoration of bilateral relations.

Nakasone, however, said that conclusion of a peace treaty is indispensable to the forging of a real mutual understanding.

Soviet Premier Nikolay I. Ryzhkov sent a message to the opening ceremony of the roundtable, in which he said that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to its relations with Japan.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, who attended the opening ceremony, said the recent bilateral relationship has improved, as evidenced by several high-level meetings, including his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze at the United Nations in September.

Kuranari renewed Japan's invitation for Gorbachev to visit Tokyo, setting the deadline of the end of January 1987 during his meeting with Soviet ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev in August this year.

Gorbachev would become the first Soviet leader to visit Japan if he accepts the invitation.

However, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters in Moscow last week that Gorbachev will not go to Tokyo in January as requested by Japan.

The roundtable, first held in 1979 in Tokyo and the last in Moscow in 1984, will start Tuesday substantial discussions on five topics of international affairs bilateral political relations, bilateral trade, cultural cooperations and civil-level friendship exchanges.

A joint communique is to be released on the last day of the conference Wednesday, the organizers said.

Nakasone Meets Voss

OWO20621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Soviet parliamentary leader Avgust Voss in Tuesday that he and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should meet without any preconditions.

He called for Gorbachev to set the date of his visit to Japan, Japanese officials said.

Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, is heading the Soviet side in a three-day Japan-Soviet roundtable conference which began here Monday.

Voss told Nakasone that Gorbachev thanks him for the invitation to visit Tokyo and wants to accept it.

However, Voss repeated the Soviet position that the two sides should first decide on an agreement or statement that can be announced when Gorbachev comes to Tokyo. Voss had first made the call in a meeting with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari on Monday.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Moscow last week that Gorbachev will not visit Japan by the end of January as requested by Tokyo.

Foreign Ministry officials said in Tokyo Tuesday that Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze had agreed that the two nations should fix the date of the visit before deciding the substance of the summit talks.

Voss said it is unnatural for the two neighboring countries to have no peace treaty, the officials said.

Nakasone briefed Voss on Japan's wish to conclude a peace treaty after solving various problems, including the Japanese territorial claim to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, the officials said.

SOVIET OFFICIAL SAYS TREATY INVALIDATES CLAIM TO ISLANDS

OWO21139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- The 1960 revision of the Japan-United States Security Treaty invalidated a 1956 Soviet promise to hand over two of four Soviet-held small islands to Japan, a Soviet delegate to a bilateral conference here said Tuesday.

Igor A. Latyshev, a senior member of the Soviet Academy of Science and a director of the Soviet-Japan Association [name and positions as received], told a political session of the Fifth Japan-Soviet Roundtable that the promise, stipulated in article 9 of the Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration, only represented a "good will gesture" to Japan.

In June 1960, however, Japan renewed its security treaty with the United States which was targeted against the Soviet Union, Latyshev said.

The 1956 joint declaration restoring diplomatic ties and signed by Japanese Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama and Soviet Premier Nikolay A. Bulganin, says the Soviet Union would hand over to Japan the Habomai group and Shikotan Island off Hokkaido after a bilateral peace treaty was concluded.

Japan concluded the revised Japan-U.S. treaty, "ignoring repeated warnings by the Soviet Union that the article would become invalid if such a treaty was renewed," he said.

The Soviet delegate said the Soviet Union issued such warnings in January and April of 1960, and released an official document in April that year declaring the invalidation of the article.

Latyshev was responding to a Japanese journalist who pointed out the existence of the article on which Japan has partly based its claim for the northern islands -- Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri Islands, as well as the Habomai group.

The Soviet Union considers the original 1951 Japan-U.S. security treaty was "forced by the U.S.," but Japan concluded the 1960 revised treaty "voluntarily," Latyshev said.

Latyshev said there exists no territorial dispute between the two nations, as the issue has "naturally disappeared," following the conclusion of the security pact.

Over a quarter century has passed since and the second and third generation natives in the Habomai group and Shikotan Island consider the islands as their own homeland, he added.

Sadataka Ozawa, a Democratic Socialist Party Dietman, accused the Soviet Union of "illegally holding" the four islands, which he said are inseparable part of Japanese territory.

The Fifth Japan-Soviet Roundtable is attended by 288 Japanese Diet members, business people, journalists and cultural leaders and 127 Soviet counterparts, led by Soviet ministers and parliamentary leaders.

On the long-pending problem of a bilateral peace treaty, Soviet Delegate Konstantin O. Sarkisov, chief of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Science [name and position as received], said the two nations should first conclude an agreement on the "four basic principles" of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual trust and noninterference, rather than a "peace treaty."

He said the agreement must be reached based on the status quo, apparently a reference to the Soviet stance of ignoring the territorial problem.

The statement countered the Japanese position that the two nations should conclude a peace treaty after solving the territorial dispute over the four northern islands.

In other sessions, the representatives of the two nations exchanged opinions on the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik, possible economic cooperation to explore Siberian resources and civil-level cultural exchanges.

The Japan-Soviet roundtable was initiated in 1979 in Moscow [as received] and the last was held in Moscow in 1984.

On Wednesday, the last day, a joint communique is to be issued to conclude the meeting, organizers said.

EMPEROR, PRIME MINISTER GREET MEXICAN PRESIDENT

OW010239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO -- A welcome ceremony for Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid and his wife was held at the guest house Monday morning with Emperor Hirohito, Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko in attendance.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Cabinet ministers also attended the ceremony.

The national anthem of Mexico and Kimigayo of Japan were played after the president and his wife exchanged greetings with the emperor at the entrance hall.

The emperor introduced the crown prince and princess to De la Madrid and his wife.

The president received a formal salute from a guard of honor and then exchanged greetings with Cabinet ministers.

He and his wife were escorted to the imperial palace and were received in an audience by the emperor.

The emperor awarded the president the Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, and his wife received the First Class Order of the Precious Crown.

De la Madrid arrived in Japan Sunday for a five-day state visit.

Economic Cooperation To Expand

OW011125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid agreed Monday that both nations should expand economic cooperation on both government and private levels, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Both leaders also agreed to promote bilateral contracts on peace, disarmament, regional conflicts and world economic problems, including debts, the officials said.

De la Madrid, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit, met with Nakasone at the Akasaka state guest house for nearly two hours. After an initial private meeting they were joined by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli and other secretaries.

During the meeting, Nakasone accepted De la Madrid's proposal to set up a working group to investigate ways for Mexico to export to Japan minerals, fishery and agricultural products and some industrial goods, adding that Japan will increase its investment in Mexico.

The officials said there now exists both a government-level joint trade committee between the two countries and trade consultations on a private-level. Methods on how these meetings can be used in the future and specifics on the new working group to bring about the Nakasone-De la Madrid agreement will be further discussed by foreign ministers of both countries through diplomatic channels.

Mexico has shown an interest in Japanese investment, especially in the manufacturing industries such as auto, autoparts and textiles, as well as development of natural resources.

Nakasone expressed his hope of holding major events to mark the 9th anniversary of Japanese emigration there next year and the 100th anniversary of the bilateral diplomatic relations in 1988.

De la Madrid told Nakasone his country will continue activities as a leader of the Contadora Group comprising Panama, Venezuela and Colombia as well as to work toward the resolution of conflicts in Central America.

Nakasone expressed support for the Contadora Group.

O CHIN-U SENDS GREETINGS TO CUBAN MINISTER

SK020417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) -- Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message says the valiant officers and soldiers of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz have creditably defended the gains of the revolution, bravely smashing the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression, intervention and blockade, and firmly guaranteed by armed forces the endeavours of the Cuban people to build a new life.

We sincerely rejoice over the new achievements of the fraternal Cuban people and Army in their struggle to carry out the new five-year plan and increase the defence capabilities of the country in hearty response to the decisions of the third party congress, it says.

It expresses the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of Korea and Cuba that have been forged more firmly through the historic meeting between the state leaders of the two countries in March will be further consolidated and developed.

TAXI DRIVER'S MURDER BY U.S. SOLDIERS DENOUNCED

SK290522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers occupying South Korea on November 26 stabbed to death a taxi chauffeur in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary Saturday titled "Shocking Murder" denounces it as a crime which could be committed only by American cannibals whose job is man-hunting.

Recalling that not a day passed without defenceless people shedding blood from the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the paper says: The murder case clearly showed again that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are not a "friend" or the "protector" of the South Korean people but aggressors, murderers and the sworn enemy with whom the people there cannot live under the same sky.

This murder is still more grave as it was committed at a time when the anti-U.S. spirit was growing sharply among the South Korean people. This is a vicious challenge to the South Korean people and the entire Korean people.

The shuddering crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea are committed under the protection of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and with their connivance.

The murderers must be punished and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who force misfortunes and sufferings upon the people, illegally occupying South Korea, must be withdrawn from there without delay.

DPRK STATEMENT ON SOUTH KOREAN DAM PROPOSAL

SK280934 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0210 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the DPRK Power Industry Committee on 28 November in Pyongyang]

[Text] Anticommunist smear rackets of abusing and slandering the construction of the Kungangsan power plant have recently been kicked up in a malicious manner in South Korea. Under the situation in which this unusual anticommunist campaign was becoming more serious daily, on 25 November four ministers issued a joint statement, slung mud at us, and at last came out with such preposterous remarks as consulting with the North and the like over the question of the power plant construction. Furthermore, the so-called minister of construction who is taking the lead in slandering us with regard to the question of construction of the Kungangsan power plant, sent a so-called telephone notice and even said that he was planning to send a letter to our side.

In view of all of the moves of the South Korean rulers, it is obvious that the so-called letter which was said to be sent by the puppet minister of construction will contain absurd remarks calling for holding certain talks to consult with our side over the question of constructing the Kungangsan power plant.

We cannot but ask the South Korean rulers if they have any face to discuss talks. It is none other than the South Korean rulers who organized the sordid malicious propaganda which is being conducted in South Korea with regard to the construction of the Kungangsan power plant and who are commanding patronized, malice-filled anticommunist functions.

They are causing terror among the people and inciting a sense of hostility within the nation by exaggerating the water storage of the Kungangsan by as much as six times and cooking up its figure of 20 billion tons while blindly slandering and defaming our peaceful construction, which is never problematic, as special construction with a military purpose and as a means of undertaking flooding operations and even by faking up a stupendous 100 billion ton nonexistent water shortage for industry, agriculture, and livelihood. Furthermore, the South Korean puppets have successfully held high-ranking party-government meetings, house panel sessions, and the like, have perpetrated the ridiculous din of threatening and blackmailing someone while talking about so-called self-defensive measures and clamoring that something disturbing will happen soon, and are kicking up rackets while coming out with a counterdam against the construction of our power plant aimed at producing electricity. In addition, the South Korean puppets are daily holding fanatic, anticommunist rallies and neighborhood meetings against us throughout South Korea by mobilizing the anticommunist and patronized organizations. Also, they are perpetrating vicious smear maneuvers of slandering us even in the international arena.

The South Korean puppets are belatedly trying to consult with us on the question of constructing the power plant after they slandered us as much as they could and did whatever they wanted by abusing the construction of the power plant for their impure political purposes for a full month. This is very brazen and absurd act. If the South Korean persons in authority were genuinely concerned over the construction of the Kungangsan power plant, they should have first asked our side about details before kicking up anticommunist rackets. If they genuinely feel threatened by the construction of the power station, they should have proposed talks on the question of our peaceful construction as soon as our side announced the plan for the construction of the power plant, instead of trying to do so after aggravating North-South relations.

Despite the fact that there is a direct telephone through which they can ask us about the truth, and other channels, the South Korean rulers have indiscreetly waged only the anticommunist campaign without trying to find out the details or to propose talks, and are suddenly trying to propose the holding of talks at this time. What are they up to? Whose rescue does it ask for after digging its own grave? No one is so naive as to unquestionably accept a foolish request that we join forces with it to bring under control the situation of which it has made a mess.

The South Korean ruling clique should know that it has in fact committed another grave crime before the people and disgraced itself in the eyes of the world by mounting wicked propaganda through the distortion of facts by provoking us with regard to the problem of the construction of the Kungangsan power plant and by kicking off an anticommunist confrontational commotion. The antinational acts by the puppets who, after remaining silent for over 3 months since we first made public the construction of the Kungangsan power plant have suddenly picked a fight with us with regard to the construction of our power plant at the same time as the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people has suddenly surged ahead and the political situation has begun to rock with the call for adopting reunification as national policy coming out even of the National Assembly, can never be justified under any circumstances, nor can they win sympathy from anyone.

In the name of the entire Korean people, we strongly denounce the South Korean puppets for attempting to produce a breakthrough out of an anticommunist confrontational commotion for the serious crisis facing their rule and for fraudulently using the construction of our Kungangsan power plant for this criminal purpose. The construction of our Kungangsan power plant is an enormous work which is being pushed ahead in accordance with the pressing demand of the nation's economic development as well as with the new long-range plan for socialist construction. It is also a nature-remaking work designed to create common wealth for the prosperity of the entire nation after reunification. As a matter of course, the persons in authority in South Korea should express their understanding and correctly approach the construction of our peaceful power plant which is beneficial to the nation and people, as members of the same people. Why do we, who are the same people, have to fight with each other over problems concerning water resources? The persons in authority in South Korea should abandon their antinational stand regarding the problem of the construction of our Kungangsan power plant, even if it is a little belated.

We insist that the Chon Tu-hwan ring frankly admit to, and apologize for, having provoked us with regard to our peaceful construction out of impure purposes to bring under control the political chaos and crisis which are becoming more serious with each passing day, and for having fomented animosity and confrontation within the nation and having exacerbated tension in the country by making capital of our peaceful construction for their anticommunist confrontational commotion. Only on the condition that the persons in authority in South Korea admit their crimes before the nation and apologize for them, although it is a little belated, will we find it possible to negotiate with them over the issue concerning the construction of the power plant. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we solemnly declare out of warm compatriotic love that under no circumstances will the construction of our Kungangsan power plant cause harm to the South Korean people, our blood relatives and fellow countrymen.

[Dated] 28 November 1986, Pyongyang

SOUTH KOREAN CRACKDOWN ON NKDP RALLY CRITICIZED

SK290905 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 27 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 commentary: "Will They Be Able To Get Away With the Suppression of 1 Million People?"]

[Text] With the pan-national Seoul rally the NKDP plans to hold with the participation of 1 million masses to promote constitutional revision to institutionalize a direct presidential election system and to crush the plot for long-term power ahead, an ominous situation is now developing in South Korea.

After issuing another Class A emergency alert order, the third such order in November alone, the puppet National Police headquarters placed all the mobile suppressive forces at its disposal on an around-the-clock alert posture beginning on 27 November. Balking about a surprise attack by some kind of procommunist force, the fascist clique increased the number of policemen to be deployed at public buildings and buildings that house foreign institutions, including the puppet government offices.

Universities and buildings that house opposition and off-stage organizations are in fact surrounded by the suppressive forces. Street checks, searches of residential areas and shops, and a wholesale crackdown on printing shops are being carried out, and an order to round up some 100 patriotic students has been issued. By raiding the Hyongdae newspaper printing shop and the Kyemyong fine printing shop, the fascist police confiscated 14,000 extra issues of SINMINJ CHONSON heralding the NKDP's Seoul rally and 120,000 pieces of printed material put out for guidance, and then arrested the people responsible. South Korea has now been turned into a murderous place of darkness where bayonets and guns stand to form a forest and heavily armed policemen stake out virtually every corner.

Meanwhile, the puppet Metropolitan Police Bureau has pressured the NKDP to call off the Seoul rally, branding it an illegal meeting, and then threatened that not only the party's lawmakers and executive members, but also members of the off-stage organizations, religious organizations, and student organizations would all be taken into custody should they attempt to participate in the rally, while announcing that it would take a still stronger measure to keep cadre members of the NKDP's local chapters and local off-stage organizations from entering Seoul. It has openly stated that on 29 November, the day the Seoul rally is planned, it would abort the rally by all means, including isolating the site of rally by laying 3-ringed cordon around it and other violent means. The puppet prime minister said on 27 November that he will prevent the NKDP rally from taking place even by mobilizing police forces, and the same day the DJP issued a statement calling on the NKDP to call off the rally.

The Class A emergency alert order, issued as though martial law had been imposed, is essentially different from the other Class A emergency alert orders that are routinely issued in South Korea daily. Moreover, it is not merely an order issued to prevent the opposition rally from being held. It is nothing but an imposition of a de facto emergency decree designed to mount a full-scale suppressive offensive against the opposition parties that are challenging maneuvers to stay in power longer as well as an offensive against the off-stage politicians, youths, and students who have joined the opposition parties, under the pretext of blocking the NKDP's Seoul rally in advance.

The puppet clique's violent suppressive offensive, which began with the fabrication of the incident of wall posters on the campus of Seoul National University and the incident of the plot to found a Marxist-Leninist party and which has been committed injudiciously, has now reached its peak and as a result, South Korea has been reduced to a stage where the fascist groups wield bayonets in the true sense of the word.

There have been many fascist regimes and many notorious dictators in past history. However, there has never been such a fascist dictator as the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, in order to remove the political forces hampering its long-term power, blocks by force the lawful and peaceful political activities of a publicly acknowledged opposition party and uses it as an opportunity to wage an all-out suppression. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his DJP hooligans are the most ruthless ring of military gangsters -- the worst in the world -- and the most vicious fascist fanatics worse than the Nazis.

The Chon-Tu-hwan ring is now describing the NKDP's Seoul rally as an illegal meeting hampering peace and order and as an attempt to wage violence with the participation of Procommunist forces and organizations, publicizing that their suppressive offensive is necessary to prevent social unrest in South Korea and to ensure the people's peaceful life. However, this is false propaganda designed to justify the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster ring's ruthless and atrocious wielding of bayonets.

Who is it that hampers peace and order and commits unlawful acts in South Korea? Who is it that creates the situation in which the people have to resort to a violent struggle? It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring itself that has declared all the people, including the opposition politicians, to be its enemy and attempts to prolong power, suppressing their just demands with guns and bayonets. Because the puppets wield violence to block the peaceful meeting of the NKDP which is being held to call for a constitutional revision for a direct election system, the opposition party and the off-stage opposition forces are determined to take a step in response to this to implement their claims and to hold a rally.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP put forward anticommunism as state policy, creating distrust within the nation, organizing government-patronized events to inspire confrontation, and forcing many residents to participate in such events. This is a crime and an act of treason. While not hesitating to organize the treacherous rallies which all the people oppose, they suppress the rally to support constitutional revision for a direct election system as an illegal rally. This is a tyranny of the dictators holding power.

The puppets' allegation that the rally can be used by the North's strategy of reunification through communizing the South is also a deceptive tactic. This is an excuse to inflict an all-out suppression on the sponsoring and sympathizing forces of this rally, connecting them with us. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is wielding the fascist club at random to block the Seoul rally to be held by the NKDP not because the rally is illegal or has a procommunist nature, but because they are afraid of the people's denunciation which the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime will be subjected to through the rally.

The NKDP's Seoul rally to push ahead with the constitutional revision for a direct election system is a large-scale rally to demonstrate the people's will to oppose the extension of the present military fascist regime and the scheme to place traitor Chon Tu-hwan again in power. If this is realized and the cry of a million people is heard calling for a constitutional revision for a direct election system, it is not hard to imagine the chagrin of the puppet traitor and the DJP hooligans who insist on a parliamentary cabinet system and dream of long-term power.

This will mean the bankruptcy of the scheme for long-term power by means of a parliamentary cabinet system, and it will thoroughly reveal to the world that the puppets' being in power at present itself is unlawful and that their attempt to hold power again is also unlawful.

The South Korean students and people are raising their voices calling for the overthrow of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship and for Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power. Hence, the rule of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime is in a crisis, most serious since it took power. The Chon Tu-hwan military gangster ring, which is restless from the denunciation at home and abroad and which has lost its cause of taking power, is making a desperate attempt to find a way out of its miserable condition, in which it finds itself in greater difficulty with each passing day, by means of another round of atrocious rule by guns and bayonets even by staging another 17 May fascist violence and another bloody Kwangju incident.

Facts show well that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's raving about making a priority of peaceful transfer of power is false and that what they really pursue is putting themselves in power again by force. After all, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP babbled such appeasing words as politics of dialogue and grand compromise toward the NKDP to mean to tell the NKDP to serve as best man to their long-term power plot and to look on the process of their taking power again as a spectator.

The situation prevailing in South Korea should never be tolerated. If the puppets' frenzied suppressive offensive aimed at taking power again is allowed, a military fascist rule, which is far more vicious than the present one, will prevail in South Korea; there will be a greater obstacle to national reunification; the innocent South Korean people will be forced to participate in the anticommunist confrontation rackets; and they will fall victim to a nuclear war.

The puppets' reckless and atrocious suppression committed against the peaceful rally should be stopped without delay. Stepping up the suppressive maneuvers is the last-ditch desperate effort of those who run counter to the aspirations of the times and the people. As the fate of the previous dictatorial maniacs shows, those who made themselves notorious with fascism, without exception, had to meet with a tragic end by a united strength of the people. The Chon Tu-hwan military gangster ring is no exception.

Despite the puppets' desperate attempt to block the NKDP's peaceful rally, the NKDP intends to hold the rally by all means. The South Korean students and people of all walks of life are actively joining the effort of the NKDP. The acute confrontation between democracy and fascism will be heightened even more. The South Korean people will not give in to the puppets' atrocious suppression, but will respond to it with greater resistance if they dare to act recklessly.

ABORTED NKDP RALLY REPERCUSSIONS CONTINUE

Yi Min-u's Threats

SK300014 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday threatened to wage a struggle to topple the present government if it seeks to "prolong its dictatorship against the wishes of the nation."

At a press conference, he said he will "reconsider the pursuit of democracy through dialogue and compromise if the present regime, blinded by its desire for prolonged dictatorship, continues to damage the democratic republican system."

Yi's strongly worded remarks followed the major opposition party's decision to call off a mass outdoor rally in Seoul. Asked what he will do if the ruling Democratic Justice Party proposed dialogue, Yi said it is not appropriate to discuss the reopening of the Special Constitution Committee now. He added he does not intend to meet with No Tae-u, DJP chairman, at the moment.

Referring to the police action to prevent the rally, Yi accused the government of exploiting "all kinds of law enforcement as a means of prolonging its dictatorial rule," which he said was a "barbaric act unprecedented in constitutional history."

"Our party has great affection for the Special Constitution Revision Committee of the National Assembly," he said.

He said, "The nation will not permit further perseverance (on the part of the NKDP) if our good will continues to be trampled on as today, but it will demand that we wage a struggle in a more clear-cut manner."

Yi said, "The rally designed to win a direct presidential election system and shatter the plot of an eternal grasp of power had been planned to make the current regime witness, on a first-hand basis, what the people want."

The NKDP president said the government had made it possible for the assembly to be held by means of "barbarous violence" as the deception propaganda failed to be accepted (by the people).

At the same time, he made it clear that the NKDP would not waive the politics for the people at the National Assembly. "We will not give up floor struggles under any circumstances."

[The Seoul KOREA TIMES in its frontpage article on Yi Min-u's press conference further quotes Yi as follows: "Yi declared that the 'NDP will seek to topple the current government if it continues to deny the system of a democratic republic in a blind plot to extend its dictatorial rule.'"

["He claimed that if the government maintains such an attitude, his party will 'give up promoting democratic reforms through dialogues and compromise with the current regime.'"

["He described the authorities strongarmed obstruction of the party's planned rally as 'barbarous and shameful actions aimed at extending their dictatorial rule.'"

["'The government mobilized all power available eventually rejecting a democratic amendment to the Constitution (for direct election of the president), which is the sole way it may be pardoned for its misdeeds hitherto,' he claimed.

['He went on: 'As our party and all democratic alliances have repeatedly stressed, the rally would have proceeded in the most peaceful of ways.

["'The people's mature political capability and young men's resolute will guarantee a peaceful gathering.

["'However, the current regime attempted to deceive the people by alleging democratic forces to be criminal organizations, and when such a claim was rejected by the people, it suppressed the people's rally by the use of savage violence,' he insisted."]

NKDP Threatens Boycott

HK011216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The South Korean opposition threatened Monday to boycott parliament and use force to stop the passage of the budget bill unless the government apologizes for preventing a rally it planned to hold Saturday. MP's of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), the main opposition party, said the government had rejected an NKDP demand that it make an open apology for blockading the rally venue with a force of some 70,000 riot police. The NKDP MP's said their party had decided to boycott all parliamentary proceedings unless Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other cabinet ministers apologized and guaranteed not to obstruct a second rally. Saturday's police operation thwarted the NKDP's plans to gather hundreds of thousands of supporters to call for direct popular election of the president.

In a resolution adopted at a meeting of its MP's Monday, the party said the "barbarous" police action had proved that the government considered the whole nation its opponent.

The opposition legislators said that if the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) tried to railroad next year's budget bill through its final stages to meet the legal deadline of Tuesday, the NKDP would prevent them "by force." Political observers took this to mean that the opposition would occupy the parliament building and filibuster the bill, as they did last year.

DJP MP's got round last year's sit-in by dealing with the bill in a locked conference room while opposition legislators occupied the main chamber. The ruling party said it would pursue its intention to pass next year's budget bill before the deadline. DJP Chairman No Tae-u said the ruling party would continue to take the initiative in South Korean politics and make efforts to achieve constitutional reform through dialogue with the opposition.

The police said that 27 people detained here Saturday would be indicted for allegedly leading anti-government demonstrations, and that another 23 would face summary trial. The remainder of the 2,255 people detained during sporadic demonstrations that erupted as the opposition tried to hold the rally are being released, the police said.

One of those to be indicted has been sought by police since a violent riot in Incheon west of here on May 3. Tak Ji-il, a 21-year-old theology student, has been charged with violating the tough national security law for his alleged part in the Incheon riot. The 26 others facing indictment were charged with violating the law on assembly, which bans unapproved demonstrations.

DJP Passes Budget Unilaterally

HK020240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 2 (AFP) -- South Korea's ruling party pushed next year's budget through parliament Tuesday in the absence of opposition deputies who vowed to boycott all parliamentary proceedings until the government apologized for preventing a planned weekend rally, parliamentary sources said. Legislators of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) majority meeting in a locked lounge room took just three minutes to pass the budget and 21 law bills, including a controversial tax amendment, they said.

Scuffles broke out between government MP's and some 90 opposition legislators who had occupied the main chamber of parliament and conference rooms since Monday. The oppositionists were making an unsuccessful bid to block the government majority from slamming the budget through parliament without agreeing to the opposition demand that the authorities apologize for obstructing the planned opposition rally on Saturday.

The opposition decided to boycott all parliamentary proceedings until Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other cabinet members issue the formal apology and guarantee that a second rally would not be obstructed.

After the vote, opposition deputies shouted abuse at the ruling party members and met in an emergency party caucus, where they decided to tender resignations to cast off their (parliamentary) "seats of obloquy." Opposition MP's, including New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) president Yi Min-u, have drawn up their letters of resignation and Mr Yi was said to be meeting with top opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to discuss whether the party legislators would tender their resignations en masse.

In a statement issued after the caucus vote, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok denounced the government majority's act for "destroying the basic principles of a democratic republic," which would never be condoned by the people.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po defended the ruling party's move, saying it was the duty of the National Assembly to pass next year's budget by the Tuesday deadline. The unilateral passage of the budget was aimed at preventing violence in parliament as had happened last year, he said. Pandemonium broke out in parliament last December after President Chun Tu-hwan's ruling party unilaterally passed this year's budget in a similar confrontation.

Another Rally 'Vowed'

SK020029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The virtual leaders of the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party], Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, yesterday vowed to organize another rally at an early date to follow up an abortive one held on Saturday.

In a press conference at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the two Kims maintained that the fact that about 100,000 policemen were mobilized to block the NDP rally proved the people's strong support for the party.

However, they did not elaborate on the date of another rally.

They evaluated that the aborted rally was successful in that the people became more supportive of the NDP in reaction to the government's unprecedentedly tough blockade of the rally.

They also alleged that the opposition party confirmed its potential power to mobilize the people and established a firm unity with dissidents and students.

"The rally proved that the government regards the people as its enemy," they said.

The two opposition leaders also met each other at the Olympia Hotel on Sunday to discuss the aftermath of the rally along with NDP floor leader Kim.

87 NKDP Lawmakers Resign

SK020735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP) -- Nearly all the lawmakers from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party have offered to resign en bloc from the National Assembly to protest the ruling Democratic Justice Party's unilateral passage of the 1987 national budget bill on Tuesday. Only three of the opposition party's 90 members did not submit their resignations to party president Yi Min-u.

Yi, who now holds the letters of resignation, has been entrusted with the task of formally submitting the resignations en bloc to the speaker of the National Assembly. The opposition lawmakers gave Yi the letters after a heated, four-hour debate early Tuesday morning on what actions to take in the wake of the ruling party's unilateral passage of the 1987 national budget bill.

Since the ruling party lawmakers also decided to recess the plenary assembly session until Dec. 15, the opposition party is concerned about the possibility that the majority party will introduce its own plan for amending the constitution from Dec. 16 to 18. The special National Assembly committee on constitutional revision expires on Dec. 18, the same day when the current National Assembly plenary session this year ends. The opposition lawmakers, determined to keep the government party from acting alone in the constitutional revision process, have threatened to submit their resignations to the assembly speaker if the ruling party's acts unilaterally on the matter.

The special committee remains stalled, due to the rival parties' wide differences over what form of government to set up under the new constitution. While the ruling party supports the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system with a largely ceremonial president, the NKDP advocates creation of a presidential system in which the president would be chosen through direct, popular vote instead of the current electoral college.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong and 35 other opposition lawmakers called for the mass resignation, contending that the time has passed for engaging in dialogue and compromise with the current regime.

The three lawmakers who did not submit letters of resignation were Yu Song-hwan, who is under arrest on a charge of breaking the National Security law: Kim Ok-son, who is out of town: and Kim Yong-o, who decided not to go along.

The opposition party plans to hold a meeting of its key functionaries on Wednesday and a lawmakers' caucus on Thursday to discuss ways to cope with the present political situation.

Two Kims Hail Resignations

SK021110 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] NKDP President Yi Min-u, adviser Kim Yong-sam, and Chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Council for Promotion of Democracy met and had talks at the Diplomats' Club on the morning of 2 December and reaffirmed their position, saying: We will not give into any insult or persecution and will carry forward the struggle, in firm solidarity with all democratic forces in this country and with faith in national salvation, to realize constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system and to crush the plot for long-term power.

The three opposition leaders also said: We have agreed that it is desirable, in view of the prevailing circumstances, that the letters of resignations as tendered by National Assemblymen of the NKDP be treated with prudence.

The three opposition leaders said that they, together with the people, highly value the NKDP lawmakers for their daring struggle in the National Assembly following their struggle on 29 November and that they were deeply impressed by the resolute will expressed by the NKDP lawmakers who, by tendering their resignations as National Assemblymen, demonstrated their resolve to sacrifice everything they have to realize democracy.

Reaction to U.S. Statement

SK020034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Spokesman Sim Myong-po of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday expressed displeasure with a statement the U.S. Department of State issued Friday in connection with a planned rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (which was foiled on Saturday).

He described the statement in which the ROK government was urged to respect freedom of association and speech guaranteed in its Constitution as "improper and irresponsible."

He wanted to know "what kind of action the U.S. government takes to deter illegal assemblies."

"Any rights guaranteed in the Constitution should be exercised within the boundary of law," he stressed.

He claimed that "it is not wise (for the U.S. government) to judge the situation of other countries with its own measure or scale."

"How could the government sit idle, just watching an assembly which was certain to give rise to serious chaos, disturbing social peace?"

NORTH'S DECISION ON JOINT TEAM REGRETTED

SK290750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean table tennis and athletics associations Saturday expressed regret over North Korea's decision not to form a joint team with South Korea to compete in the first world relay marathon championship and the second Europe-Asia table tennis tournament, both to be held in Japan. At the last minute, North Korea rejected a plan to team up with South Korea for the two international events, according to reports from Tokyo. The world relay marathon opens on Nov. 30 and the Europe-Asia table tennis tournament begins on Dec. 10.

The Korea Table Tennis Association also expressed regret over remarks made by the Japanese Table Tennis Association apparently blaming South Korea for the failure of the two Koreas to form joint teams. Seoul's reports last week that North Korean leader Kim Il-song had been shot dead prompted Pyongyang to reject the idea of jointly competing in the events, Ichiro Ogimura, executive director of the Japan Table Tennis Association, was quoted as saying.

"We regret it," Ogimura said. "Judging from a cable from North Korea, we could read between the lines the effects of the President Kim affair," according to the report from Tokyo.

The Korean association also expressed discontent over repeated announcements made by the Japanese associations that the two Koreas planned to form a single team, despite the fact that South and North Korea were supposed to participate in a multinational team.

Under the original plan, a multinational team comprising five male and six female runners from China, India, Malaysia, South and North Korea, Indonesia, Hong Kong, and Singapore would run for Asia in the First World Relay Marathon Championship on Nov. 30 in Hiroshima.

CHON URGES TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR GROWTH

SK280323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that his nation would accelerate its drive toward technological innovation to support the growth of exports. In a ceremony marking this year's export day, Chon called on his fellow Koreans to redouble their efforts to foster the small- and medium-sized industries and provincial industries, to steadily improve the nation's industrial structure to create a favorable export environment, and to strengthen Korea's international competitiveness.

Chon pointed out that the "protectionist walls" of advanced countries are rising high and said that pressure on Korea to open its markets is expected to grow. Some 4,000 people, including government officials, businessmen and officials from exporting organizations, attended the ceremony, held at the Sejong Cultural Center in downtown Seoul.

The president also said that the advanced countries will be reluctant to transfer advanced technologies to Korea. Chon said that uncertainty in the global economy is expected to increase and that it is difficult to predict whether or not the "three lows" -- the drop in international interest rate, the decline in oil prices and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar -- will continue. "In this context," he continued, "we should make our utmost effort to develop the productivity of our industries in order to retain the surplus in international trade and continue stable growth."

For the first time ever, South Korea will record a trade surplus this year, Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae said at the ceremony. He predicted that Korea's exports will reach 343.2 billion U.S. dollars by the end of December, resulting in a 4 billion-dollar trade surplus.

Chon said that Korea should make efforts to correct its trade imbalance with some countries, prepare for mounting protectionism in developed countries and effectively counter changes in the international trade order. He also recommended that Koreans make the best use of the 1988 Olympic Games, to be held in Seoul, as an opportunity to increase exports, upgrade the quality of export items and diversify exports.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LAUDS USSR REYKJAVIK STAND

BK281430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Nov (SPK) -- "Cambodia's party, government, and people highly appreciate the Soviet Union's position and principles and fully support all its great efforts deployed at Reykjavik and the recent resounding statement of Mr Gorbachev," said the KPRP Central Committee in its 25 November letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

"Together with progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over," the letter said, the Cambodian people closely followed the meeting at Reykjavik between Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, on 11 and 12 October 1986.

"We warmly acclaim and highly appreciate all the initiatives put forward by the USSR aimed at stopping the arms race, promoting disarmament, and reducing the number of nuclear weapons tests before arriving at the total abolition of these lethal weapons.

"That is the goal of the important proposals of the USSR, which reflect its love for peace, its consistent position, and its humanitarian character as well as its high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis world peace and the fate of all of mankind.

"However, it is most regrettable that the U.S. side did not give due importance to the talks and instead of raising constructive proposals it continued to persist stubbornly in proceeding with its program of militarizing outer space with the aim of seizing military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and in the recourse toward the use of force to bring pressure to bear on other states.

"As a nation which for years was a victim of the policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism and a nation which has just escaped from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian people fervently want peace. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries as well as with the peace-loving forces, and demand that the United States positively respond to all proposals of the USSR, which conform with the aspiration of the peoples the world over, including the U.S. people.

"The Cambodian party, government, and people hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting will reach an agreement long awaited by the peoples of the world," the letter said in conclusion.

SPK ON GORBACHEV, GANDHI VIEWS ON CAMBODIA

OW010845 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1217 GMT 29 Nov 86

["M. Gorbachev's Visit to India, an Important Landmark" -- SPK Headline]

[Text] SPK (Phnom Penh 29 November) -- The recent visit to India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev constituted an important landmark in Soviet-India relations and an event of great significance in international political life.

Since the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation in 1971, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries have constantly strengthened and developed in the interest of the two peoples as well as for the sake of international peace and security. The CPSU leader's latest visit to India offered the opportunity for a brighter development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

As asserted by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the dinner in honor of M. Gorbachev on 25 November, the duration and viability of Indo-Soviet friendship can be explained by something more important than mutual benefits. Both countries deny imperialism, struggle against colonialism and racism, adhere to the principles of human equality and social justice, and are concerned about peace, the number one problem of mankind since the appearance of nuclear weapons.

Also at this dinner, the Soviet leader assured the Indian side that his country would always remain faithful to the Soviet-Indian Friendship Treaty and would make the utmost efforts to develop its friendship and multiform cooperation with India.

In New Delhi, the capital of India, Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, on behalf of 1 billion people of the world, signed an agreement on economic and scientific cooperation. Under this Agreement, the Soviet Union will grant a long-term loan of 1.5 billion rubles to India, in addition to the 1-billion ruble loan granted in 1985. They also signed another document stipulating the creation of two Indian consulates in the Soviet Union to strengthen bilateral trade and cultural relations.

The Soviet leader's latest visit to India reflected the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and India vis-a-vis mankind's destiny. In their joint statement, Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi appealed for the building of a nuclear-free world -- a world without violence, hatred, and mistrust -- and for the complete destruction of all nuclear arsenals by the end of this century.

Several new proposals were also advanced together with the new concept of "Star Peace" replacing the "Star Wars" advocated by the United States.

The two countries also agreed on a peaceful settlement of disputes in various regions of the world, on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and so forth.

Regarding the Cambodian issue, Rajiv Gandhi stressed the need to exclude the genocidal Pol Pot clique from the process of settling the Cambodian issue and emphasized that India has not changed its attitude in this matter. For his part, the Soviet leader stressed the need to settle the Cambodian issue in the interests of the Cambodian people, who have undergone many sacrifices for well-known reasons.

As victims of many aggressive wars waged by colonialism and imperialism, the Cambodian people warmly acclaim the concept of "Star Peace" advanced by the Indian and Soviet governments. They fully support the peace initiatives aimed at safeguarding world peace and security and warding off the danger of a nuclear war for mankind.

The Cambodian people and government pledge to do their best to contribute, together with the two other Indochinese countries, India, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as progressives in the world, to the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

SON SANN TRYING TO SETTLE CONFLICT WITH GEN SAK

BK290303 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] A high-level attempt is under way to reconcile the internal leadership squabbles within the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) as pressure is building up on the front's president Son Sann to bring about "unity" to the resistance movement, THE NATION learned yesterday.

Son Sann is expected to meet a "mediator" very soon regarding his conflict with Gen Sak Sutsakhan, the commander-in-chief of the front's military force. A plan is also being contemplated for the two to demonstrate their "unity" when Son Sann visits Site Two, an evacuation camp for displaced Kampucheans loyal to the non-communist movement in Ta Phraya District.

Son Sann, also prime minister of the tripartite coalition government fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, arrived here Wednesday after a tour of Europe where he also called on Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the coalition which comprises the KPNLF, the prince's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] movement and the Khmer Rouge.

Son Sann's aides have told THE NATION that he plans to visit Site Two.

Meanwhile, a new uproar broke out as a result of a press statement by one of Son Sann's aides which said the president recognizes Gen Sak as only a senior member of the KPNLF's armed forces, and not its commander-in-chief.

The statement was made in response to a press statement by Sak on the measures he took as commander-in-chief to put an end to human rights violations against civilian Kampucheans, control the movements inside and outside the civilian camps, and crack down on black market activities along the border.

Informed sources in Aranyaprathet said the controversial statement by Son Sann's aide, broadcast over the Voice of America, puzzled the rank and file in the KPNLF on the border and prompted them to send petitions to Son Sann.

The president was believed to have received the petitions yesterday.

The motions were signed by personnel from organized groups at Ritthisen and Ampil camps, the departments of agriculture, information and propaganda, public health, arts and culture, handicapped, the Khmer Buddhist Association, the KPNLF field hospital, and a good number of military units.

The petitions mainly called on the president to take urgent steps to dispel confusion on Gen Sak's status and bring about unity in the movement.

One of the petitions came from base commanders, commanders of the regiments and battalion commanders who are loyal to Gen Sak. The petition called on Son Sann to "expose the criminal, who claimed to be a spokesman of the KPNLF and a supporter of the president but made a declaration contrary to the truth and defamed the KPNLF with the objective to serve the interest of the Vietnamese aggressors, to come forward and stand trial in a special tribunal."

The sources in Aranyaprathet also reported a meeting Thursday of KPNLF field commanders with Gen Sak, who re-asserted his position as commander-in-chief.

The meeting was also told that Gen Sak has the support from other countries in his capacity as the top military leader. His initiatives to repress the black market, discipline the fighters and step up guerrilla infiltration units in the interior of Kampuchea were also endorsed. Among those present at the meeting was Chea Chhut, a field commander said to be loyal to Son Sann.

SPOKESMAN STRESSES DANGER OF VISITING ANGKOR WAT

BK290044 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" -- dated 28 November]

[Text] 1. The international community knows that Cambodia has been the victim of Vietnamese aggression and that the patriotic war against the Vietnamese war of aggression is spreading throughout Cambodia. The patriotic Cambodian resistance forces are intensifying their offensive against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, particularly around various important towns, around Phnom Penh -- the capital -- and in the Siem Reap-Angkor region.

2. With the intention of fooling the international community into accepting their act of aggression, the Vietnamese have resorted to all kinds of schemes, including their claim of having restored the Angkor temples and their attempt to persuade foreign tourists to visit Cambodia and the Angkor region.

3. On this occasion, the spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to reiterate its statement issued on 15 October 1986 and once again inform foreign tourists and friends who want to visit Cambodia for whatever purpose -- particularly to visit Angkor Wat -- that travelling in Cambodia is very dangerous due to the above-mentioned raging war. Therefore, the CGDK cannot in any way be held responsible for any incidents which might happen to visitors.

4. When peace and security return to Cambodia after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops, the gentle and hospitable Cambodian people will certainly be happy to welcome all friends near and far who want to visit Cambodia, particularly the Angkor temples.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 28 November 1986

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK020629 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] In Vientiane -- capital of the LPDR -- today, more than 20,000 residents elegantly organized a grand rally to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the 2 December national day and to hail the glorious success of the fourth LPRP Congress. Present at the presidium rostrum of the rally were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the SPC; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee and of the party committee of Vientiane capital; and Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; along with comrade members of the party Central Committee representing the mass organizations. Senior Buddhist monks who represented the Lao Unified Buddhists' Organization were honored at the rostrum of the presidium. Also attending the grand rally on this occasion were comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the SPC Standing Committee, ministers or deputy ministers, chairmen or vice chairmen of the state committees, and members of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, together with a large crowd of high-ranking cadres from the military, police, and civilian branches in the center and the municipality. diplomats and representatives of international organizations were also present at the grand rally.

The official ceremony began at 0630 with a saluting of the flag and the playing of the national anthem by the LPA musical band. [recorded national anthem given]

Later, young pioneers presented bunches of fragrant fresh flowers to our various party and state leaders at the rostrum of the presidium. Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane capital administration, in his capacity as chairman of the rally organizing committee, took the floor to announce the official opening of the rally and invited Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, to deliver a speech.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, OTHERS LAY WREATH AT MEMORIAL

BK011028 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL) -- On the occasion of the 11th national day of the Lao PDR, a delegation of Lao party and government leaders led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the party CC, acting-president of the republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, laid a wreath this morning at the war memorial here.

Also taking part in the wreath-laying ceremony were S. [Sisomphon] Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-president of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly], General Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the party CC, secretary of the Vientiane party committee, Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and other members of the party Central Committee, the PSA standing committee, the Council of Ministers and representatives of various public services.

Later, representatives of the national defense and security forces and various mass organizations including youth, young pioneers, women, trade unions, and the Vientiane administrative committee, took turns in laying wreaths at the war memorial.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES ARMY CONGRESS, PART 5

BK261354 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Part five" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at second congress of army cadres in Vientiane on 21 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] The party Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the party's organizational and leadership work with regard to national defense, public security, and the People's Armed Forces. After 4 years of implementing this resolution, it is necessary to provide some additional, concrete points, improve the implementation of the principles of the party leading the Armed Forces directly, collectively, unitedly, and comprehensively; ensure the party's firm leadership toward the Army in all circumstances; maintain the principle of collective leadership; bring into full play the responsibility of the high-level commanders; and effectively carry out the party work and political work while persistently heightening the Army's combat strength.

To clearly understand and effectively implement the party's leadership apparatuses toward the army, the commanding cadres must grasp firmly the fundamental principles of Lenin on building a new-type army. These principles concern the party's leadership toward national defense and the Armed Forces, the consolidation of the system of 1-man command, the heightening of the role and effects of the party's system of political organizations and grass-roots organizations, and the crucial relations between the Army and people.

The most fundamental principles are:

1. The party leads the Armed Forces directly, centrally, unitedly, and comprehensively. The political program of the 27th CPSU Congress also affirms that the CPSU regards national defense as one of the most important tasks of the Soviet state. The basis of the task of consolidating national defense foundations is the Communist Party's leadership toward the building of the Army and Armed Forces.

2. The 1-man leadership system is a very important principle in building the Armed Forces. This system originates from the urgency and decisiveness of an armed struggle -- a struggle that requires hundreds or thousands of people to be subject to the wish of one person in order to ensure the success of combat activities. It is necessary to clearly understand that our 1-man leadership system is revolutionary and that it is different from that of the army of a capitalist country, which is not built, consolidated, and developed on the basis of the party's strength.

It is stipulated in the Soviet Army that the commander must work as a propagator of the CPSU's political line and as a representative of the party's ideals and traditions. A commander must carry out the party and government's decisions. All tasks must originate from the interests of the party and state. The commander must ceaselessly strengthen relations between him and the masses and combatants.

As a matter of fact, a commander must depend on the party organization and bring into full play the exemplary role of party members, youths, and mass organizations, with a view to splendidly fulfilling the tasks entrusted in them.

On the sense of responsibility of a commander and the relations between collective leadership and a commander, Lenin said: In any case, collective leadership must be parallel with man. The responsible person is required to assign clearly a certain task to a certain individual. The phenomenon of lacking responsibility and the use of the words "collective leadership" as a pretext are more dangerous than other things.

The fundamental principles of Lenin on the building of a new-type army can be said briefly as follows: The party leads the Army directly, centrally, unitedly, and comprehensively and practices the system of 1-man leadership at all levels. It practices the 1-man command on the basis of its strength. The principles of party leadership and the 1-man leadership system are closely interlinked and have been applied to the true situation in each Army unit and in each period of the revolutionary struggle under different levels and forms. However, under any form, they are aimed at strengthening the party leadership and increasing the effectiveness of the 1-man command system in the Army.

Field Marshal Grechko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Soviet defense minister, and experienced and capable Soviet military commander, said: The authority and responsibility of commanders are combined. Commanders must be experts with a high level of specialized knowledge and skillful at their work. At the same time, they must be skillful organizers, wise leaders, and experienced educators. A phenomenon of relying only on one's group, being a group only in name, being involved only in military affairs, being individualist, autocratic, and clannish, paying no heed to party and political work, and failing to enhance the role of mass organization is a mistake and runs counter to the principle of building a new Army.

By applying the Marxist-Leninist principle in building the Army to match the reality in our country and by learning from the past experiences, we must consolidate and improve further the mechanism of the party leading which the Army has already been implemented. You, comrades, are encouraged to propose additional details to the party Central Committee for study and adoption as a resolution. I will point out only certain outstanding issues as a basis for your study:

1. We must clearly confirm that the objectives of the organizing of party leadership in the entire Army are to strengthen the party's direct, centralized, all-round, and unified leadership toward the Army; to ensure firm leadership in all circumstances; to maintain the principle of group leadership; to enhance the responsibility of the commander at the higher level in applying the 1-man command system in the Army on the basis of party firmness at all levels; to increase the effectiveness of party work and political work; and to raise the posture, role, and combat strength of the party's grass-roots organizations. To fulfill these objectives, all levels within the Army must establish the party leadership organization with a form of organization with appropriate rights, spheres, and duties so as to ensure the firmness of the 1-man command system. In detail, within the entire Army, there are National Defense Council, general departments, divisions, brigades, and regiments. Military councils exist at the battalion level. The party's grass-roots organizations exist at the company level.

2. The duties of military councils must be spelled out as follows: The military councils at all levels are responsible for holding discussions and agreeing on the plans, policies, and major methods on important issues dealing with the training, fighting, movements, and living conditions of soldiers to ensure that they can effectively implement all resolutions and instructions outlined by the higher levels for all units. The military councils at all levels are responsible for holding consultations with one another and making decisions on cadre work, giving commendation, and taking disciplinary actions against cadres under their jurisdiction. The military councils are not permitted to make decisions on party building work but have the responsibility of hearing reports on the situation of party building and contributing views on party building work. If these rules are effectively executed, it is ensured that the party leadership will be closely linked to the political duty of all units, thus lending a firm and clear-cut basis for the decisions of commanders.

3. Commanders at all levels must have individual responsibilities toward the party, state, and the higher level. At present, they have additional responsibility toward organizing group leadership at their respective levels. This definition conforms to the tradition and special characteristics of our Army. The experiences of the past nearly 40 years of building and fighting of our Army clearly show that commanders always want to safeguard, perfect, and build their revolutionary virtues, as well as develop capabilities to affect organization relations in linking the organizing of group leadership at their own level with the party's grass-roots organizations. If they fail to maintain such relations, they will develop bureaucratic, militarist, and autocratic characteristics, thus easily changing their nature and becoming unable to fulfill their tasks.

4. The party's grass-roots organizations play a very important role in perfecting commanders and cadres. The party's grass-roots organizations play a very important role in perfecting commanders and cadres. The party's grass-roots organizations and party cells must act as leaders in organizing the implementation of orders of commanders. They have the duty to protect, criticize, laud, and assist commanders in enhancing strengths and rectifying and eliminating any shortcomings with regard to revolutionary virtues, a sense of responsibility, command and leadership patterns, and the implementation of relations between cadres and combatants, aimed at allowing commanders to grow stronger and to effectively fulfill their tasks.

Efforts must be made to modify and increase the effectiveness of political work in a regular, extensive, and thorough manner in all units and in all spheres of activities of the Army.

At present, most of our combatants possess a high level of cultural backgrounds. Moreover, they have grown up under the new regime. The requirements in their cultural and material life are different from those of the past combatants. Their imagination must be rectified. Political work must be thoroughly executed to conform with particular objectives. Discipline must be strictly observed parallel with the implementation of democratic principles. Rigorous efforts must be exerted in guiding and promoting cultural, artistic, and literary movements and raising the level of knowledge and understanding of combatants so as to create a basis for raising the level of awareness and capability of the Army to fulfill its tasks.

5. Commanders have the duty to enhance the role of the party and to promote political work by closely coordinating with deputy commanders in charge of political work and political offices to mobilize units to develop a sense of enthusiasm in fulfilling their own duties. The political offices of the command headquarters at all levels have the duty to consolidate the 1-man command system to ensure that the fundamental principles in Army building are correctly implemented and to remain determined to oppose any phenomena violating such principles.

PAPER TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH

BK291053 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "He Should Not Have Said It"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William A. Brown on 26 November delivered a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand. There are three major points in his speech.

First, he laid stress on the smooth relations between Thailand and the United States. He cited President Ronald Reagan's statement to Thai Ambassador to the United States Asa Sarasin when the new ambassador presented his credentials in which the President said: "As free and open societies, we share a common commitment to democracy and to free enterprise." The U.S. ambassador concluded that political relations between Thailand and the United States continue to be excellent. He said the United States strongly supports the evolution of democracy and political stability in Thailand within the constitutional framework. There is nothing unusual in such a statement by a country enjoying smooth relations with Thailand.

The second point is the economic issue which, the ambassador said, has become a new "element" in U.S.-Thai relations. He pointed out that the United States is suffering enormous trade deficits with several countries which may reach \$170 billion this year, and the deficit with Thailand may reach \$1 billion this year. Thailand is therefore advised to increase its imports from the United States.

Thirdly, the ambassador said that some members of the Thai mass media, business sector, and government have accused the United States of practicing trade protectionism dangerous to Thailand's economy. The U.S. ambassador to Thailand said that such an accusation lacks substance.

The American ambassador said he was observing the tradition of delivering a speech to American businessmen in Thailand at Thanksgiving. In our opinion, however, the speech was meant as a warning to the Thai Government, businessmen, and mass media that no matter what the circumstances, the United States must strive to reduce its trade deficit to protect the interests of the American people.

As an American himself, the U.S. ambassador was properly doing his duty, and he should be spared criticism. What he was trying to say, however -- that the United States is not practicing trade protectionism -- is not very accurate, and it would have been better for him to have said nothing about it.

In short, from now on both Thailand and the United States will have to pursue their respective interests no matter what the consequences.

Concerning relations between the two countries, the question for the future is whether such relations will be good or bad. The American ambassador should realize this, and stop harping on this same problem just to hurt us.

OFFICER REPORTS SRV SHELLING, CLASHES NEAR BORDER

BK020119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese gunners pounded several Chanthaburi Province villages on Sunday as marines repelled an intruding force in Trat Province, the Navy said yesterday.

Spokesman Rear Admiral Dilok Phattharakoson said the gunners opened up from 8.45 a.m. and poured more than 70 130mm rounds into Ban Marum, Khao Pit, Ban Phakkat and Ban Siamchan of Pong Namron District, Chanthaburi.

Most of the shells landed in uninhabited areas, he said, but casualty and property damage reports were not yet available.

At about 9 a.m., a Vietnamese unit crossed the border and clashed with marines on the Banthat mountain range in Ban Hat Lek, Khlong Yai District, Trat, said Rear Adm Dilok.

Earlier Vietnamese units had distributed leaflets along the Thai border threatening to attack the Side 8 refugee camp in Khlong Hat Sub-district, Prachin Buri, which is near Pong Namron.

The camp houses about 30,000 Khmer refugees who were already alerted to the Vietnamese attack.

DEPUTY SPOKESMAN ON RESULTS OF LAOS TALKS

BK010941 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Report by Somphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Office, on the Thai-Lao talks held in Vientiane; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Both sides reiterated the policy and desire of their governments to improve bilateral relations and cooperation. During the discussions, representatives of both countries expressed their opinions regarding the problems between Thailand and Laos and agreed that open and straightforward discussions between them would contribute to analysis of the problems and to future solution of those problems.

In principle, both sides agreed on several points. Regarding the Mekong River, both sides agreed that in case of an incident, verification and consultation at the provincial level will be undertaken to resolve it. Violations of the border in the river by Thai and Lao officials and people will be viewed by either side in a flexible cooperative manner.

Both sides agreed that to avoid further discontent, from now on they will cease criticism of each other in the mass media.

Both sides agreed to expand trade and economic cooperation. Joint investment could materialize, particularly by Thai investors, pending discussions after Laos enacts a law on this matter.

THAI RAT DAILY COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH PRC

BK011035 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Thai-Sino Trade"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who recently led a trade delegation to visit China, said that his delegation was accorded a warm reception and held talks with Chinese officials on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. He added that the visit was a successful one as there are ways to further expand trade relations between Thailand and China.

During the visit to China, not the first for the minister, besides international issues, pertaining in particular to Indochina, trade and economic cooperation was brought up for discussion by Thai businessmen who accompanied the Foreign Ministry delegation during the trip. As a result, the Chinese Government has agreed to buy green mung beans and rice worth some 8,000 million baht from Thailand, a big sale for this year.

Moreover, Thai private firms have shown their interest in investing in the shrimp and fish-raising industry in China's special economic zones. This is another step in cooperation between the two countries.

In fact, Thai firms have already invested in China's (Sun Chon) economic zone. However, China's tax system as well as regulations governing exports and transferring profits out of China, etc., are problems which must be solved on the basis of mutual interests. China has now opened its door wide enough for Thai investment.

As the two countries are dealing with each other in a reciprocal manner, the atmosphere is now quite favorable for investment and trade cooperation only if the governments of the two countries can reach agreement on certain conditions.

China has been buying fruit, sugar, and grain from Latin American countries. Thailand is ready to sell such products to it if it will relax some restrictions on quality and prices for us. We believe that China is a big market for our agricultural products.

Bangkok-Beijing flights are sufficient for the transportation of Thai goods to Chinese consumers. A special agreement is needed to provide fairness to both sides as Thailand practices free trade, while trade on the Chinese side is conducted by the state.

ATHIT 'HEALTHY ENOUGH TO SERVE THE SOCIETY'

BK300346 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Former Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that he is healthy enough to serve the society for a long time to come.

He was speaking to members of the Parents Association of the Benchamabophit School yesterday afternoon.

Gen Athit said that he recently tested his health by trekking to Phu Kradung. The two-way walk covered 10 kms and took about five hours, he said.

"At first, I did not think that my health would stand up to the rigours of the trek but I made it to prove myself that I am still healthy," he said.

He cited a saying that where there is a will, there is always a way -- and success.

He said that he intends to serve the country if he has a chance.

The former supreme commander and army commander-in-chief retired at the end of August and took a trip to the U.S. immediately afterwards. He returned here about 10 days ago and took a trip to the Northeast and the North to visit friends and relatives.

Speculations have been wild that the regional trip was part of his preparation to make a political debut.

PREM REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN CAUSE

BK020125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday reaffirmed Thai support for the cause of the Palestinian people.

Marking International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, Gen Prem said Thailand's stand had been firm, consistent and in line with United Nations resolutions.

Thailand supports the political struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Gen Prem said that the Palestinians must be allowed to exercise their rights of self-determination, nationhood, sovereignty and independence.

"This is what Thailand has supported and called for, not only in the Middle East but also in Namibia, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

"At the same time, the legitimate security concerns of all states must be considered."

The Premier said that peace in the middle East has long been overdue. "For 39 years now the question of Palestine, which is the core of the conflict in the Middle East, has remained unresolved.

"It is the duty of peoples around the world to support fellow human beings who are still deprived of their inalienable rights."

In this regard, Thailand is ready to cooperate with the rest of the international community to fulfil the yearnings of the Palestinians.

"It is also our hope that all parties concerned would strengthen their political will and redouble their efforts in searching for a just and comprehensive solution as a contribution to the International Year of Peace," he said.

SRV, CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW291745 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 29 -- An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for the 1986-90 period has been signed in Hanoi.

Signatories were F. Brom, vice chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological and Investment Development of Czechoslovakia, and Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Sciences and Technology.

F. Brom was leading a delegation of Czechoslovak Government on a four-day visit to Vietnam. While here, his delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and visited several research centres and production establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The Czechoslovak guests left here for home today.

NGUYEN HUU THO, DU MOI AT ALBANIA EMBASSY PARTY

OW281717 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 28 -- Albanian Ambassador to Vietnam Syrja Laze gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the national day of Albania.

Prominent among his Vietnamese guests were Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, and Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

Toasts were raised for the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Albania and Vietnam.

TRUONG CHINH, OTHERS GREET LPDR NATIONAL DAY

BK011456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the LPDR, comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, have sent a message of greetings to Comrades Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

The message says: On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the LPDR, may we sincerely extend to you and, through you, to the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Lao people of all nationalities our most cordial fraternal sentiments and warmest greetings.

Over the past 11 years, under the correct and creative leadership of the LPDR headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people of all nationalities, with their staunch, indomitable traditions and their considerable talents and creativity, have closely united around the glorious LPRP, overcome untold difficulties and trials, and steadily achieved great victories in all fields, thereby firmly leading the Lao revolution forward in the new revolutionary stage and making worthy contributions to consolidating and increasing the strength of the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the rest of the world.

The LPDR's international prestige has been constantly enhanced. The fine success of the recent Fourth LPRP Congress has demonstrated all the more clearly the ironlike will for unity and high determination of the entire Lao party and people in successfully carrying out the important tasks in the initial stage of leading the Lao homeland to socialism and in firmly defending the country. The Vietnamese people are elated at and admire the achievements of the Lao revolution and sincerely wish the Lao people many new and even greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress to build a peaceful, independent, unified, prosperous, and socialist Laos, to build a new plentiful and happy life for themselves, and to frustrate all schemes of various hostile forces aimed at opposing and sabotaging Laos.

We are extremely happy to note that the great friendly relations, the special militant solidarity, and the all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples -- one of the fundamental factors ensuring the success of the socialist construction and the defense of the two nations' independence and freedom -- which have been tempered in all kinds of trials, have been constantly consolidated and steadily developed, gained more depth and a new quality, and become indestructible by any enemy.

Heeding great President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and true to the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the principles of the statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference of February 1983, the Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost ceaselessly to defend, consolidate, and develop the special relations between Vietnam and Laos as well as the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries for the cause of building and defending each country and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific, and the rest of the world.

On the occasion of this grand anniversary, we would like to express the Vietnamese people's sincerest and deepest gratitude to the Lao party, government, and people of all nationalities for their wholehearted support and precious assistance for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

SRV AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW282010 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 28 -- Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai, yesterday presented his credentials to the king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Speaking on the occasion, the king said he valued highly the Vietnamese Government and people's aspiration for the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He expressed his belief that the Thai-Vietnamese multifaceted cooperation would not only further tighten the friendship between the two countries but also contribute to bringing stability, progress and a durable peace to this region.

'RELIABLE SOURCES' ON NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE SIZE

BK300836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 30 (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party is due to meet Monday [1 December] to iron out technical details before the upcoming national party congress, as discussions are being held here on leadership changes expected to be made at the congress, sources said.

Barely a week after their last plenum, which adopted all the documents due to be submitted at the sixth party congress which opens December 15, the Central Committee is to meet again Monday to iron out the final technical questions in preparation for the congress, East European diplomats said here. Among these questions, observers believe, is expected to figure the adoption of a list of candidates for the next Central Committee to be elected at the national party congress.

Reliable sources said that the Central Committee would be enlarged from the current 152 members to nearly 200, and for the first time there would be more candidates than available positions to give the congress some choice.

The same sources said that more than a third of the Central Committee would be replaced and about 50 per cent of the new party assembly would be made up of new faces. The last plenum also agreed to enlarge the Politburo from 15 to 20 members, the sources added. But it appears that the idea of creating a party chairmanship, as once mooted, has been jettisoned.

Political and diplomatic circles have agreed here in the past few days that the question of the top party leadership was still not clear-cut, notably on the composition of the Politburo and allocation of key party and government posts.

If a change in government seems certain soon no decisions seems to have been taken yet on who will be the next prime minister, and several plausible but unverifiable rumours have been running the diplomatic rounds. Names being bandied around for the post include General Vo Nguyen Giap, the French scourge at Dien Bien Phu who was dropped from the Politburo in 1982, Vice-Premiers Vo Chi Cong and Vo Van Kiet and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Some observers have not excluded the possibility that present Premier Pham Van Dong might retain his post despite his age and health problems.

Some Vietnamese officials have said in private in recent days that "important" changes at "all levels" could be expected in the coming weeks. Meanwhile, the government has undertaken a major campaign to quash leaks and rumours, openly denounced in the press recently as "hostile propaganda manoeuvres."

PEOPLE FORWARD SUGGESTIONS TO PARTY CONGRESS

BK261252 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] In preparation for the coming Sixth Congress of the CPV, the Vietnamese people throughout the country in the past 3 months have given more than 1,000 suggestions to the party. Many suggestions deal with new changes on economic structure, in which small industry and handicrafts must be developed in service of the production of food, consumer goods, and products for export.

NHAN DAN PROMOTES FAMILY ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

BK010919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Nov 86

[1 December NHAN DAN editorial: "Encourage the Development of Family Economies"]

[Text] In order to develop the production force vigorously, rearranging the production pattern, and the investment pattern according to sectors and areas, it is necessary to determine correctly the social structure of the economy and to know how to deal effectively with all economic components and forms.

Our country is advancing to socialism from a state of poverty and backwardness. Unplanned production is common. The economy in various areas is still characterized by self-supplied and self-sufficient production. The rate of goods production is still low. The lives of people, especially the laboring people, are still fraught with difficulties. Our land area is narrow while our country is overpopulated and has a high population growth rate. Our industry has yet to develop. Millions of people are still jobless. State- and collectively-run economic sectors, despite their efforts to create more jobs, are, however, unable to absorb all the jobless people. This is not to mention the need to provide employment to those who have been declared surplus because of a streamlining of personnel staff and the renovation of management at various production units.

Faced with such a situation, we must accept the existence of various economic forms and components without showing any subjectivism, impatience, hastiness, voluntarism by denying this fact and abolishing various economic components immediately, except for the state- and collectively-run economic sectors.

While the sources of capital of the state and the collective are still not sufficient, the sources of capital left among the people are virtually spent only for covering personal expenses, kept in reserve, or used to buy goods for hoarding. This situation requires an integrated policy by which the state must join the laboring people, create more jobs, encourage the people to make capital investments in production and business, foster traditional trades, develop more new trades in small-industry and handicraft production and support services.

Proceeding from an assessment that the people's fragmented but very important potential both in terms of manpower, technology, capital, and the feasibility to create jobs in keeping with a policy to develop the state- and collectively-run economic sectors, it is necessary to handle correctly various economic forms and components with different production scales and technical levels.

This works to vigorously develop the production force, enable every worker to have a chance to find his employment and to turn out more products, and increase the source of assets for society.

This is a correct solution of strategic significance for the benefit of the people and socialism. This solution, emerging from the reality of our country, has resulted from the creative application of Lenin's concept regarding the multi-component and multiform economy, with the state-run economy sector playing the leading role, as a special feature of the period of transition to socialism.

Our party regards family economies as playing an important position and having abundant potential still unexploited. Family economies need and must receive encouragement and assistance for development as part of the relations of mutual assistance that involves the state- and collectively-run economic sectors.

On the principle of ensuring their responsibility and duties toward the state and the collective, the families of workers, civil servants, and cooperative members can expand production through the use of their own manpower, in accordance with the state law and policies, in various branches and trades.

Not only can the returns of family economies contribute to the improvement of people's lives, but they also constitute a source of capital accumulation for expanded reproduction.

Family economies are the portion of income obtained by members of various agricultural, forestry, fishery, small-industry, handicraft, transportation, construction cooperatives and production collectives and by workers and civil servants of various state organs and state enterprises -- known generally as cooperative members, workers, and civil servants -- after having already completed their duties in production and work toward their relevant collectives and the state. This income is obtained by making full use of the remaining time and investing more labor, materials, and money in exploiting their potential in land, branches, and trades, increasing cultivation efforts, developing animal husbandry, exploiting and processing agricultural, forestry, and aquatic products, producing small-industry and handicraft products, making import goods, and doing various support service jobs.

In the light of the party's new economic concepts, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a policy on family economies. All sectors and ministries concerned must work out stipulations to make party and state policy concrete through various circulars to provide uniform guidance so every one can have his mind at peace and can enthusiastically continue to develop his family economy under the state supervision and management.

Various sectors, echelons, grassroots-level units, VFF committees at all levels, and various mass organizations are responsible for providing leadership, encouragement, guidance, and assistance so family economies can develop vigorously and correctly. They must strive to gradually make family economies part of the plan for socioeconomic development in each locality and each establishment.

VOLUME 2 OF TRUONG CHINH'S BOOK PUBLISHED

OW301037 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 30 -- A discussion on General Secretary Truong Chinh's book entitled "On Culture and Arts" was arranged here yesterday jointly by the Literature Publishing House and the National Library.

The 800-page book is in two volumes grouping Truong Chinh's selected articles on ideology, culture and literature written in the period from 1938 to 1984. Volume one appeared in 1985 and the other was published recently in honour of the upcoming sixth party congress.

In his introduction, Ha Xuan Truong, alternate Central Committee member of the party, retraced the different periods of the Vietnamese revolution when Truong Chinh wrote his theoretical works. He said that the party general secretary who has unflinchingly kept to the stance of the working class and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions in Vietnam, has set forth accurate revolutionary views on culture and arts and had thus provided sure guidance for the development of culture and literature in the country over the past decades. His articles, though written years ago, retain all their topical value and would be an invaluable compass for the renovation of the way of thinking, cadre organization and the working style to meet the demands of the new tasks of the revolution which will be discussed by the sixth party congress, Ha Xuan Truong pointed out.

AUSTRALIAJUDGE ORDERS UK TO HAND OVER DOCUMENTS

BK020459 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A Supreme Court judge in New South Wales has ordered the British Government to hand over confidential documents to the former secret service officer, Mr Peter Wright, and his lawyers. The order was made by Mr Justice Powell who is the presiding judge in a case brought by the British Government seeking to prevent the publication of the book written by Wright.

A Radio Australia court reporter says the documents include information as to why Britain failed to stop other publications about the activities of the secret service or MI-5. Britain has argued that the documents are sensitive and irrelevant to the case.

The British Government is seeking to prevent the publication of a book by Peter Wright which is said to detail his activities as an MI-5 agent and include claims that a former head of service, the late Sir Roger Hollis, was a Soviet spy.

CONSULATE BOMBER APPEARS IN SYDNEY COURT

BK270937 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A Sydney court has been told a man charged over the Turkish Consulate bombing in Melbourne last Sunday had 174 sticks of gelignite at his work place. Appearing in court was Levon Demirian, a pizza cook from a Sydney suburb of Epping. Police who arrested him alleged that Demirian was the best friend of (Hargob Levonian), who had been identified as the man killed when a bomb destroyed the Turkish Consulate. Demirian is facing three charges involving malicious damage, conspiracy, and endangering lives.

Police prosecutor (Adrian Digg) said gelignite and detonators have been found in a restaurant in Sydney where the defendant worked. Demirian allegedly admitted being in Melbourne at the time of the blast and buying a white Holden Torana car used in the bombing. However, his defense said Demirian had made no such admissions.

The police had applied for immediate extradition to Melbourne, but Magistrate (Kevin Anderson) accepted the defense request for more time to prepare their case. Bail was refused and Damirian was remanded in custody to appear again on Monday.

Planned Flight to Lebanon

BK270250 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Sydney, Nov 27 (AFP) -- An Armenian charged with conspiracy in the bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne last Sunday had planned a getaway to Lebanon, police told a court here Thursday. Levon Demirian, 34, was remanded in custody until next Monday when he appeared in a Sydney magistrates court on three charges relating to the bombing. [passage omitted]

Police said Demirian, who entered no plea, was booked to fly out of Sydney Wednesday on a Beirut-bound flight. [passage omitted]

MALAYSIAOFFICIAL TV EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH USSR

BK240739 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0719 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 24 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia is keen to see the expansion of two-way trade with the Soviet Union which is the country's largest trading partner among socialist countries of eastern Europe, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Kok Wee Kiat said Monday. Total trade between the two countries last year amounted to 539 million ringgit (about 207 million U.S. dollars), representing only 0.75 per cent of Malaysia's total external trade. Malaysia's exports to the Soviet Union in 1985 totalled 496 million ringgit (about 191 million U.S. dollars).

Opening a two-day Soviet business information exhibition here, Kok said the Soviet Union would continue to be looked at as an important market for Malaysia's exports of natural rubber, palm oil and tin -- presently the major exports.

"Efforts will be made not only to sustain and expand the export of these items but also to promote exports of other products, including manufactured and semi-manufactured products," he added. "By the same token, we would also like to see greater imports from the USSR so that the two-way trade can be expanded. "Of late, there has been some increase in diversification in import items from the Soviet Union to include products such as newsprint, metal cutting equipment, lathes and welding equipment. The volume may be still small but it is an encouraging trend."

He said the expansion of exports of the USSR to Malaysia would to a large extent depend on efforts and activities undertaken by the Soviet Union itself to promote and popularise their products and technology among Malaysian buyers.

Kok also said Malaysia welcomes foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, to participate in international tenders particularly for projects requiring foreign expertise and technology.

Soviet Ambassador to Malaysia F.I. Potapenko said further increase in bilateral trade and economic relations had been slowed down by the perennial trade imbalance in favour of Malaysia.

"A way out of the situation, as we see it, could be found by means of establishing and developing economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Malaysia," he added.

AGREEMENT ON MALACCA STRAITS REACHED WITH INDONESIA

BK280912 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed at the General Border Committee meeting in Jakarta to concentrate on the Straits of Malacca in efforts to rid the area of any threat that can jeopardize the security of both nations. The attention of the two countries is now being focussed on the waterway after the successful joint operations against communist terrorists along the Sabah-Sarawak-West Kalimantan border.

The minister of defense, Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, told a news conference after the meeting that cooperation on security in the Straits of Malacca was vital to both countries.

He stressed that attention needed to be focussed on the strategic straits, one of the biggest waterways in the world with movement of all types of foreign vessels including military craft. The minister explained that the possibility of threats, such as sabotage, hindrances, and other subversive activities against Malaysia and Indonesia in the waterway, had prompted the two nations to be on constant alert. Any form of threat in the area should be jointly faced by both nations so that it would not develop into something beyond their ability to overcome.

Datuk Abdullah said one form of cooperation was related to an early warning and detection system and exchange of information. He added that toward this end, the various land, air, and naval facilities in the two countries would be used to conquer such threats.

BRUNEI

NATIONAL BANK OF BRUNEI TO BE CLOSED FOR GOOD

BK280954 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[By Catherine C. Ong and Han Ling in Bandar Seri Begawan]

[Excerpt] Bandar Seri Begawan -- The National Bank of Brunei will not reopen for business, the Brunei Finance Ministry announced in a statement yesterday.

All Brunei citizens and resident depositors will however be paid their money, plus interest, in full.

A ministry official said: "The National Bank offices are closed for good but the money of local account-holders is safe."

Local deposits amount to \$150 million [Bruneian dollars], 10 percent of the bank's total deposit base. The statement did not mention when foreign depositors would be paid. But, the government had announced last week that repayment would be based upon recovery of funds.

The statement comes exactly a week after the ministry took over the National Bank, one of two major banks in Brunei, over a \$1.3 billion loans scandal.

Five men have already been implicated in connection with the bank fraud case which has rocked financial communities in the region.

Singapore Executive Director of the bank Chen Ping Fang, 76, was yesterday charged with five counts of conspiracy to defraud the bank, its depositors and lenders, and false accounting.

He was earlier named in only one charge - that of falsifying the accounts in the bank's annual report. [passage omitted]

NDF CONTINUES TO PRESS FOR POWER-SHARING FUNCTION

HK011238 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] Communist rebels, whose negotiators signed a 60-day ceasefire with the government the other day, will continue to press for a share in power with the present administration.

"A coalition government is a possibility. We have to work at it, towards it," said Satur Ocampo, chief negotiator for the National Democratic Front, [NDF] minutes after the signing of the historic ceasefire pact which takes effect Dec. 10.

President Aquino has repeatedly stated she would not allow a coalition government with the communist rebels who had waged war against the military for the last 17 years.

Ocampo, however, stressed that the rejection of the rebels' demand for a coalition government would not necessarily mean the collapse of the talks which Ms. Aquino hoped would lead to a "lasting and honorable peace."

"The NDF never stated that it will settle for nothing less than a coalition government," he said.

Ocampo said he believes that "there are other avenues" for amicably settling the insurgency problem which tore the nation apart.

He refused to answer questions on what the NDF's minimum demands will be, saying he does not want to issue any categorical statement that may endanger the outcome of peace negotiations.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the communist military arm, the New People's Army [NPA] yesterday announced at a press conference that an order was issued to all field commanders of the NPA to respect the truce when it takes effect on Dec. 10.

This developed even as oppositionist Blas Ople expressed optimism that a "permanent and lasting peace" is at hand once the two parties involved in the negotiations agree on structural reforms.

Ople aired this optimism even as he warned the Aquino government of "hawks" from both the military and the New People's Army whom he said might shatter the "fragile peace" brought about by the ceasefire pact.

Rebel leaders, before the peace negotiations started early August, said certain basic changes in government policies must be implemented to ensure that the peace agreement won't be merely a "cosmetic" one.

The NDF representatives did not specify what they meant by a coalition government, but experience in other countries under Marxist influence point to the formation of a joint ruling junta composed of leftist, traditional and conservative political leaders.

At the minimum, the NDF is expected to seek meaningful participation in drawing up government guidelines on controversial issues which had left rightist and left-wing elements in and out of the government clashing through the years.

A fixed agenda has yet to be set by the government negotiators and their counterparts in the government panel, but they earlier said that formal peace negotiations only 10 days from now will cover the following issues of concern to both sides: Human rights, people's welfare, national sovereignty and dignity, and a just and honorable peace.

The NDF also said it plans to call for the immediate removal of U.S. bases in the country, the implementation of a genuine, working land reform program, and the issue of ownership of the modes of production.

In an impromptu press briefing yesterday, a spokesman of the NPA General Staff who identified himself as Tito de la Paz, said the rebel forces will exercise "extreme caution" not to commit any ceasefire violation during the 60-day truce period.

De la Paz, however, said the NPA will reaffirm its right to self-defense when provoked or attacked by forces out to sabotage the talks.

He said communist rebels will work for its army's organizational, political and ideological consolidation even as he admitted that it would be difficult to recruit more members during the short ceasefire period as "there is no fighting."

NPA's who violate the ceasefire provisions will be investigated, disarmed, reassigned and reported to the proper ceasefire committee, he said.

De la Paz said they agreed to enter into the truce following the change in the country's political situation. He praised new Defense Minister Rafael Ileta for taking a softer approach towards the insurgency, and at the same time said the arrest of ranking rebel leader Rodolfo Salas did not weaken the NPA as "we do not rely on just one man."

He also disputed military estimates that the NPA has grown into a 23,500-strong army, saying the figure was bloated. There were only 14-15,000 NPA's in 1985 he said, but refused to release actual NPA troop figure.

The NPA operates in one-fourth of the country's 41,000 barrios, he added.

Ople, the lone oppositionist who had supported the current peace policies of the Aquino government, said he believes that a peaceful settlement is nearing fulfillment. He said the NPA has been pressuring its political leadership to finally reach accord with the government.

"The NPA cadres in the hills are aching for peace and a normal life. News that NPA founder Bernabe Buscayno is riding a luxury car and living in style while fighting in the parliamentary arena has discouraged those still fighting in the hills," said.

Ople said the NDF will put forward "impossible demands" during the negotiations but the government's rejection of these can still hopefully lead to the untrammelled reign of peace.

He also predicted a boom in business and trade investments into the country once peace reigns in the land.

A number of prominent political figures and militant organizations including the left-leaning Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] hailed the signing of the ceasefire pact.

The opposition Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, which Marcos founded at the height of his reign, said the talks are headed for collapse.

Government Rules Out Coalition

HK011529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1524 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 1 (AFP) -- The government has ruled out any coalition with communist rebels, President Corazon Aquino's spokesman said here Monday.

The spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, told journalists that such a coalition, which peace negotiators for the rebels have said was desirable, was not "viable, feasible and possible".

Mr. Benigno added that history showed that communists eventually take over power once they enter into a coalition.

The government signed a 60-day ceasefire with communist rebels last Thursday to come into effect on December 10. Further talks aimed at forging a political settlement of the rebellion are to start with in a month.

Mr. Benigno also said that Mrs. Aquino's planned revamp of her cabinet might be finished by Wednesday, but that it was still being held up by difficulty in finding suitable replacements for the departing ministers. [passage omitted]

RAMOS FIRMLY DENIES SUPPORTING NPA-AFP MERGER

HK021053 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0940 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A headline in an afternoon newspaper bannered the following: "See [as heard] Ramos support for NDF [National Democratic Front] proposal to merge NPA-AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]." [sentence in English] The report is closely observed by various sectors and it was said that Ramos would allegedly support the proposal to merge the NPA and the AFP. The matter was clarified this afternoon by the civil relations service in a statement steadfastly refuting this report. Here is part of the statement read by Mr Rey Rodriguez.

[Begin recording in English] Only last 28 November 1986, I categorically stated that there is only one Armed Forces of the Philippines, the one which belongs to the Republic of the Philippines. How can the new AFP merge with the NPA which has not given up its armed violence, its armed struggle to seize power? Also, I have been continually warning the public as well as our officials about the losses and damages inflicted by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA on the civilian population and infringement of government authorities, their progressive taxes which are really an extortion activity, the attacks on towns, or rather on townhalls, the assassination of public officials, and the agaw-arms [arms grabbing] by the sparrow units.

It is a well known fact that I previously recommended to the president and the cabinet the so-called total strategy approach in the government's handling of the three [word indistinct] in the government. My recommendations which contained six points, including a firmer line against the CPP-NPA-NDF, was approved in principle during the cabinet meeting of October 1986. As an AFP officer with 36 years of continuous active service, I have been exposed to and assigned to fight against the communists' armed struggle in (?five stages). The campaigns I did in 1951 as platoon leader in the second PCD [expansion unknown], Korean War, as platoon leader in 1952, and AFP campaign as company commander in 1956, Vietnam War as Chief of Staff of the Philcag [Philippine Civic Action Group] 1966, and the CPP-NPA. [sentence as heard] I assure you that I have not become an overnight instant fan of the communists after having observed the system. But as part of the government, the new AFP supports the president's policy of giving peace a chance, but the new AFP has consistently recommended that it should not be a peace at all costs, but one that would ensure the security of our people, preserve our institutions of freedom and accelerate our economic recovery and progress. [end recording]

That was Mr Rey Rodriguez of the civil relations service of the armed forces reacting to a report in an afternoon newspaper. He read a statement by General Fidel Ramos firmly denying a report of his support for merging NPA-AFP and there is no truth to this report. This is Bong Orlina from the news department.

COMMUNIST PARTY 'IN FULL CONCURRENCE' WITH TRUCE PACT

HK011453 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) yesterday said it was in "full concurrence" with the agreement for a 60-day cease-fire reached by the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Aquino government last week.

The CPP is the leading member of the coalition that composes the NDF.

"The whole party and all the forces under its leadership shall faithfully implement the agreement and firmly oppose all violations and acts sabotaging it," the CPP leadership said in a statement.

To increase the prospects of success of the peace talks, it said, the negotiations and dialogues should have the participation of the broadest section of the population.

Although it considered 60 days as "much too short and the obstacles still too great to expect a negotiated political settlement," the CPP said that if both sides were sincere, the period was "more than enough time to identify and lay bare the main political, economic and military questions, generate the momentum and put in place the framework and mechanisms" for continuing dialogue towards a political settlement.

In a statement released to the media, the CPP committed itself to the "continuous pursuit of political negotiations and dialogues" even after the cease-fire. "We will always keep an open door political dialogue and cooperation with all democratic, patriotic and peace-loving Filipinos."

The Party warned, however, against "forces actively hostile to peace and real change" which are still very much around.

Although it hailed "revolutionary armed struggle" as the "highest level of struggle being waged by the Filipino masses for their emancipation," the CPP said it still values every opportunity "to explore all channels of achieving social change, particularly those entailing the least possible social cost."

Citing the gains of the armed struggle, the CPP statement said, "the prospects for the national democratic revolution are indeed better than ever before."

The CPP's entry into the peace negotiations, it added, is guided by the same spirit "that has always guided us in the revolutionary armed struggle. It is this spirit of complete dedication to the goal of genuine national independence and democracy and the overthrow of U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism."

With the peace talks, the CPP said, the Aquino Government and the NDF can now "proceed in earnest to the negotiations and dialogues regarding the fundamental problems that are the roots of the chronic backwardness, widespread poverty, popular discontent, social unrest and civil war in our country."

The negotiations, the statement said, must give "highest priority" to the problems of the workers, peasants, minorities and urban and rural poor." [no opening quotes as published]

KBL LEADER DESCRIBES TRUCE AS 'BOOBY TRAP'

HK100510 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Dec 86 pp 1, 32

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Text] The Aquino government was again warned yesterday against falling into a communist "booby trap" in handling the more substantive issues following the ceasefire agreement.

Former speaker Nicanor E. Yniguez, acting president of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KVL), said the communist rebels will impose unreasonable demands and steep conditions "to sabotage the government's peace initiatives."

Yniguez claimed "the primary interest of the insurgents is to gain tactical and psychological advantage and not to bring about a lasting peace."

He said the only political settlement acceptable to the communists is the surrender of government. He said the communists scored a major propaganda and economic victory and a virtual political stalemate with the signing of the truce accord.

"Right now the communists can go around the country freely carrying their firearms and continue collecting taxes amounting to over P14 million each month throughout the country," Yniguez said.

The KBL head said the fact that the National Democratic Front (NDF) now demands a coalition government and the inclusion of Commander Bilog in the negotiation panel proves that the communist movement has now formally assumed the status of belligerent positioning themselves as an alternative to the Aquino government.

Yniguez described as "bleak" the prospects of ending the 17-year insurgency problem.

He said the communists will now intensify their propaganda efforts to consolidate their gains in the political arena "now that they occupy center stage."

AQUINO SAYS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHARTER 'PLOY'

HK011325 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino the other night said the campaign for the rejection of the new Constitution is a ploy to create a power vacuum in her government and pave the way for the eventual return of deposed President Marcos.

Addressing thousands of her supporters who attended the formal launching of the campaign for the ratification of the new Charter at the Folk Arts Theater, the President warned that "the enemies of Philippine freedom will campaign energetically for the rejection of this Constitution" hoping to "recreate the conditions of uncertainty and instability in which their evil designs can prosper."

At the forefront of this anti-charter campaign, Mrs Aquino told members of the Philippine Business Conference yesterday, are the remnants of Marcos who enjoyed privileges during the dictatorship but "remain unsatisfied with what they were able to steal."

But the President said "I do not have the smallest doubt that this Constitution will be ratified, and ratified by a large margin."

While a simple majority is enough to legally ratify the Charter, Mrs Aquino said an overwhelming vote for its approval will give her government "the peace we need to pursue the work of reconstruction."

She told delegates to the business forum: "Of course, even an overwhelming vote will not stop conspiracies by political fringes. These continue even in the oldest and most firmly established democracies. But without an overwhelming 'yes' vote, these conspiracies will continue to spread fear and the attitude of baka shakali [what if?] that gives credence to the threats of this fringe and a damaging image of instability to our country."

The President, therefore, urged the country's business leaders to actively participate in the campaign for the ratification of the new Constitution.

She cited the many merits of the proposed Charter which include limits to the power of the President, an independent legislature, a detailed Bill of Rights and "a heightened awareness of the social responsibilities of government."

However, the President said the approval of the new Charter would not necessarily solve the country's deep-seated problems.

She stressed: "But its ratification will be our recognition and acceptance of the greatest challenge our nation has faced in its history. It is the challenge of human rights and public service and personal integrity; of citizenship and responsibility; of progress and permanent freedom."

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES OLALIA CASE ARRESTS

HK020647 Hong Kong AFP in English 0643 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 2 (AFP) -- A civilian and a soldier have been held for questioning in connection with last month's murder of a leftwing labor leader, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said here Tuesday.

Mr. Gonzales, chairman of a committee created by President Corazon Aquino to look into the Rolando Olalia murder, also said they had enough witnesses and that there were no indications so far of personal motives behind the killing.

He declined to say whether the two men -- who were taken in separately last week and have denied involvement in the murder -- were suspects, but said they would go before witnesses in an identification lineup.

He described them as 'frequent companions' of a man seen driving a car used by armed men who were spotted tailing Mr. Olalia before he disappeared on November 12. The bodies of Mr. Olalia and his driver were found the next day.

Mr. Olalia, an Aquino supporter, led the May First Movement (KMU) labor alliance and the People's Party (PNB), both considered by the military as leftist rebel fronts. His supporters accuse a military faction led by former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of the murders.

"We have the witnesses, and I think we have enough of them. The task of this committee now is to find the warm bodies and bring them in. We are not saying that with that the case is already solved," Mr. Gonzales told reporters.

By "warm bodies," Mr. Gonzales meant crime suspects, his aide said.

Mr. Gonzales said arresting the killers "was only about 50 percent of the investigation because we have to determine . . . the masterminds, if there be any, to this killing, and because we cannot as yet see any personal motives on the part of these people who are being questioned."

The two held for questioning were a civilian from Isabela, a far northern province where investigators have traced a car used by a surveillance group near Mr. Olalia's home, and a sergeant of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary (PC) stationed in Bataan Province west of here, Mr. Gonzales said.

"Investigation teams are still in the field to bring in for questioning the rest of the group," Mr. Gonzales said.

The Gonzales panel released three additional sketches of men seen near Mr. Olalia's home before he disappeared. Three other sketches have already been released.

Mr. Olalia's son Ronaldo, who attended a meeting of the Gonzales panel, told reporters he received a telephone call last week from a vegetable vendor who claimed to have seen the mauling and shooting of the labor leader's driver.

Mr. Gonzales said this brought their told possible witnesses to 11.

Mr. Olalia's son said "we are still confident that the case will be resolved as soon as possible."

'TEXT' OF NDF JULY MEMORANDUM ON CEASE-FIRE

HK281431 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] (For purposes of comparison, printed hereunder is the text of a memorandum drawn up last July by a joint discussion of the National Urban Committee and the United Front Commission as the NDF [National Democratic Front] prepared to go into ceasefire

talks with the government. The reader can now evaluate how far, if at all, the agreement reflects NDF thinking. The document was furnished the EXPRESS by a usually reliable source.)

1. The ceasefire issue in the context of present Philippine realities is an issue that is more political than military in nature. The ceasefire issue is a creation of major political developments and upheaval that culminated in the February uprising and not of major military confrontations. We are now, therefore, forced to face the issue not because it has immediate and major consequences for us military but because of tactical and strategic political effects on the development of the revolutionary forces. The immediate danger of reacting wrongly to the issue is not military annihilation but that of political isolation that will greatly hinder our political advancements as well as our military work. Indeed, the single most important political issue the Party is confronted with. [sentence as published]

Our ceasefire situation is distinct from some countries' experience where significant changes of major shifts in the military situation immediately directed or determined the holding of ceasefire talks.

2. The present stage of our people's war is still well within the framework of the strategic defensive. In preparing for a political military stalemate, we are concerned about intensifying guerrilla and regular warfare. But this is a secondary concern to that of our main concern which is winning the hearts and minds of the people. Correct tactics in our national politics serves as the key in our advancement. Any situation that puts us in a very politically defensive situation at this stage will make our situation doubly hard considering that we are many times military inferior to the enemy. At this point a correct policy on the handling of the ceasefire issue is the only way we can show the majority of the people that we can provide the correct political leadership and to overcome our military inferiority and to justify our military position. It may be appropriate to stress that we must be good at our mass line in formulating a policy that is correct and at the same time popular.

3. Considering a ceasefire policy, we must be able to appreciate fully the historical effects of the February uprising and other events surrounding this. Among these would be:

- In the millions the people participated in the uprising and the majority were impressed that political change could be possible through non-violent means.
- The people mandated the Cory government thru the uprising and the popular consensus is to give it a chance to solve the country's problems.
- Because we boycotted the presidential polls and our leadership was nowhere during the uprising there is some reason for people to doubt our sincerity and cooperation.
- The diehard reactionaries have taken advantage of our political defensive position to advance the propaganda on us, the negative effects of which should not be under-estimated.

In short, we should know exactly where to start from and indeed, at this point, we are in a relatively defensive tactical position.

4. The ceasefire policy must be based on the objective analysis of the exact conditions and the interplay of the different political forces at the time the negotiations are being done, intelligence as well as research work must be intensified. Staffs should be set up to ensure this.

5. Committee members and negotiators must be equipped with Marxist theory on ceasefire negotiations. We must take the lessons of China, Vietnam, El Salvador, Colombia and other countries and apply the relevant ones to ours. Terms of agreements must consider both tactical and strategic goals.

6. Propaganda work must be given full play. A committee on propaganda must be formed with the necessary staffs. We must engage the enemy in a tit-for-tat media war that is based on a developmental organized, extensive and offensive propaganda strategy. Active and full scale propaganda work must be done before, during and after negotiations with regard to particular issues regarding ceasefire.

7. The ceasefire policy as a tactic must be used to prevent our isolation from the majority of the people. It must serve to isolate the enemy diehards -- the Enrile-Ramos group and other conservatives in government, the Marcos loyalists and the U.S. and to expose their true fascist nature. At this point, they are the legal interested parties to want a reasonable ceasefire agreement. They are worried among [as published] a lot of things among which are:

-- The ceasefire situation may lead to the development of genuine cooperation between Cory and the progressives in government with us thereby preventing effective control by conservatives of government.

-- A ceasefire situation may prevent or greatly minimize the justification of direct U.S. military aid or support.

-- The revolutionary movement is most capable in maximizing its gains in a generally open democratic space. The conservatives know the deep foundations we have laid among the peasants, workers, youth and students, teachers and the other sectors. We are most capable in organizing and mobilizing the people and in taking advantage of the socio-economic programs that may be set by the civilian government.

-- A ceasefire situation may bolster the people to all the more support human rights issues.

8. The ceasefire policy should be based on the correct appraisal of the alignment of forces and their interrelationships. The policy should conform to the actual and obtaining scenario. It may help to consider the following:

-- If the Cory government is relatively consolidated with the conservatives on top of the situation, a ceasefire may be more disadvantageous than advantageous for us.

-- If our forces are capable of intervening directly and significantly in the formulation and implementation of socio-economic programs of government, a ceasefire can be advantageous for us. Because then we could effectively counteract the counter-revolutionary character of government programs. This could be done within or outside of government.

-- It is not decisive whether or not the Enrile-Ramos group or the military would agree or respect a ceasefire. What is more important and decisive is the position of the civilian Cory government vis-a-vis ours. While taking the correct political position we should also simultaneously take steps to preserve or even strengthen our forces.

-- If the general consensus among the people is for us to enter a reasonable ceasefire agreement it is advisable to follow this consensus. It may be important at this point to show the people our genuine sincerity for cooperation with the Cory government. The matter of consensus, however, is dependent on the handling of our propaganda work and not just on what is already "naturally" perceived by the people.

-- If we look at the political situations as relative very unstable and fluid [as published] with no political group significantly dominant, a safe position would be to prolong negotiations and handle our propaganda effectively or get in a ceasefire agreement on a short term or limited bases.

9. In entering into the ceasefire agreement, certain minimum requirements should be met. Among these could be the following:

- In no condition should we lay down our arms. Not only is this necessary to preserve our military and political forces but it is a general consensus among the people and the middle forces that it is foolish to do so.
- There should be no disbandment of our army formations.
- There should be no encampment of our forces and we must be allowed a wide area of maneuverability.
- There should be no integration of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the NPA or even the formation of joint commands.
- Withdrawal of regular AFP troops from battle areas.
- Concrete steps towards basic socio-economic restructuring of Philippine society. We must be given some significant role in the socio-economic program formulation and implementation of the government.
- The rights of our people's organizations must be respected.

10. Initially, the politics of the ceasefire must be discussed among the membership and the different party units so that a democratic view or consensus may be arrived at. This should be done without prejudice to the holding of secret and informal talks with the negotiators of the Aquino government. The policy formulation for the ceasefire may be as important as that of the snap election or maybe even more important as the issue is pointed to us directly.

11. At this point we should be preparing for possible negative effects a ceasefire or no ceasefire situation may have on us. A minimization or cessation of military activities may have a weakening effect on the development of the army because the launching of tactical offensive plays a major role in its strengthening. A no ceasefire situation on the other hand presents us the problems of justifying our military activities. The main point here is: Our ceasefire policy should not only be taken as a reaction to the recent political events that have unfolded upon us but should be taken as part and parcel of our overall strategy and tactics. It should lead us to a next higher level of political-military development and our attitude to it is that it is a key tactical move that can very much affect our strategy -- our protracted people's war, our insurrectionary strategy (if we already have one) and our united front work.

12. We must be prepared to face dual tactics and convert operations employed by the MND [Ministry of National Defense]-AFP and the U.S. to sabotage and undermine whatever positive gains we have already made with the Aquino government. Examples of these could be:

- The launching of all out military offensiveness in areas where we are strong.
- The launching of black propaganda to discredit our efforts at peace and to justify their fascist actions.
- Efforts to demoralize and divide our forces through various means.
- Efforts to place the Cory government in [a] reactionary position.
- The systematic laying down of political and military conditions that would place us in an unfavorable situation especially when the negotiations are already in progress.
- The utilization by MND-AFP and the U.S. of other groups, apparently external to them like certain private armies of some loyalists, some religious sects, "lost commands," the right wing of the church hierarchy and the right wing soc Dems in an overall effort to discredit and isolate us.

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MEXICAN PRESIDENT VISIT, TALKS VIEWED

FLO12315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1356 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid today called upon industrialized countries to facilitate access to Mexican products in international markets and increase the financial flow under less burdensome conditions.

The Mexican leader added that it should not be assumed that there is an extensive correlation between trade problems and the foreign debt.

The chief Mexican executive gave a speech to members of the Japanese federation of economic organizations during a luncheon held in his honor.

De la Madrid called on developed countries to adopt economic measures that would facilitate growth and depart from protectionist tendencies which limit trade in many ways.

Mexico became a new GATT member in August, the Mexican president said, and the country will struggle for the dismantling of protectionist tariffs which inhibit trade growth.

The president said Mexico is confronting the need to gradually substitute resources used to pay the foreign debt with export income which is the healthiest way to achieve stable growth.

In this sense, said De la Madrid, exports have become a basic priority as it has become for Japan for other reasons.

We have established a goal of 3.5 and 4 percent for growth in 1987 and 1988 respectively which would allow us to maintain and generate the employment demanded by the population for incorporation into the job market thus checking unemployment and the serious consequences that affect the country's social and political stability.

The Mexican president said international events have created part of the advancements achieved. We are now confronting a new crisis, he said, in which some more important economic variables -- inflation, the public deficit, and the foreign debt -- have deteriorated.

The Mexican Government is making its best effort to make the current economic policy respond to the causes of economic and financial instability, which threaten our population's standard of living, and to lay the groundwork for a healthy economic reactivation in the future.

In reference to his visit, the president said his visit planned last year was postponed because of the devastation resulting from the 19 September earthquake.

During the luncheon, De la Madrid said his compatriots have a great admiration for Japan. You have become a world power, he said, rising from very difficult situations which nearly devastated your country during World War II.

The Mexican president said Japan is currently very important to Mexico in economic terms since it is the second-most important country in foreign trade with Mexico, the country's second source of income, and the third source of foreign investments.

De la Madrid said there is a good basis for future relations between Mexico and Japan, not necessarily under immediate circumstances, but over a certain length of time, taking into account that the economic systems of the two countries complement each other.

Nakasone on Bilateral Ties

OW020919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged Tuesday that Japan will further strengthen bilateral ties toward the 21st century with Mexico.

Nakasone made the remarks during a welcome luncheon at his official residence for visiting Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid who arrived Sunday for a five-day state visit to Japan.

In a welcome speech at the luncheon, Nakasone said that he expects the president's visit to Japan will open the way for a new era for both countries on the eve of the 21st century.

Nakasone also cited that the two countries will celebrate a centennial anniversary in 1988 of the Japan-Mexico Friendship and Trade Treaty established in 1888.

Japan will also celebrate the 90th anniversary next year of Mexico's immigration laws permitting Japanese nationals to migrate to that country.

"The two countries will enter a new phase of friendly relations next year, and the strengthened bilateral ties will contribute to the development of the Pacific region," he added.

Responding to his remarks, De la Madrid said that "Japan is an important partner in economic relations with Mexico. We hope that it will further help diversify and strengthen Mexican industries to step up its competitiveness."

Regarding the country's long-term debt problem, the president also expressed his gratitude to Japan and its banking industries in extending additional loans to the country.

De la Madrid also referred to disarmament issues, saying that he welcomes a nonnuclear treaty among countries in the South Pacific region to make the region a nuclear free zone.

Technical Cooperation Accord Signed

OW020923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Japan and Mexico signed a technical cooperation agreement Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry said.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor exchanged notes at the Foreign Ministry.

Under the agreement, Japan will accept Mexican trainees and in return will send experts, materials and equipment to Mexico. Mexico will provide privileges to Japanese experts and remove tariffs on materials and equipment which the Japanese Government will offer.

Mexico will also approve the opening of an office of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) there.

The agreement was concluded to mark Mexican president's current visit to Tokyo, the ministry said.

Mexico is the 12th country to conclude such an agreement with Japan.

De la Madrid on Cooperation

OW021023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid Tuesday stressed the importance of the future relationship between Mexico and Japan in helping develop the Pacific basin whose role will become increasingly significant.

Attending the closing ceremony of a joint Japan-Mexico business committee, De la Madrid said both Mexico and Japan will be able to contribute to the process of building up much closer and more constructive cooperation in the region.

Mexican Minister of Commerce and Industrial Promotion Hector Hernandez also told the joint meeting, the 16th of its kind, that the private sector's role will be vital in both nations in the fields of investment and trade, as well as modernization of the Mexican economy.

The 70-member Mexican delegation is led by Francisco Lopez Barredo, chairman of the Mexican section of the committee, while the 68-member Japanese party is headed by Tokio Nagayama, vice chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

The Mexican side told the meeting that bilateral cooperation is particularly needed in such industries as pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, parts and components for computers, wood pulp and paper, steel, shipbuilding, electronics, capital goods, fisheries, textiles, petrochemicals and automobile parts.

The closed-door meeting was divided into two groups -- one on investments and the other on trade and tourism.

The Mexican delegation expressed appreciation for Japan's support for financial cooperation in solving Mexican obligations to the international community and in granting direct credits to Mexico, according to a joint communique adopted at the end of the meeting.

The two sides agreed that Japanese trading companies would be of great help in expanding exports of Mexican products, the communique said. Japanese cooperation is also vital in developing Mexico's tourist resources and in improving and developing Mexican port facilities and services so as to allow Mexico to play an important role in the Pacific basin, the communique said.

Foreign Ministers Meet

OW021031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor agreed Tuesday to use an existing governmental economic committee with the ad hoc participation of business representatives for talks on new bilateral trade and investment.

The two leaders also agreed to discuss further, through diplomatic channels, the problem of greater use of Japanese vessels by Mexican interests, a government official said.

During a 90-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry with Sepulveda, who is accompanying Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid on a five-day visit here, Kuranari discussed with him how to translate into practice an agreement reached Monday between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and De la Madrid on the setting up of a working group to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kuranari showed reluctance to Sepulveda's proposal to substantially expand the existing Japan-Mexico Joint Economic Committee and proposed having business people participate in the existing committee on an ad-hoc basis. Sepulveda agreed to the Kuranari proposal, the official said.

Kuranari requested that Mexico make more use of Japanese vessels as Mexico provides privileges to Mexican vessels. Sepulveda accepted the proposal, the official said.

Kuranari also requested that Mexico take more flexible measures for Japanese investors there. Sepulveda said Mexico had improved its investment system and has led an increase of Japanese investment, which he said is now third largest in his country. He called for more investment from Japan under the present system, the official said.

Both leaders said they want to fight against the protectionist movement in world trade, the official said.

De la Madrid Departs Tokyo

OW030239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 3 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito bid farewell to Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid at Akasaka palace Wednesday.

The president, here on a five-day state visit since Sunday, is scheduled to visit Osaka and Hiroshima Wednesday and Thursday. He will leave for China from Osaka Thursday afternoon.

CORRECTION TO GORBACHEV VISIT POSTPONEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "No Official Word on Gorbachev Visit Postponement," published in the 28 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page C 1, paragraph three, first line:

. . . Boris Pyadyshev said in Moscow Thursday that Gorbachev will not visit . . . (changing "izfy [as received]" to "Moscow Thursday.")

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN

SK030057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Criminal 'Plan' for Space Militarization" demanding that the United States discard its plot to militarize the space and realize its ambition for world supremacy and stop at once adventurous moves for a space nuclear war.

The paper says:

The U.S. imperialists' world strategy is a barbarous nuclear war strategy based on "nuclear almighty", and the "Star Wars" programme is a fantastic plan of aggression, another knavish form of the nuclear war strategy.

It is ridiculous hypocrisy that the reactionary U.S. ruling quarters describe the "Star Wars" programme as a "means" of "protecting the lives" of people.

The U.S. imperialists are going to impose nuclear holocaust upon mankind by propelling the barbarous "Star Wars" programme on the plea of "defence" and deploy space weapons in the orbit to use them as means of threat and blackmail and domination over the progressive countries and peoples.

Particularly the spearhead of the U.S. imperialists' space nuclear war strategy is directed against the socialist forces.

Through this plan the United States attempts in vain to realize its "superiority of strength" and "nuclear weapons" over socialism and become a "victor" in the nuclear war. Motivated by this criminal design the U.S. president, at the summit meeting in Reykjavik, insisted on the "Star Wars" programme against the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament, thus making it fail to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament.

The "Star Wars" programme is a product of conspiracy of the Reagan administration with monopoly capital of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists are inveigling Britain, Japan, Israel, and other allies and stooges in the criminal "Star Wars" programme.

The real intention of the United States is to shift the heavy financial and technological burden for the realization of "Star Wars" programme onto the shoulders of its "fellows" and bind them tightly by the chains of nuclear war strategy.

The "Star Wars" programme of the U.S. imperialists, however, is not more than a wild fancy. The programme lacks the possibility to be realized in any aspect, technological, economic, or military.

The United States will get nothing from the "Star Wars" programme.

KPA CHIEF OF STAFF FETES SOVIET MILITARY GROUP

SK020539 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 1 December, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet in honor of a delegation of political functionaries of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy on a visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation led by General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Nicolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country; and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache. Attending the banquet were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Yi Pyong-uk; and other generals and officers.

Comrade O Kuk-yol addressed the banquet. He said: We are very pleased with meeting Soviet comrades -- our close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers -- and sharing this significant occasion and militant friendship with them as they visit our country and as the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are favorably developing at a high level with each passing day. He continued to say: This visit to our country by the delegation will contribute to more comprehensively expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries in accordance with an agreement reached at the significant meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Moscow some time ago.

Calling Korean-Soviet friendship invincible friendship based on deep historical roots and solid relations of class alliance, he said: Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been incessantly expanded in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields since the highest-level meeting between the leaders of the two countries in May 1984. In the future, as in the past, we will also make all possible efforts to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people -- our reliable ally -- and their armed forces.

He pointed out: Today, the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army are vigorously waging the struggle to perfect socialism in the overall aspects while upholding the grand programs of the 27th party congress under the leadership of the CPSU, and are actively struggling to defend world peace and security. He said: We actively support respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal for banning nuclear tests, for preventing the militarization of space, and for completely abolishing nuclear arms and chemical weapons by the end of this century and, in particular, the constructive proposals for nuclear reduction set forth in Reykjavik as a clear manifestation of the Soviet firm and unwavering Leninist peace-loving policy and as another great contribution to the cause of world peace. Also, we send firm solidarity to the struggle of the Soviet people and Army to realize them.

Then, he wholeheartedly wished the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army greater success in their future struggle to defend world peace and security and implement the decisions of the 27th party congress. Expressing thanks to the fraternal Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army, who always extend support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification, by availing himself of the occasion, he stressed: We will also fight forever together with the Soviet Army shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism and for victory in socialism and communism.

Aleksey Lizichev, head of the delegation, spoke next. He said: I express my genuine thanks to the WPK Central Committee for having an opportunity to visit your fine country and directly witness the success attained by the Korean workers and soldiers of the People's Army in socialist construction. He noted: The Soviet people cherish sentiments of the warmest friendship toward the Korean people, and the peoples of the two countries are unanimous in the defense of peace and progress and in basic goals and interests meeting the principle of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism [as heard].

He said: We truly rejoice over the fact that under the leadership of the WPK, the Korean workers have turned their once backward country into a developed industrial state in Asian and have attained success in the struggle to realize the prospective objectives for socialist economic construction put forward by the sixth party congress. He noted: We see, with great interest, the Korean people's spirit of loving labor, their passion in working, and their faithfulness to the cause of national reunification, and are well aware that they are building socialism under difficult conditions.

He further said: It has been 40 years since Korea was divided by the U.S. imperialists. The Soviet Union highly assesses and supports the active proposal of the DPRK to provide favorable conditions for easing the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and for peacefully reunifying the country on a democratic basis without interference by outside forces. He talked about the fact that at a banquet held in the Kremlin on 24 October 1986 to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated that the Soviet people genuinely support the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland.

He noted: The Soviet Union supports the DPRK Government's proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and it is convinced that the realization of this proposal will greatly contribute to preventing the augmentation of nuclear weapons and to consolidating security in Asia and the Pacific. Noting that the Soviet Union has set forth wide-ranging initiatives for stopping the nuclear arms race and making the world situation sound, he stressed: The Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing is of very great significance for mankind and totally conforms to realistic practice for peace.

He said: The present international situation is very strained. The United States has not implemented the Soviet proposals in Reykjavik, but is intensifying the arms race, is carrying the SDI program into practice, and [word indistinct] the arms reduction. He said: The decision of the U.S. warmongers to deploy Lance missiles, mobile tactical missiles, in South Korea cannot but be subject to due rejection.

He added: Along with the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces treasuring the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries, we will exert all possible efforts to deepen and enrich these friendly relations with new contents every year. The participants in the banquet toasted the invincible friendship and unity of the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Artists gave an art performance at the banquet.

VNS COMMENTARY URGES PARTICIPATION IN NKDP RALLY

SK030736 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's heightened suppression to block and frustrate a pan-national rally that the NKDP plans to hold to accelerate constitutional revision in favor of a direct election system and to crush the plot for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up unprecedented suppression rackets to frustrate the NKDP's rally scheduled for this afternoon. With the order for a class-A emergency alert in effect, some 100,000 fully-armed policemen from Seoul and the provinces are kicking up searching and checking maneuvers after blocking and surrounding streets and alleys leading to the former site of Seoul High School, where the meeting was to be held. In an effort to frustrate the Seoul rally, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized police forces in searching NKDP chapters in Seoul and confiscated public address systems and placards there. It also mobilized some 15,000 policemen in conducting all-out checks and searches of inns and dormitories in an effort to arrest NKDP members, students, and members of opposition organizations who came to Seoul to participate in the Seoul rally.

Meanwhile, thousands of policemen blocked the residences of high-ranking NKDP officials and democratic figures to prevent them from participating in the rally. Policemen are stationed everywhere in bus terminals and railroad stations to take away to police stations NKDP members, students, and members of opposition organizations who will come to Seoul to participate in the rally. It is said that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has mobilized thousands of commandos wearing police uniforms to hinder the Seoul rally. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also planning to send to the rally site hooligans disguised as participants in the rally to throw the rally into division and confusion and to incite violence in the event such fascist suppression cannot block the Seoul rally. This is an unforgivable violence of the dictatorial group.

The NKDP, the largest opposition party, is planning to hold the rally. This is the lawful right which no one can infringe upon. As is indicated by its name, the rally which the NKDP is planning to hold is a meeting to crush the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist tyranny and its plot for long-term office, and cannot serve as an excuse for suppression. A meeting of a lawful political party is a basic freedom for activities of a political party. The South Korean Constitution also stipulates that the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, and demonstration are guaranteed. Not granting permission to use the meeting site and hindering the rally in various ways, while branding this lawful rally as an unlawful one, represents violence that can be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing all forms of mean and vicious acts to block and frustrate the Seoul rally for fear that the Seoul rally may become a place for condemning its pro-U.S. dictatorial regime on a pan-national basis. While stating that this rally may become a procommunist one where leftleaning, procommunist, and impure forces will participate, it has strengthened its suppression in connection with this rally and is making desperate efforts to block it.

However, fascist violence cannot resolve the crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crumbling rule and cannot realize its plot for long-term office. Fascist violence will only hasten its destruction. Our people's will to put an end to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial rule and to crush its plot for long-term office face to face with its fascist violence cannot be crushed. Many NKDP members, students, and members of opposition organizations from Seoul and local provinces are gathering at the meeting side in Seoul amid the Chon Tu-hwan ring's heightener suppression. The experience from the 19 April student uprising in 1960 shows that if our people rise up in struggle in a united manner, we can drive out any dictator. If our people wage a united struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group cannot escape its destruction, either. By positively participating in the Seoul rally, the masses of all walks of life must make it a place for demonstrating the united power of all the people, for condemning the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, and for punishing the dictatorial regime.

NODONG SINMUN ON INCREASING PRODUCTION IN 1987

SK260956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 23124 GMT 24 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 November editorial: "Let Us Make Thorough Preparations for Production Next Year"]

[Text] A task is assigned to all sectors and units of the people's economy -- a task urging them to vigorously wage the struggle to brilliantly conclude combat for this year and to accelerate production preparations for next year. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As it is necessary to successfully make combat preparations in advance to win a victory in a combat with the enemy, so it is necessary to make thorough preparations for production to obtain good results in production.

To successfully make preparations for production for next year is an important requirement in making the next significant year, which greets the most joyous revolutionary national holidays, shine with a greater success in labor. During next year, we should make new progress in implementing the magnificent economic construction program put forth by the 6th party congress while solidifying the success obtained in the struggle to implement the 10 major prospective targets for socialist construction. From the first day of significant next year, we should overfulfill the targets daily, monthly, and quarterly by normalizing production at a high level. To fulfill the targets without fail from the very beginning next year, all plants and enterprises should successfully make preparations for production from now on.

Successfully making preparations for production -- in other words, inspecting the equipment at a proper time and giving priority to accessories, raw materials, and designs -- are an important principle production organizations should adhere to.

If giving priority to tunneling and stippling is a principle at coal mines, fixing equipment, giving priority to technical preparations, and guaranteeing raw materials, materials, and preliminary accessories in advance is a principle which should be kept in production preparations in the sector of machine industry and other industries. When this type of work is successfully carried out, it is possible to normalize production at a high level and to fulfill the targets without fail.

Functionaries and workers in all sectors and units should thoroughly make preparations for production for next year with lofty consciousness befitting masters of the country and production. First of all, they should vigorously wage the struggle to brilliantly fulfill the targets for this year. Overfulfilling the targets for this year may be an act of faithfully preparing a stepping-stone for new rapid progress next year. At the same time, when the targets for this year are fulfilled ahead of schedule, it is possible to check and repair the equipment by saving time, to prepare the preliminary raw materials and materials, and to sufficiently take steps to promote the level of techniques and skills of workers to bring about a new upsurge in production for next year.

Workers at plants and enterprises in all sectors and units of the people's economy should go into the masses, spur them to fulfill the targets for this year, provide raw materials and materials, and take proper steps after checking the pending problems by upholding the party's slogans urging vigorous acceleration of the march in 1980s in a manner of construction of the Sohae Lockgate. All workers and technicians should display weighty responsibility for carrying out the task given to them within the day at any cost.

A heavy task is assigned to the economic guiding functionaries in making preparations for production for next year. The economic guiding functionaries are command members of the revolution who responsibly organize and command the overall economic work of the country and the implementation of the economic policy of our party. The economic guiding functionaries should responsibly prepare the work of preparing for present production and production of next year worthy of command members of the revolution, correctly assign tasks, and successfully carry out dovetail work connected with production plans for the next year. Functionaries at the State Administration Council, at the committees, and at the departments should take necessary steps after correctly checking the status of target fulfillment for this year at plants and enterprises of their own sectors and units and the status of production preparations for next year. Guiding functionaries at the industrial complexes and plants and enterprises under the purview of the complexes should calculate in detail the work as a whole and plan for it correctly in a way that suits reality, all in a manner that befits a master, and substantially carry out the work of preparing for the next year's production by raising the enthusiasm of the producing masses.

What the functionaries at plants and enterprises should concentrate their efforts on in preparing for next year's production, is to inspect and repair facilities and to ensure reserve parts and materials. Facilities and materials are one of the basic factors needed to normalize production. However high the producing masses' enthusiasm may be, it is impossible to stabilize production if the facilities are left unprepared to perform their duty to the fullest extent, or the raw materials and materials are not provided. Functionaries and working people at the industrial complexes and plants and enterprises under the purview of the complexes should acquaint themselves with, and place themselves in control of, the state of facilities so that they can arrange whatever is necessary for the facilities as quickly as possible and then repair and maintain them. They should also keep spare parts in store that can last for more than 3 months. Plants and enterprises should keep materials in store for more than 1 month's consumption and press forward with the drawings for the facilities and goods to be produced based on the next year's production plan as a priority task by concentrating forces on it.

Functionaries at the material-supplying companies at the complexes are burdened with a heavy mission with regard to providing reserve materials. It is the material-supplying companies of the complexes that ensure and supply raw materials and materials to the complexes. The material-supplying companies of the complexes should supply the raw materials and materials necessary for production, with full responsibility, by having the right to sign contracts.

By raising the role of the functionaries at the material-supplying companies of the complexes, the complexes should make the supply of raw materials and materials necessary for the next year's production dovetail with plan based on the principle of solving them as much as possible within the framework of the complexes and, according to this, give and take directly between the enterprises affiliated with the complexes. Materials that cannot be solved within the framework of the complexes should be responsibly ensured from other complexes based on contracts signed with them.

The principal master in making preparations for next year's production is the producing masses. Just as everything goes well only when the producing masses rise, the principal factor in making preparations for the next year's production are the producing masses, who handle the facilities and manufacture goods. As a result of their long experience, they know, better than anybody else, what is short and what is lacking, what is further necessary, and what to add and complement in-between processes as compared with the tasks to be fulfilled in the future. This being the case, all workers and technicians at the plants and enterprises should locate problems inherent in their own sectors and units that must be solved without fail to make preparations for the next year's production in the spirit of the masters of production and then solve them one by one on their own strength.

Workers and technicians should see to it that they successfully carry out tasks assigned to them, more in tense times and solve pending problems on their own strength, through mutual cooperation. They should also find out whether the preparations for next year's production has neglected anything at all. After this, they should take measures for things that still need more work as quickly as possible so as to avoid causing troubles for production and construction.

The sectors and units in charge of building major construction projects should ensure such things as gravel, sand, and cement in advance so as to vigorously press forward with the construction in progress and to accelerate construction without interruption in the year to come under difficult conditions, during winter in particular. Every second and every minute at this moment is very precious time.

At such a tense moment when we should make preparations for the next year's production while accelerating production and construction in progress, the party demands that all of us work and live with alertness, in a militant way.

All functionaries and the working people should deeply understand the significance of the work of making preparations for next year's production and, by keeping this work in full preparation through acceleration, should effect great new upsurges in socialist economic construction from the beginning of the significant next year.

PARTY GUIDANCE FOR ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION OUTLINED

SK030136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Party Guidance Over Economic Construction and Party Committees".

The article says:

In his historical work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on scientific [words indistinct] the basic principles on building a party of the working class, defines it as a main method of realising political guidance over economic construction to steer the helm and gives comprehensive exposition of the questions of principle in the guidance of party committees over the economy.

The helm role of the party committees over the economy means that on the basis of the collective discussion of party committees they define the directions and way of executing party's policies, adopt correct decisions and (?direct) the party members and working people to carry them through.

In other words, it means a directional and methodological guidance over economic management on the basis of the party's policies.

The steering of the helm by the party committees makes it possible, first of all, to fully ensure the party's leadership over economic construction.

This ensures political guidance over the economic management by collectively discussing the economic policies of the party in each period and new important problems arising in economic management and by indicating directions and ways for their implementation (?by the) party committees.

It also ensures political guidance over economic work by taking correct steps for carrying through the party's economic policies and rousing the party members and working people to their implementation.

And it helps increase the self-reliance and responsibility of the economic organs by ensuring the organisational and political work of rousing party organisations and party members, working people's organisations and working masses, not by taking the work of administration or by administrative method of work.

The article calls upon party committees at all levels to effect a great upsurge in socialist economic construction through their successful political guidance over economic work, holding fast to the helm as the main method of the party guidance over economic management.

KIM YONG-SAM ON STRUGGLE TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

SK030112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that the time has come to launch a fullfledged struggle to bring down the current government.

Meeting reporters at his private office in Mugyo-dong, Kim, permanent advisor to the New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], said, "The current regime is not worthy of existence any more. It regards the people as its enemy as was shown at the NDP's abortive rally in Seoul (on Nov. 29)."

He also noted that, "We are seriously considering kicking off a struggle to bring an end to this dictatorial government. And the time has come to examine whether we should continue to urge them to accept constitutional revision for a direct election of the president because they have proved they have no intention of exercising democracy."

BAR ASSOCIATION DENOUNCES ACTION AGAINST RALLY

SK020026 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The Korea Bar Association declared yesterday that the police action taken Saturday to thwart the opposition party's rally was an "evident" violation of the Constitution.

In a statement, the lawyers' interest group claimed that the police action was deemed "infringing" on people's basic right of assembly and association guaranteed by the Constitution.

"The Police action was in violation of the law guaranteeing the freedom of a political party's activities. It did not correspond either with the Law on Assembly and Demonstration which is intended to allow peaceful assembly and rally," the statement asserted.

It also said that freedom of expression should be protected in a democratic nation under any circumstances.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT TO PARTY CONGRESS CONTINUES

BK171156 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 16 Nov 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The Ruling Class in Burma:

The most vital issue for the development of the revolution is to make a correct analysis of the character of the ruling class in Burma because the first issue for the revolution is to clearly distinguish between friend and foe. Since Burma is a semicolonial and semifeudal country, the bourgeoisie can be differentiated into two types -- the national bourgeoisie and the big bourgeoisie -- the latter assuming the character of the compradore class. In the world situation under which imperialism still exists, any attempt to establish a state under the rule of the national bourgeoisie is quite impracticable, because the present world situation is such that the two major forces, revolution and counterrevolution, are locked in final struggle -- Comrade Mao Zedong, From Mao's Works in Burmese, page 5, Book 1, Volume 1.

Looking at it from another angle, this class is economically and politically weak and does not have the courage to carry out the antifeudal and anti-imperialist struggle to the end because of its continuing economic links with imperialism and feudalism. This fact becomes even more evident at a time when the revolutionary mass uprising grows wider and stronger. A glaring example in this context was the betrayal of the revolution at its halfway stage by the right-wing of the national bourgeoisie within the ranks of the Anti-fascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL] who (?colluded) with British imperialism when anti-imperialist and antifeudal mass uprisings became strong in the post-war period of 1946-47. When the right-wing of the AFPFL gained political power after negotiating with British imperialism, it no longer represented the national bourgeoisie and instead became the bureaucrat bourgeoisie. The character of the ruling class in Burma -- from the AFPFL to the incumbent military government -- has been the character of the bureaucrat capitalist class which represents imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism. This is the class that must be destroyed (?first) by the people's democratic revolution.

There have been ideological errors as well as practical mistakes within our party with regard to the issue of the ruling class. A particular case is Soviet revisionism which started at the 20th CPSU Congress [words indistinct]. According to their outlook the countries that became independent in the post-war period are nations headed by the national bourgeoisie. This belief revises the Marxist-Leninist principle which says that the national bourgeoisie in semicolonial and semifeudal countries cannot establish a capitalist nation under bourgeoisie dictatorship while imperialist exploitation and oppression exist. In this regard Comrade Mao Zedong said: Imperialism is moribund capitalism. But since it is gasping its last breath, it relies even more on its colonies and semicolonial countries and will never let any of them establish a capitalist society which practices bourgeoisie dictatorship -- from Mao's Works in Burmese, page 757, book 4, Volume 2.

Our 1955 party line did not clearly state that the ruling class in Burma is a national bourgeoisie. But the very reason that it considered the ruling class as its friend is evidence that [words indistinct]. Thus, it is essential that we concentrate on the educational process within our party so that the character of the ruling class will be clearly understood both ideologically as well as in practice.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN 2 DEC NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

BK021030 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Speech by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of party Central Committee and of party committee of Vientiane municipality, at National Day rally in Vientiane on 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] Today the people of Vientiane, representing the compatriots of all ethnic minorities and cadres and combatants throughout the country, have the high honor to hold a grand meeting to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the 2 December National Day and to hail the glorious success of the fourth congress of our LPRP. [applause]

This year's National Day festival has come amid an atmosphere of great joy for the entire people -- our party's fourth congress of delegates from throughout the country has just ended with splendid success; our persistent efforts to carry out the State Plan for 1986, the first year of the Second 5-Year State Plan, have produced fine achievements in many respects; our young LPDR is advancing along the socialist path with firm steps, thus honorably contributing to safeguarding the gains of the revolutions of the three Indochinese nations and to the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. [applause]

On this joyous occasion, we ask comrades and the residents of Vientiane present at this ceremony to jointly bow to pay tribute to the souls of the cadres, revolutionary fighters, and our people as well as the international friends and comrades who courageously sacrificed their lives for the independence, freedom, and plentiful and happy life of our people. I propose a minute of silence.

On this historical day, on behalf of the Lao Armed Forces and people of Vientiane, I wish to extend warm regards to the disabled cadres and combatants, the families of those who sacrificed their lives for the country, and to the compatriots of all ethnic minorities who have honorably contributed to the cause of the struggle for independence, the defense of the country, and for socialist construction.

Dear comrades and friends, after carrying out a difficult and hard revolutionary struggle full of sacrifices in the past 30 years, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party -- previously the Indochinese Communist Party and now the LPRP -- our Lao Army and people have continuously defeated the enemy, shattering the occupation yoke of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists intervention and aggression. In mid-1975, taking advantage of a situation which prevailed once in a thousand years, our Lao people rose up simultaneously to completely eliminate the foreign occupation and the backward monarchical system, took over the whole administration, and established the LPDR, thus opening up a new, glorious era unprecedented in the history of the development of Laos -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism. Since then Vientiane has become the capital of new Laos and has joined the rest of the country to advance toward socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades and compatriots, over the past 11 years, under the correct, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee led by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the residents of Vientiane, bringing into full play their patriotic tradition, revolutionary heroism, the spirit of industriousness in labor, and their creativeness, have carried out the transformation and construction of Vientiane from being a town of luxury and backwardness of the feudalists and foreign colonialists to becoming the center of politics, economy, culture, sciences, and technology of the country and a center of foreign relations.

Particularly, in 1986 the residents of Vientiane have enthusiastically and continuously taken part in socialist emulation movements to greet the Fourth LPRP Congress and achieved many admirable successes, thus enabling our city to make new, firm steps of development. [applause]

Being the capital of Laos, located on the western part of the country, Vientiane is daily faced with the infiltration and sabotage schemes of various hostile forces. Nevertheless, the combatants and people of Vientiane have heightened their vigilance and firmly grasped and closely coordinated the party's two strategic tasks. They have closely associated with the grassroots; mobilized the masses to take part positively in movements to transform, restore, and develop the economy, culture, and the society; improved the people's living conditions; consolidated national defense and public security work; heightened the spirit of patriotism and our people's love for the new system; consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat from the grass-roots level to the higher level; and have strengthened and purified the political bases of the city, thus serving as a reliable prop for our party and state offices and organizations.

Since the complete liberation of the country, the residents of Vientiane have vigorously participated in the movement of defending the country and maintaining public security. Thousands of young people have volunteered to carry out the obligation of defending the country; the various armed forces and public security forces of the city, supported and assisted by the local people, have heroically and wisely smashed all the enemy's infiltration and sabotage schemes in a prompt manner, thus firmly safeguarding their territorial integrity, ensuring political security and social order in the capital, and ensuring complete security for various offices and party and state leading organizations and for various major festivals and international conferences as well as our party's third and fourth congresses.

On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the party committee and the administrative committee of Vientiane City, I would like to hail and praise the people of various strata, soldiers, and policemen of the city for their outstanding achievements in the sphere of national defense and public security, particularly for their great contributions to ensuring security for the fourth party congress which has just ended with glorious success. [applause]

Dear comrades and Vientiane residents, over the past 11 years the people of Vientiane have achieved many admirable successes in restoring and transforming the economy and culture. We have persistently struggled to develop agricultural production in all respects, engaged in intensive farming, increased production seasons, and continuously increased rice production output. By the end of 1985, we produced 360 kg of paddy per head. In the past few years, the movement of building irrigation projects has vigorously developed, constructing 50 irrigation projects and supplying water to 10,000 hectares of rice fields. Cultivated areas for dry season rice in Vientiane have continuously increased, covering 40 percent of the dry season rice cultivation areas throughout the country [as heard]. Intensive farming has developed in many districts, particularly in Hatsuifong District. The main rice production output for 1985 was 2.4 metric tons per hectare -- an increase of 900 kg per hectare as compared with 1986 [as heard]. Cultivated areas for many industrial crops and their production output have swiftly increased. In 1985, the area for corn cultivation increased by 9.8 times, tobacco by 1.8 times, sugar cane by 3.8 times, mung bean by 4 times as compared with 1986 [as heard]. The number of domestic animals has increased by with each passing day. The number of cattle has increased 1.4 times as compared with 1976. The collectivization of agriculture has considerably developed. At present, 24 percent of the peasant families and 27 percent of the rice cultivation area have been collectivized. Many agricultural cooperatives have effectively carried out production. This is a clear manifestation of the superiority of the collective way of making a living.

Thanks to the development of agricultural production, Vientiane City has not only achieved self-sufficiency in food supplies, but has also produced enough to meet its obligation to the state. Under the old system, Vientiane had to buy tens of thousands of tons of rice from foreign countries and vegetables and fruit worth more than \$1 million to meet the city's requirements.

In the previous years, we have paid attention to the forest conservation and the afforestation work. We have implemented the forest exploitation work step-by-step in accordance with the plan. As of now, the areas of slash-and-burn cultivation have been reduced by 60 percent as compared with 1976. Industrial and handicrafts production has been considerably restored and developed, while many newly established production bases have tried to make use of raw materials available in their localities. They all have concentrated on serving agricultural production, the communications and transport service, the processing work, the people's daily life consumption, and the export service.

In 1985 and 1986 alone, enjoying the cooperation and assistance from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Vientiane City set up 20 more new factories and equipped many existing factories with machines. We have also produced a number of new types of goods which we could not produce by ourselves in the past, among which are many types of goods which have been produced from raw materials in the country. Along with this, we have persuaded private sectors to join state ventures in setting up factories to produce a number of types of commodities which are needed in daily life. As of late 1985, the gross output of industrial products of our Vientiane municipality has increased by 56 percent as compared with that in 1976 while the number of experienced technicians and workers has also been increasingly expanded. Many branches of handicrafts work have also been carried out in Vientiane City. We have attentively restored and expanded handicrafts production and (technical) work. There are now two state and collective handicrafts establishments in Vientiane City which have been equipped with mechanization tools. In addition, there are hundreds of the people's handicrafts production units which are capable of producing hundreds of different types of goods for domestic consumption and for export. Worthy of note is the traditional weaving and knitting instruments as well as silver ornaments which have been appreciated by foreign guests. Following the expansion of this handicrafts branch, more jobs have been created for the people. It is also considered an important part of the household economy. It has contributed to improving the living conditions of the people in general and of a number of state employees. It has also produced an additional source of revenue for the national economy of our capital Vientiane. As of 1985, the total volume of handicrafts products has increased by 13 times as compared with that in 1980.

In the circulation and distribution sphere, in the recent years, there were many significant changes which have explicitly brought effective results to the economic field. The networks of state trading, state-private joint trading ventures, and trading cooperatives have been daily expanded ever more extensively. In particular, since the third party congress, a total of as many as 300 state-owned shops, joint trading ventures, and trading cooperatives have been set up throughout Vientiane capital. Vientiane capital has broadened its trade relations, cooperation, and exchanges with nine provinces in the country and with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City as well as a number of foreign companies. Following the broadening of the businesses, the figures on trading and industrial activities in 1985 increased by four times as compared with 1982, while the gross production of retail goods of the state trading enterprises increased by five times compared with 1980.

Market and price management in Vientiane capital was considered difficult and complicated work in the past few years. However, initial and explicit progress was achieved in this field in 1986 when the market prices were considered stable as compared with those in the previous years.

Communications and transport work has also been continuously developed. In the past 11 years, we have repaired and widened roads in the capital and asphalted 39 additional km of roads. Many roads in the vicinity of the municipality have been widened, while the construction of many roads with the total length of as many as 300 km in rural areas has been completed. In 1985, the volume of transported goods increased 17 times while the number of passengers doubled as compared with 1980.

With regard to the setting up of establishments, Vientiane municipality has also built more than 100 new projects, and the capital for the building of the establishments for each year has been increased by 50 percent. Following the development of the production business, the revenues have been quickly increased. The revenues for 1985 increased 2.5 times as compared with 1982. Since 1983 we have not only been self-sufficient in the budgets, but also saved some money and fulfilled our obligation toward the central level. Since mid-1985, Vientiane municipality has implemented a new wage system for the cadres, state employees, and workers.

In the economic management sphere, pursuing the direction of the central level, our Vientiane municipality has attached special importance to training and raising the level of knowledge of and ability in economic management of the cadres of each branch and at each level. Various production bases have done away with the centralized, administrative state financing management apparatuses and have gradually turned to the socialist economic accountability apparatuses. We have carried out the labor division and the division of management levels, and promoted and expanded the initiative rights of each town and each grass-roots level. As a result, changes have occurred in many areas and initial achievements have been scored in carrying out the production business. Various good models of a new way of earning a living have emerged and have become a leading banner in the labor movements, for example the movements in the farm tool factory, the Khok Sa-at salt production unit, the brick production factory, the fish sauce and salted fish factory, the (?electronics) factory, the trade company, the road and bridge company of the municipality, the Phontong cooperative, and the cooperatives of Dansang, Dondou, Kaoleo, Dong Phosi, Tha Sommo, and others.

In the aforementioned various production bases, the management cadres and laboring people have promoted and expanded their initiatives of daring to think and to work. They have exploited, promoted, and expanded their potential in their localities in accordance with the guideline which says that the state works together with the people to realize the party's line and policies in the interests of the laboring people, the collective, and the state.

In the cultural, educational, public health, and social fields, there have also been profound changes in the Vientiane municipality. Vientiane capital has become the cultural center of the whole nation. In the previous years, we have paid attention to not only the material life, but also the cultural and spiritual life of the people. We have contributed to building new culture and new, socialist men. We have completed the eradication of illiteracy, vigorously stepped up the educational and public health cause, restored, promoted, and expanded the fine national culture, built a new, socialist, civilized, and pure way of earning a living, positively done away with the vestiges of the old society, and obstructed the infiltration into the country of the depraved culture from outside.

At present, foreign friends, near and far, and foreigners who have come to visit our Vientiane capital have been pleased with the pure, polite, simple, and orderly way of living of our Vientiane residents and have appreciated our art-cherishing spirit, polite and humble manner, and spirit of being friendly with guests. With these manners and ways of living, friends have cared for and respected our Vientiane residents and praised our new system. [applause]

On this elegant occasion, on behalf of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, I would like to wholeheartedly praise and hail the cadres, state employees, workers, collective farmers, and people of various classes in the entire Vientiane municipality for actively taking part in transforming and building the economy and developing culture, as a result of which our Vientiane capital has daily prospered and advanced. On behalf of the various armed forces and residents of Vientiane capital, I would like to express profound gratitude to the party and the government for having always paid attention to leading and guiding our Vientiane municipality. My profound thanks to the various central and provincial branches and to compatriots, cadres, and combatants throughout the country as well as to the fraternal foreigners and international friends for their attention to taking care of and assisting the cause of defending and building our Vientiane capital. [applause]

Beloved comrades and compatriots, the residents of Vientiane capital are very proud and jubilant over their contribution to the success of the fourth party congress. The success of the congress has reflected the centralization of our party in promoting and expanding the collective understanding, abilities, and initiatives of our entire party, Army, and people. The congress has comprehensively reviewed the achievements and lessons in the struggle to defend and build socialism in our country over the past 10 years. It has further revised and put into concrete details the overall guidelines for the socialist revolution in our country as adopted by the third party congress. The congress has also put forth the basic guidelines and tasks for the whole transition period and for the period from now until 2000. It has adopted the second 5-year plan to continue to lead the revolutionary cause of our country to advance. The fourth party congress has put an emphasis on plans to perfect the various leading and management organizations, strengthen combat forces of the grass-roots organizations, transform the cadre work, enhance the leading and model roles of party members, improve working procedures, strictly maintain various organizational principles and life-style within the party, and vigorously step up the ideological and theoretical work with a view to accepting new consciousness and imagination in order to fulfill our heavy, but honorable and glorious historic cause in the new stage of revolution.

The congress has called on all cadres and party members to resolutely struggle to check all practices which can lead to the weakening of combat spirit and the lack of sense of revolutionary vigilance as well as to check the subjective satisfaction over the bureaucratic practices of abusing authority, staying away from the masses, and violating the people's rights to collective mastery. This is because all these practices would affect the close, traditional relations between our party and people. The congress has called on the people of various tribes throughout the country to positively contribute to criticizing, commending, and building various party organizations and to assisting the party to select, build, and train the contingent of cadres and party members in order to help enhance the strength of the party so that it can be strong enough to lead the cause of defending the country and building socialism to a glorious success. The congress has elected the new members of the party Central Committee. This has shown the intelligence and unique solidarity within the party, which has guaranteed the continual and succeeding characteristics of our party's firm leadership. Noteworthy is that beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihana has been reelected as general secretary of the party Central Committee. [applause]

These glorious achievements have proved the political firmness, the ideological brightness, and the organizational development and strength of our party -- an indomitable Marxist-Leninist party. The success of the congress has resulted in creating new confidence, a new outlook, and new strength in our entire party and people to overcome all obstacles and difficulties in an endeavor to march forward to score new, still greater achievements in the socialist revolution of our country.

Beloved comrades and fraternal people, it has been only 11 years since we have entered a new stage of revolution. Compared with the thousand-year-long history of our nation, the 11-year period is considered merely as a short period of time. But, thanks to the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our party, our people of various tribes have scored great and firm achievements in many fields. The shape of our country has been daily changed while the revolutionary forces have grown up and developed many times. The international support and assistance to our country have also been greatly and widely increased with each passing day.

Our party committee and people of Vientiane capital are very proud of their worthy contribution to the various great achievements of the entire country. But, we have seen that our efforts in making the said contribution are still not appropriate when compared with the position and abilities we have maintained and that the contribution has not yet met the requirements of the entire nation and of our Vientiane capital in the new stage of revolution. To be worthy of the trust of the party and of the people throughout the country, the party committee of residents of Vientiane capital are requested to maintain firm unity in an endeavor to build Vientiane capital into an advanced socialist capital and a genuine political, economic, and cultural center of the entire country. We must strive to build Vientiane to become a capital with political firmness, national defense and public security strength, economic prosperity, and cultural and social progress.

To successfully fulfill the said political task, let us join in striving to carry out the following duties:

1. Heighten revolutionary vigilance; strengthen internal solidarity, solidarity among various tribes, solidarity and cooperation between various central and provincial services throughout the country, and international solidarity; vigorously turn to the grass roots; firmly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship system in all respects; determinedly smash all schemes and acts of sabotage and subversion of the imperialists and reactionaries to securely defend Vientiane capital, guarantee an absolute security for various party and state organizations, and maintain peaceful labor of the people in building the country to worthily contribute to safeguarding our beloved country.

2. Enhance the patriotic spirit, the spirit of cherishing socialism, and the spirit of collective mastery; strive to study and raise the level of cultural, scientific, and technical understanding; strive to transform techniques and increasingly raise the level of labor productivity; practice thrift in all spheres; strive to engage in emulation campaigns to effectively fulfill the tasks and plans for 1986; prepare all conditions for the very fruitful implementation of the state plan for 1987 from the beginning month and beginning trimester to march forward to successfully fulfill the second 5-year plan for 1986 to 1990.

3. To accomplish the aforesaid tasks, the party committees, administrative committees, and mass organizations at all levels throughout Vientiane municipality must strive to study and firmly grasp the line and policies of the party; be determined to change the old line of thinking and accept a new one, and change the working procedures, the organizational system, and the cadre work in accordance with the new line of thinking be determined to check the subjective practices of working in a conservative, sluggish, and bureaucratic manner that causes a divorce from the masses; be determined to turn to the new economic management mechanism to guarantee a high standard of labor productivity and a good quality of work with an explicit efficiency so that all movements throughout our Vientiane municipality are regularly and firmly developed with a view to translating into reality the resolutions of the first congress of our Vientiane municipal party committee and contributing to glorious achievements in implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress.

Long live the 2 December spirit! [applause]

Long live the LPDR! [applause]

Long live the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution! [applause]

Long live the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation! [applause]

Long live the solidarity and cohesion of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as core! [applause]

Long live world peace! [applause]

Thank you. [applause]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES ARMY CONGRESS, PART 6

BK261359 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Nov 86

["Part Six" of speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at the Army's second party congress in Vientiane on 21 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Let us strengthen the militant alliance and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, maintain a high sense of vigilance, and remain determined in the struggle against the schemes of creating rifts employed by all hostile forces. This is the key factor in the foreign policy of our party. Following the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- the reactionary forces have tried to distort the contents of the conference, trying in every way to undermine the militant alliance among the three countries and to create rifts between Laos and Vietnam. The big-nation expansionist-hegemonists have applauded our policy to normalize relations between Laos and China, but have rejected the normalization of relations with Vietnam. Thailand has accepted our proposal but raised numerous points, such as hoping to open more border points, expanding trading transactions, developing sports exchanges, and setting up conditions for us to withdraw Soviet military advisers and Vietnamese volunteer forces while they have allowed the U.S. imperialists to build a strategic arms stockpile in Thailand, and have continued to accept military assistance in the form of advisers, weapons, and other war materials from the imperialists and the big-nation expansionist-hegemonists.

You, comrades, are Army cadres. Even if I do not tell you about this, you must be aware that in the recent past, the hostile forces have exerted efforts to build bases, feed and train the reactionary elements, consolidate their springboards, and intensify the smuggling of commandos, spies, and exiled reactionaries into Laos in an attempt to disrupt and sabotage the fourth party congress. The blood of our combatants and compatriots continues to be shed and our nation's resources are still being siphoned off by them. They are concentrating efforts on dividing and destroying the revolutionary forces from within while waging propaganda campaigns about their good intentions to develop friendship with Laos.

I must raise one question at this meeting: Why are they trying to divide the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia? We must clearly realize that this is their policy of creating rifts in order to rule later.

So long as the three countries remain united as one, the enemies will not be able to destroy them. Therefore, they must create rifts among these countries first in order to destroy them one by one. They want to create division among the three Indochinese countries with a view to weakening them. Once they are weakened, the enemies will proceed to swallow them up easily by instigating an uprising to subsequently destroy them.

Generally speaking, a fight against any direct assault is not difficult. However, if one has to simultaneously fight and hold negotiations in an atmosphere where confrontation and tension prevail, the situation will become even more complicated. The hostile forces will step up their psychological warfare tactics by waging propaganda campaigns to distort the party's policies, thus eroding our people's faith in the party and creating confusion among our people so that they are unable to distinguish between tactics and strategy, become careless, and lack a sense of vigilance. The Army party committees must clearly understand this problem and must correctly predict what will create an adverse effect on the ideological line of thinking of our cadres and combatants. We must never allow the enemies' psychological warfare tactics to affect our cadres and combatants, and thereby discourage the fighting spirit of our Armed Forces. We must never allow them to create disturbances by instigating our Armed Forces and people to develop a sense of narrow-mindedness and to blow minor incidents out of proportion with a view to undermining the militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which is the law and decisive factor for the victories of our revolution and of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries.

Internal defense work within the Army must be scrupulously executed. Any ideological shifting and military changes must be pinpointed so that they can be promptly rectified. Advice must be given to all compatriots to adopt a correct posture toward any developments in the situation. We must never allow ourselves to become careless even for a second. We must never allow the enemies to inflict any losses on us.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATION MINUTES SIGNED WITH USSR

BK301008 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 30 (OANA-KPL) — Lao and Soviet technical teams signed here on November 26 the minutes of the talks on Soviet assistance to Laos in agriculture.

The two sides reviewed their cooperation in the period from 1981 to 1985. Within this period, the USSR provided Laos with significant aids and assistance for the setting up of the Latsen livestock farm in the northern Province of Xieng Khouang, the construction of three laboratories — two in Vientiane and one in Pakse, the setting up of a veterinary network, the conducting of an economic and technical feasibility study for a coffee and tea plantation in the Boloven region, and the building of an agricultural machinery workshop with a capacity of repairing 100 units per year.

They agreed that further cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual interest and priority will be given to the plantation of coffee and tea, tobacco and oleaginous plants. The Soviet side will send experts to Laos for these projects in 1987. The two sides also agreed to widen their cooperation in agroindustrial projects, especially their scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture within the period of 1986-90.

The minutes was [as received] signed for the Lao side by Khamsing Sai-Gnakon, deputy-minister of agriculture, and for the Soviet side by N.M. Sichenko, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Integrated Industry.

THAI RAT VIEWS GOODWILL MISSION TO LAOS

BK021112 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Concrete Results"]

[Text] The Thai goodwill mission has now returned from Laos. Although it has not registered much success from the visit, the reception accorded the Thai delegation as well as the atmosphere during the negotiations with their Lao counterparts, headed by the Lao deputy foreign minister, have marked another new step of the revival and improvement of good relations between the two countries.

Despite the fact that no official agreement was signed during the visit, the meeting between the two delegations can lead to concrete results, in particular the endeavor pledged by the two sides to turn the Mekong River into a river of peace, which means that the people on the two banks of the river will be able to maintain close ties and contacts and exchange goods as in the past.

We have noted even before Laos changed its administrative system to the republic type that relations between the people of the two countries are inseparably bound by their customs, culture, and religion. Kinship between the two people is much tighter than between other countries in the region.

Laos should receive sympathy for it has to fight for its survival. As a landlocked country and always under the influence of some major power both in the past and at present, Laos has been exploited economically and politically. Moreover, the country, a victim of external aggression, is not self-reliant. The fate of the Lao people has been left in the hands of outsiders. This is a bitter experience.

After the normalization of relations between the two countries, both sides must take concrete steps to put an end to skirmishes and external manipulation. While Laos must practice restraint, the Thai side must be generous so that the people of the two countries will be able to resume their good ties.

Therefore, we hope that the Mekong River will really be turned into a river of peace and that the Thai and Lao people will have the opportunity to live a normal life and develop their countries and increase contacts to promote better understanding.

Although the two countries practice different political and economic systems, we can be of mutual help for the benefit of our peoples. Thailand wants genuine peace and tranquility to be restored in this region. However, the expectation depends on deeds of the two governments.

LAO AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK020845 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Nong Khai Province and Laos' Vientiane are brotherly cities. The people on both banks of the Mekong River share similar races, customs, culture, and faiths which can significantly contribute to the improvement of relations between the LPDR and Thailand on the basis of the 1979 joint communique.

Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador to Thailand, gave an interview with the Public Relations Department's correspondent after his meeting with Nong Khai provincial governor, Santi Manikan, this morning.

[Begin Khamphan recording in Lao] Nong Khai and Vientiane are brothers. The people on the two banks of the Mekong River share similar bloodlines, customs, culture, languages, and religion which significantly help the peoples of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand further promote mutual understanding and relations based on the 1979 joint communique under which both sides have agreed to try to turn the common border of the two countries including the Mekong River into the frontier of peace and friendship. [end recording]

KING SENDS GREETINGS TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

PK021511 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Today, 2 December, is the national day of the LPDR. His majesty the king sent the following telegram of greetings to the president of the LPDR:

On the occasion of the national day of the LPDR, I and the Thai people would like to extend greetings and best wishes for the happiness of you and the Lao people.

229 FREED FISHERMEN RETURN FROM VIETNAM

PK030145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first group of 229 Thai fishermen returned from Vietnam yesterday with tales of hardship and misery during their years in Vietnamese prison.

"It's like being born again," exclaimed Lim Phakdi, a 45-year-old skipper of a Thai trawler as he and his friends disembarked a chartered flight of the Thai Airways at Don Muang Airport.

There were tearful reunions as the fishermen embraced their family members who went to welcome them home.

They were among 466 Thai fishermen who the Vietnamese Government agreed to release after Thailand paid a fine of US\$323,820 (about 8.74 million baht). The remaining fishermen are scheduled to return today.

The fishermen told reporters that they were badly treated by Vietnamese authorities who gave them only two meals of rice mixed with salt a day. Most of the returnees showed signs of malnutrition and complained of skin disease.

Banyat Chiwachon, 15, and the youngest among them, said he never thought he would be able to come home again after spending one year in Vietnam.

The Thai fishermen were arrested by Vietnamese authorities on charge of violating their territorial waters.

Yothin Sisodaphon, a counsellor at the Thai embassy in Hanoi, said at least three Thai fishermen died during detention. Another three were killed in Vietnamese gunfire when they raided the fishing boat.

Most of them were jailed in Minh Hai, a town about 200 km from Ho Chi Minh City (former Saigon).

"We were made to work in the field and were given only two meals a day," said Lim. He added that no medical care was available for sick inmates.

"Three of our friends died of malaria," said Lim who had spent six years in the Vietnamese jail.

The fishermen were met at the airport yesterday by Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphanit and Director General of the Fisheries Department Wanit Warikun.

The fishermen were later put on buses to take them home.

CHAWALIT GIVES SPEECH ON ARMY MODERNIZATION

BK280455 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Nov 86 p 4

["Full text" of 27 November speech by Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut after presiding over a ceremony to open the 11th Pacific Armies Management Seminar at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok]

[Text] This Pacific Armies Management Seminar has begun its eleventh gathering yesterday, after ten previous successful occasions. The seminar is gaining momentum and is very worthy for invaluable contributions to peace and stability of the Free World. The Royal Thai Army is highly honoured for the opportunity to co-host this prestigious seminar in Bangkok, and it's a personal pleasure and honour for me to share some thoughts with you this afternoon concerning the Royal Thai Army's modernization to improve our effectiveness.

The world situation today is full of conflicts and is insecure. Threat of nuclear destruction has been constantly brought up to world attention. Limited war and terrorism make daily newspaper headlines. It is certain that not one nation can exist and survive by just only herself, and that friendly international cooperations will make peaceful co-existence possible, even among those with different beliefs.

As I mentioned, freedom and independence of nations, regionally and globally, are constantly threatened; and after examining each issue closely, we of the Free World should not be alarmed to find out that the Soviet Union is always in the middle of all turmoils. Confrontations exist mainly between two camps; the Communist-bloc countries under the Soviet Union leadership and the Free World with the U.S. as the main thrust.

While trying to reduce tension with the U.S., the Soviet Union also aims to reduce the U.S. influence in different regions and fill the vacuum herself. Since World War II, many countries and hundreds of millions of people have come under Soviet control and influence. The Soviet's growing power is not confined only to the military, but also confrontations will continue to occur in other areas -- political, economic, and others.

The Free World nations must unite to maintain peace and stability by stopping the arms race and not allowing the Soviets to gain more military advantage. If we fail to do so, we might see regional conflicts in various regions blow up to larger scale.

In Southeast Asia, where the well-known conflict in Kampuchea is going on to the 9th year, the Soviet Union is at the root of the problem by continuing to support its proxy, Vietnam, in depriving independence and sovereignty from the patriotic peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. Moreover, the Soviets have developed the former Cam Ranh Bay to become their largest forward naval base, threatening the Malacca Straits which are strategically important to the U.S. and other nations with its naval fleet and air power.

Most of the billions of U.S. dollars that the Soviet Union has provided Vietnam since late 1970's are military aid. It allows Vietnam to maintain an army of over one million men equipped with approximately 1,500 tanks and over 400 operational aircraft. At present, Vietnam has 10-11 divisions or 160,000-170,000 troops occupying Kampuchea and 50,000-60,000 more in Laos. And although the UN has passed resolutions time and again for Vietnam to withdraw troops out of Kampuchea, all resolutions have been ignored.

While we remain not involved in the actual conflict, it's obvious that our security is threatened. Thai territory was often violated by combat troops or artillery shells. Although the threat is not so harmful militarily, other side effects are serious. The Kampuchean war has driven a large number of refugees into Thailand. Since 1975, 700,000 have been granted asylum. Of these, 130,000 still remain in Thai holding and processing centers. In addition, a quarter of a million displaced persons are in various camps along the border. Thai people along the border are also adversely affected and have to be taken care of as well. Thailand certainly does not have enough resources to help these people. Fortunately, we have international relief organizations and friendly countries helping bear this burden. However, the problem will persist until Kampuchea is once again independent.

In view of the external threat, when considering capabilities against intention, there is no danger of a full-scale aggression against Thailand at least within the next five years. Although Vietnam is still pursuing her objective in establishing an Indochina Federation, we do not consider her as our enemy at all; but on the contrary we consider her as our good friend. However, we must be prepared to be at our best and cannot overlook the threatening fact especially if Vietnam completely gains control over Kampuchea and receives all-out support from her superpower.

The threat that worries us the most is the internal threat which still remains the highest priority. Of all factions in the internal threat, the Communist Party of Thailand, which I'll refer to as the CPT, is our main concern. Although the armed insurgents and most of the base camps have been eradicated four years ago, the CPT is still working very hard at expanding the party's influence and increasing the number of United Fronts. If the revolutionary war conditions prevail they might be able to stage the armed aggression against the government once more. In order to contain and finally defeat the CPT, the Government has recently adjusted the strategy, within the framework of the order number 66/23, by focussing attention to the PREVENTION of the armed struggle from starting again through the united efforts of the government's existing resources.

To cope with the possible threats, the Royal Thai Army must be combat ready and modernized by improving effectiveness in five major areas -- manpower, training, equipment, doctrine and strategy and force structure.

However, in modernizing the Army, the main factor that we must consider is the financial burden to the country. Thailand is a developing country and a front-line nation confronting the communist threat. Therefore, national development and defence are both highly important and need proper balance. Although the army has never been allocated enough budget to carry out all essential projects, we will try our best to achieve our goal in improving the army's effectiveness.

Manpower is one area we can improve with low investment cost. Manpower can be most effective when properly developed. Our standing policy is to emphasize on quality rather than quantity. With effectively trained soldiers, the army's efficiency as a whole will increase, a large percentage of the army's manpower can be trimmed down, and millions would be saved to spend on modernization. A smaller army with well-trained soldiers equipped with modern weapons is what we have in mind.

Training is another area that is being improved. Emphasis will be given to the training programmes to develop a professional soldier. He must be trained to be self-reliant and capable of operating under various conditions by using his knowledge and experience. Besides military training, other programmes in economics, politics, and social development are also given. At the moment, the Royal Thai Army has given special attention to the soldier's welfare -- his personal rights and his family's well-being. We will try new ideas and keep improving training programmes to produce the most competent and able soldiers.

Our army is also increasing self-reliance in efforts at research and development to produce our own equipment. Our production centres will continue to increase the scope of production and expand capabilities. Those equipment and weapon systems not within our capabilities have to be acquired.

To deploy the army effectively, proper doctrines and strategy must be developed. We realize that we need a large strategic force should the external threat become a reality in the future. However, we'll never be able to maintain a large regular army, since it will have a devastating effect on our economy and national security. Therefore, a small but modern and combat-ready army with a strong mobilizable reserve is our answer. In addition, our "Total Defence" plan is designed to integrate people's forces in support of the army's mission. This is a respectable increase in realizable combat power in fighting both the communists and outside aggressors. However, much work still remains to be done.

Force structure is our main objective and the end product of modernization, the important factors of which must be closely examined. What is our mission? What is our threat? Who is our enemy and what do we need to fight with? When the answers to these questions are analyzed, we can lay down our concept in reorganizing the force structure. At present, we're at the beginning phase and hope to successfully accomplish the project in the near future.

The Royal Thai Army has three types of forces involved in the country's defence. They are the main combat forces, the local or the parliamentary forces and the people's forces.

The main combat forces consist of the regulars and the reserves. They are the principal forces of the army in defending the country against both outside aggression and internal threats.

At present, the Royal Thai Army has approximately 15-division-size combat and combat support units. It is clear that our existing forces are much less in quantity than our potential enemy. Therefore, the army is aiming to improve effectiveness of these regular forces through modernization programmes.

In the reserves aspect, besides being an integral part of the regular units themselves, the army has established four reserve divisions. Each division maintains 30 percent regular cadres during peacetime for planning, mobilizing and training the reserve personnel. When our reserve system is fully developed, we expect to be capable of mobilizing the army to full strength within 72 hours. Plans are made for the mobilization of additional combat forces if necessary.

The local or paramilitary forces are military-like forces under operational control of the army in time of emergency. They are: the Ranger Volunteers, the Border Patrol Police, the Territorial Defence Volunteers and the like. These forces are planned for rear area protection and counter-insurgency missions. I would like particularly to point out that the Ranger Volunteers have been the most effective force to counter the communist insurgency and will be the main force for this mission in the future.

The people's forces are those volunteers trained by the military for village development and defence, rear area protection, and many other skills useful for combat support. In wartime, they'll be the army's indispensable support.

In modernizing the force structure, the army will stress combat readiness, modern technology, and proper concept. New structures for infantry divisions are being studied for various types of missions and intensity of conflict -- Light Infantry, Motorized or Standard Infantry and Mechanized Infantry. The cavalry divisions are also receiving special attention.

When the proper force structure is realized, the army will set a three-point policy to be carried out simultaneously which can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, immediate priority in development is given to those units vital to the country's defence in the eastern direction. Any other project, although already authorized, will be postponed until the first priority projects have been completed. This will allow the army to rapidly improve combat readiness of the 1st echelon units.

Secondly, the reserve system must continue to be developed to the fullest of its capability as soon as possible.

Thirdly, trim down the army, concurrently with the development of the reserve system, while improving the soldier's qualities and unit readiness. A proper ratio between the numbers of regular and reserve units must be considered.

Another major or the most important principle is "Collective Defence." Considering the increasing threats from the communist's expansionist policy, no nation will be able to defend their country with only their own individual efforts. Nations of the Free World must unite and use their political, economic, and military efforts to resist our common enemy. We must together show our determination to defend our vital interests wherever challenged. For these reasons, treaties are signed and international cooperative environments are created to bring about a stronger posture for peace and stability.

NATO is an excellent example of this cooperative spirit among friendly nations. ASEAN is another. And although ASEAN has been organized without any aim at military cooperation, the association provides effective deterrence against any act of aggression.

Our most important ally whom I intended to mention for last is the United States of America. The US and the Asia-Pacific countries, which are well represented in this seminar, have enjoyed a long-lasting friendship and mutual cooperative spirit. Many important projects have been conducted in training, education and in other areas. This Pacific Armies Management Seminar, on its eleventh anniversary, is a perfect example. Our armies, the Thai and the US, have been comrades-at-arms for a long time, and our friendship shall always prosper. On some occasions, there may be conflicts of interest, but our national ties have never been stronger. Militarily, our cooperations and joint activities cover a wider scope, yielding invaluable benefits to both of our armies, Thailand's in particular.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CAPE VERDE ANNOUNCED

BK021338 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office issues the following announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Cape Verde.

Being desirous of promoting the existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Cape Verde have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations as of 2 December 1986, and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level at a later time.

Announced on 2 December, 1986

Signed: General Prem Tinsulanon, Prime Minister

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK030620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 2 December Editorial: "A Stage of Glorious Victories for the Lao People"]

[Text] Today, amid the elation on the brilliant success of the Fourth LPRP Congress, the fraternal Lao people are happily commemorating their 11th founding anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR.

Eleven years ago, by a political armed and properly timed uprising of the entire population, the Lao Army and people quickly seized power throughout the country, established the people's democratic republic system, completely abolished the century-old feudal rule, and really became masters of their own country and destiny. This was a victory of great and important significance of the Lao people of various ethnic groups who had staunchly and bravely struggled under the clear-sighted leadership banner of the LPRP. It was also a revolutionary gain of the pure militant solidarity and special relationship between the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; and the great support of the world. This great victory has ushered in for Laos a new era of peace, independence, unity, and advancement toward socialism.

Eleven years ago, under the LPRP leadership, the fraternal Lao people have overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals and scored great and firm victories in various aspects. Various echelons of the revolutionary administration have been consolidated, the people's national defense and security forces have reached maturity, thereby firmly defending the national sovereignty and integrity and effectively maintaining political security and social order throughout the country. In restoring and developing the economy, the Lao people have scored new achievements in implementing various basic objectives set forth by the Third LPRP Congress. Notable achievements are the 1985 grain production output which was increased by 100 percent over 1976, thereby helping some localities to become self-sufficient in grain production and enabling other places to have some surplus. The 1985 industrial production output increased by 340 percent over 1976. The communications and transportation system has developed vigorously and the trade network has been expanded extensively. The economic, scientific, and technological relations between Laos and Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries have been increasingly developed, thereby contributing to accelerating production, improving the people's daily life, and building initial socialist material and technological bases.

Tasks on socialist transformation and establishing new production relations have scored encouraging achievements. Regarding economic management, many efforts have been made to study, research, and gradually build on economic management system in compliance with the practical conditions in the country and the developing trend of the era, thereby enabling sectors to gradually shift from the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to socialist accounting and business system. Culture, education, and public health have developed comprehensively.

On the international arena, upholding the banner of independence, self-reliance, and peace, the prestige of the LPDR has been increasingly enhanced. The LPDR has made great contributions to the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

The recent Fourth LPRP Congress has summed up theoretical and practical lessons of the Lao revolution since the founding of the LPDR, defined the Lao revolution's strategic tasks for the transitional period to socialism, worked out the main guidelines and tasks for the socioeconomic development from now to the year 2000 and the Second 5-Year 1986-90 Plan. These are new manifestations of the collective intelligence of the entire party and people, the dynamism, creativeness, and the correct application of Marxism-Leninism to Laos' practical conditions in order to solve the important long-term and immediate problems facing the Lao revolution.

These achievements have affirmed the correct domestic and foreign policies of the LPRP led by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, and manifested the Lao people's sufficient strength and capability in defending their fatherland and firmly advancing on the socialist path.

The Vietnamese people are very happy and hereby convey their admiration to the fraternal Lao people for their great achievements. The Vietnamese people consider these achievements as their own. The Vietnamese people are elated to note that the Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation, which was strengthened by President Ho Chi Minh and subjected to many ordeals during the protracted revolutionary struggle of various eras, have become exemplary, pure, and faithful international relations which increasingly bear fruitful results. This is the very valuable treasure of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. It is the developing law of the revolution in each country.

The Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost to further develop militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, as well as between Vietnam and Cambodia and between the three fraternal Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

On the occasion of this major anniversary of the LPDR, the Vietnamese people convey to the fraternal Lao people warm and sincere wishes for their ever greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress.

THAI FISHERMAN RELEASED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK021500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1444 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Implementing a decision of our government on 2 and 3 December 1986, in Ho Chi Minh City, the representative of Minh Hai Provincial People's Committee handed over to the Thai Embassy representative 466 Thai fishermen captured while poaching in Vietnam's territorial waters of Minh Hai Province.

The Thai Embassy representative signed a record of the proceedings to receive these fishermen and repatriate them.

THAI ENVOY PAYS COURTESY VISIT TO PHAM VAN DONG

OW021049 Hanoi VNA in English 0286 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1st -- The new Thai ambassador to Vietnam, Chuchai Kasemsan, today paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a warm conversation with the Thai diplomat.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY RESOLUTION

BK021000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 86

["Part one" of Council of Ministers' Resolution on the Development of Household Economy]

[Text] Dear friends, on 26 November the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No 146 HDBT on developing household economy. This important resolution says:

The household economy holds a very important and long-existing position and is an integral part of the socialist economy. Together with state-and collectively-run economic sectors, the household economy contributes to exploiting all available potential for developing production, increasing the people's income, and advancing socialist industrialization.

Following are the branches and trades in household economy that should be encouraged for development:

1. With regard to cultivation, a number of areas of land will be allocated to all households of members of cooperatives and production collectives for production and family economic development purposes. These include cultivated land or virgin land, hilly land, and swampy land and bodies of water.

When they were founded, various cooperatives or production collectives had reserved some areas of land for family economic development among their members. These areas of land have now changed due to the growth of the population. The actual areas of land used by various households will not be reallocated even if they are different in size.

For those households which still do not have land or have little land to engage in household economy, it is necessary to go by the work ability of each of them and the land potential of the cooperatives or production collectives concerned to make a consideration. Each household can be given an essential area of land that suits the general situation of these cooperatives or production collectives. However, attention must be paid to ensuring that this does not affect the plans for the cultivation of various major crops, especially grain production, of these establishments.

All privately-owned orchards, especially fruit orchards, which existed before the founding of cooperatives or production collectives will retain their ownership in the immediate future so as not to cause any negative influence on production. At the same time, a study must be conducted to ensure suitable forms of transformation and reorganization.

Priority considerations for additional land distribution are families of members of cooperatives and production collectives, retired or handicapped workers, civil servants, and Army officers, and families of fallen combatants, war invalids, and active soldiers. In the mountainous and midland provinces, due to favorable land conditions, the allocation of land to families of members of cooperatives and production collectives for household economic development can be higher than those in the delta provinces. In various municipalities, cities, industrial complexes, and towns, if certain organs, worksites, enterprises, and Army units need land for by-production, they can be given an essential number of areas to do so, depending on the land situation in each locality.

They, however, are not allowed to obtain land and ricefields that are in the production plans of various state farms, cooperatives, and production collectives.

With each crop season, families of members of cooperatives and production collectives, workers and civil servants can borrow areas of land, for several years, which various state farms, cooperatives, and production collectives are unable to farm for one reason or another. This option applies if the areas are capable of providing the conditions for multicropping and intensive cultivation.

Those who use land have the responsibility to practice intensive cultivation and protect the fertility of land and the specialized crops of the state farms, cooperatives, and production collectives concerned in accordance with the regulation of these production establishments.

The people's committees of all provinces must specifically determine the areas of land to be allocated to families of members of cooperatives and production collectives for developing household economy in a way that suits the conditions in each locality. They must also guide all districts in implementing this task consistently to satisfactorily promote household economy development as well as to ensure the successful fulfillment of all tasks in the state plan.

In allocating and lending land for household economy development, all localities and establishments must specifically determine the size of each area and the power and responsibility of land users in order to encourage investment in the improvement of soil and intensive cultivation to increase the crop yield. Meanwhile, they must also guide all families in carrying out production under a common plan of each region aimed at turning out more products and goods to meet the needs of social consumption and exports.

Those who are allocated land for developing household economy must use it for the right purpose and with high results. They are forbidden to lease it and collect rent, sell it, or exchange it for other things under any form, nor can they build houses on such land. If the families do not use the allocated land, they must return the land to the local authorities or primary production installations. Those families which do not use the land as prescribed, the land will be withdrawn and depending on the nature of violations, they will be dealt with in accordance with current laws.

If the state needs the land for such construction projects as factories, warehouses, and roads, the state can take the land back and local authorities are responsible for allocating other pieces of land to the people for household economy purposes.

2. With respect to animal raising, the state encourages cooperative members' families, workers, and civil servants to raise livestock and poultry -- cattle, buffalo, pigs, chicken, ducks, rabbits, bees, fish -- without any quantitative limit but on the condition that the cultivators must ensure environmental sanitation and will not let their animals do any damage to crops.

Local authorities and primary production installations must strive within their capabilities to help families develop animal raising such as providing feed or agricultural and industrial by-products used as feed, to let those households raise cattle and buffalo on public prairies, and organize animal protection.

In cities, towns, and industrial complexes, attention must be paid to chicken raising industry. Local authorities must coordinate with the agricultural sector to plan the supply of breeds, feed and medicines through the procedures of household industry or direct sales to the households of workers and civil servants engaged in animal raising.

With regard to pig raising, the people's committees of cities should immediately issue regulations and rules to those households raising pigs in cities in order to ensure common sanitation and protect the established projects. In those localities with many water areas, such as ponds, lakes, rivers, and canals including the long collectivized area, if the farms, cooperatives, and production collectives there have no production plans or are using the water areas with low economic results, the area should be lent to cooperative members, workers, and civil servants for fish, shrimp, and other marine products raising. The area and time involved in such loans will depend on localities and types of products raised which farms, cooperatives, production collectives, and borrowers will discuss and decide upon among themselves. The water areas must not be left idle.

Local authorities and primary production installations will coordinate with the maritime products sector and plan for providing breeds and guidance for raising, processing, and protecting products.

3. With respect to handicrafts and artisan industry production and services, the state will encourage and help households purchase facilities, equipment, and machineries of small and medium sizes; and create sources of raw materials in order to develop the handicraft and artisan industry, and various service trades and jobs in line with the conditions and consumption demands of each locality and each primary installation. Particularly, attention will be paid to creating favorable conditions for those localities with traditional handicraft items of high economic export value, such as inlaid work, lacquer, embroidery, carpet weaving, and so forth.

State-owned industrial enterprises may expand the household industry by giving semi-mechanized handicraft works of simple details to workers, civil servants, and cooperative members. All sectors, localities, and primary installations engaged in the household industry must have plans to rationally organize production, exercise close managerial control, train skilled workers, and procure technical equipment in order to warrant the improvement of product quality.

In management, individual organizations acting as unscrupulous brokers must be eliminated to ensure close managerial control of raw materials and products, and to warrant good income for workers.

AQUINO ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF FERRER, PIMENTEL

HK031101 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 1035 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Speech by Philippine Corazon Aquino on further revamping of cabinet at Malacanang Palace — live or recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] ... to forge a government sensitive to national concern and truly responsive to the needs of the people. I have always valued the counsel of Minister Aquilino Pimentel which was invaluable throughout the period of our struggle for justice and freedom. He was one of [the] chief architects of the people's victory in the last election. He has proven himself a devoted servant of the people, ever vigilant of their rights and [word indistinct]. I have therefore appointed him to be my adviser on national affairs with the rank of Cabinet minister to help me discharge my responsibilities to the vast constituency of our nation. Mr Jaime Ferrer will replace him as minister for local governments.

Minister Ferrer is known to all of us for his great rectitude, his fearless stance against dictatorship, his staunch protection for the integrity of the democratic process. He brought in [word indistinct], patriotism, acumen and long experience in government to the Ministry of Local Government.

Other changes will be announced by me as I conclude my consultations with the affected sectors. Let me say at this point that even as we make these changes in government, the burden of making our new democracy work still rests on all of us, on our government and our people for the task of reconstruction and progress requires no less a truly national effort.

AQUINO MEETS WITH DEFENSE, MILITARY OFFICIALS

HK030215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] President Aquino held a closed-door meeting yesterday [2 December] with defense and military officials at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City. Reporters failed to get any information about what was discussed during the meeting held at the heavily guarded conference room at the intelligence service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The president's meeting with defense and military officials was part of a 2-day command conference which was keynoted by Defense Minister Rafael Ileto. In his remarks, Ileto told the military officials to give the recently concluded 60-day cease-fire accord with the communist-dominated National Democratic Front every chance to succeed. He added that during the truce the soldiers would be reoriented along civic action work and would participate in countryside development.

Cease-Fire Strategy Viewed

HK021244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 2 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino and top Philippine military officials Tuesday mapped out the Armed Forces' plan of action during a ceasefire with communists this week, a military spokesman said.

During the two-day conference which ended Tuesday, the Armed Forces command vowed to arrest New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas without safe conduct passes who are seen carrying firearms during the truce period, Colonel Honesto Isleta said.

The 60-day ceasefire period is to take effect on December 10. It was signed by government and communist representatives Thursday following nearly four months of talks.

"We talked about the ceasefire agreement word for word, paragraph by paragraph. We tried to explain it to the officers there," Col. Isleta told reporters.

He said that during the period, the 250,000-strong Armed Forces will "retrain, do civic action work and re-establish rapport with the public while taking care of peacekeeping work against any armed group or lawless elements."

Government peace negotiator Teofisto Guingona answered questions from the military brass regarding the ceasefire agreement, and these centered on safe conduct passes and the carrying of firearms, Col. Isleta said.

He added that the agreement called for the issuance of safe-conduct passes to 50 communist rebels nationwide who are to be allowed to carry firearms, but only within the area where the safe conduct passes will apply.

Beyond that, rebels who are seen carrying firearms but who are not covered by safe conduct passes may be jailed for illegal possession of firearms, he added.

Mrs. Aquino joined the closed-door meeting for two hours Tuesday, and Col. Isleta said she was briefed about the current security situation and what the Armed Forces planned to do during the ceasefire.

In her speech, Mrs. Aquino assured the military that she would work for "peace with honor."

"This is the way it should be. One nation, one people, one Armed Forces -- all united in the defense of freedom and democracy," Mrs. Aquino said. Copies of her speech were issued to the press.

Obviously referring to the military's stand that any settlement with communists be honorable to the ranks, Mrs. Aquino said: "Peace with honor, progress with justice, freedom and order under the rule of law and in the spirit of our new democracy. These are the goals of the new Philippines to which we all must bend our efforts."

Mrs. Aquino, who is staking the legitimacy of her nine month-old rule on a plebiscite for a draft new constitution on February 2, also called on the military to unite and help ensure honest elections next year as she unveiled a Christmas package for officers and troops.

It was her first appearance before senior military officers after military chief General Fidel Ramos backed her in a successful power struggle with ousted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile late last month. [passage omitted]

Aquino Address Top Military

OW021257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec. 2 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday addressed top military commanders for the first time since she blunted a coup attempt by a military faction more than a week ago, and urged the Armed Forces to defend the people and the constitution "-- at all times."

"To the Armed Forces, your duty remains to guarantee the security of the people and the sanctity of the constitution at all times and in every circumstance, and see that the laws of the land are respected by all," she said.

"There can be no compromise or equivocation on these matters that are the highest duty of the state," Aquino said in her speech before the high-ranking officers.

The ratification of a new constitution to replace her provisional "freedom constitution," in February is seen as a major stabilizing factor for Aquino's fledgling government.

Attending the command conference, held in the Armed Forces headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo in suburban Quezon City, were Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and Rafael Ilto, who replaced Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister last month.

A military faction close to Enrile and the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) was reportedly behind a plot to remove allegedly corrupt and also left-leaning Cabinet ministers, and leaving Aquino a figurehead president. [passage omitted]

Aquino also announced that she signed several executive orders to improve the morale and fighting capability of the soldiers, saying it was "as a corrective measure, an act of long delayed justice for the soldier."

Among the new measures she announced was the restoration of tax-free privileges at the Armed Forces commissary as well a provision for combat clothing to officers in actual combat.

The Philippine military has been fighting a 17-year-long communist-led insurgency in the Philippine countryside. A 60-day ceasefire agreement was signed last week in the hope that guns will be silenced for the first time in two decades of fighting the communist-led New People's Army (NPA).

Ilto Stresses Discipline

HK021307 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By staffmember Lito Mangaser]

[Text] A resilient, thinking and disciplined Armed Forces that subordinates itself to civilian authority is what the country needs, said Defense Minister Rafael Ilto yesterday.

In his first policy speech since he succeeded Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister last week, Ito told about 80 senior military officers that the soldier must take with an open mind the changes in political milieu, including the Government's "sensitive and critical experiment" to end the country's insurgency problem.

"Let us not harbor a rigid mind-set...(and) we must be certain to take our cues clearly from the civilian authority," he said.

Observers said Ito's policy statement marked a new era in the Armed Forces that, under Enrile, had openly challenged President Aquino's young Government, particularly over its anti-insurgency peace formula.

"We must give the effort a chance," Ito said, referring to the 60-day cease-fire agreement forged Thursday between the government and the National Democratic Front which will start on Dec. 10.

Ito said he did not want blind following among Government troops but warned against open criticisms, "credit grabbing (and) high-profile publicity."

"Let our ideas clash as they may," he said, "but in the privacy of our headquarters."

He urged the officers to raise the "professional, physical and moral standards" of the soldier, adding that the two-month cease-fire period was the most appropriate time to retrain, reform, and "go back to the basics of soldiery."

Even as deputy defense chief, Ito had said that the military must welcome a temporary but formal lull in hostilities during which the soldier must be able to demonstrate to the people that the existing system and Government reforms were better than the Communist option.

He repeated this in his address urging the military commanders to re-orient the soldier "toward civic action and other non-military activities which will be beneficial to our people."

"The cease-fire period will be the most appropriate time to make our soldiers aware of their other duties and obligations to the country and our people," he said.

"Perhaps, our personnel had been too obsessed and occupied in the past with fighting dissidents that they had forgotten the basic tenets of discipline, courtesy and the imperative of establishing good relations with the civilian populace," he added.

Ito also stressed the subordinate role of the military to civilian authority. He said he would correct the political posture which a small but powerful clique had assumed.

Ito described this as the "long-term offshoot of the February revolution which has caused a deep-seated orientation of the military as an institution."

"I welcome the more spirited and aggressive behavior of our young generation of leaders, but this has an effect upon the perceived state of discipline, unity and morale of the organization," he said.

MITRA RESIGNS FROM GOVERNMENT PEACE PANEL

HK021227 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Dec 86 p 9

[Text] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra yesterday formalized his resignation from the government panel in the peace talks with communist rebels, so he could give full attention to his ministry.

Mitra had indicated his desire to resign as a peace negotiator right after signing the 60-day ceasefire agreement and safety and immunity guarantees agreement with the National Democratic Front [NDF] last Thursday..

"It (peace talks) will need a full-time negotiators...and I will not be a part of it. I would like to return to the MAF (Ministry of Agriculture and Food) if I'm not one of those to be removed (from the Cabinet)," Mitra told newsmen after Thursday's signing.

Yesterday, Mitra said he had informed President Corazon C. Aquino of his resignation. He said he needs more time at the MAF now that his top deputy minister, Carlos Dominguez, has been appointed to replace former Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda.

Thursday's signing opens the door to more substantive issues of peace negotiation between the government and the NDF in the next 30 days. At least four main issues will be tackled during the peace talks proper -- human rights, national dignity and sovereignty, people's welfare and just and durable peace.

"It's going to be a day-to-day negotiation and it will be tedious," Mitra said.

During the peace talks proper, the members of both negotiating panels will be increased from three to five. With Mitra out of the panel, three more government negotiators will have to be appointed.

Mitra said he had recommended the appointment of Political Affairs Ministers Antonio Cuenco, Agrarian Reform Minister Reherson Alvarez and Philippine Coconut Authority chairman Oscar Santos.

There is no word if the two other government negotiators -- former Senator Jose Diokno and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona -- would also like to be relieved from the negotiating panel.

On the other hand, the NDF has not fully disclosed the names of probable additional members of its panel, but indicated that captured rebel leader Rodolfo Salas will be one of them.

NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told the press conference before and after the signing of the agreement that they have named Salas as one of the negotiators.

After Thursday's signing, Ocampo told newsmen that NDF has notified the government panel about Salas' inclusion in the peace panel.

But Mitra yesterday denied having been notified.

Salas, his wife Josefina Cruz and security escort Jose Concepcion were arrested last Sept 29 and charged with rebellion by the military. Salas' arrest temporarily stalled the ceasefire talks. The NDF claimed that he is involved in the peace talks as a consultant and should therefore be immune from military surveillance and arrest.

INITIAL ACCORD REACHED WITH CORDILLERA REBELS

HK030511 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] has formally accepted the cease-fire agreement that was initially discussed by President Aquino and rebel priest Conrado Balweg. A 3-day conference held in Manabo, Abra ended yesterday between the CPLA and high-ranking government and military officials. Balweg has asked for virtual autonomy for the tribal minorities in the region. Both sides agreed to set up an interim group composed of local residents to oversee the region's affairs until the agreement on autonomy can be hammered out.

NPA ADMITS ORDERING CENTRAL LUZON LIQUIDATIONS

HK021339 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) regional command in Central Luzon has admitted killing several politicians, police and military officers and men in the region between September and November for allegedly oppressing the people.

In a press statement issued yesterday through the National Democratic Front (NDF), the NPA command said it meted out "justice" to the victims "for their sins against the people."

While stressing its commitment to the attainment of peace, it must not be "peace that allows fascists and criminals to sow terror, nor peace that allows the existence of hunger, repression and exploitation," the statement said.

"Kailangang pagbayarin ang mga may utang na dugo sa bayan [those people who owe a blood debt must pay]," the statement added.

The NPA command at the same time, accused the Armed Forces of continued counter-insurgency operations in the region that had resulted in numerous human rights violations.

Between August and November this year, at least eight incidents were reported in which 21 civilians were allegedly arbitrarily arrested and killed by military elements," the NPA said.

It claimed responsibility for the ambush-slaying last Nov. 19 of former MP David Puzon in Bulacan. It said Puzon was responsible for suppressing tribal minorities in the Cordilleras "to ensure the continuation of ex-Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's logging operations."

The NPA also admitted having meted out "just punishment" to three local officials, two military and two police officials, whom it accused of various killings and other atrocities in the region.

They included Maj Angelito Gerangco, assistant Pangasinan PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander; Lt Col Conrado Vitug, assistant Pampanga PC provincial commander; Capt Bonifacio Garcia of the Porac, Pampanga police; police chief Donato of Dasul, Pangasinan; and Pat. Ernesto Gutierrez of the Calumpit, Bulacan police.

The NPA command also owned other past killings in the region, among whom were Mayor Jose Payumo Jr of Dinalupihan, Bataan, Mayor Daniel Lacson of Magalang, Pampanga and Vice Mayor Siron of Mexico, Pampanga.

NPA CONSOLIDATING FORCES OUTSIDE MANILA, BULACAN

HK020753 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The New People's Army continues to consolidate its forces outside Manila and in Bulacan. This intelligence finding was revealed by Brigadier General Eugenio Ocampo, Jr, Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander. Ocampo added that the terrorists can easily (?cut off Metro Manila from the government troops based in northern Luzon). Hence, Ocampo has recommended to Major General Renato do Villa, PC-INP chief, that the towns of Meycauayan, Marilao, Obando, and Bocaue be placed under the Metropolitan District Command.

MNLF DECLARES 'ISLAMIC REPUBLIC' IN W. MINDANAO

HK011405 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By Mario O. Feliciano Jr]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] hoisted their flag in 11 rebel-held villages in Western Mindanao Region last Thursday and declared Mindanao as a separate Islamic Republic, according to a military source here.

The report was confirmed by Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southcom [Southern Command] chief, who brushed off the incidents as "a very ordinary thing." He added the military does not consider the event "a declaration of war."

Barangay Santa Maria in Zamboanga del Norte was deserted by its residents when some 100 MNLF rebels entered the village and raised their flag Thursday. The military said that villages in the outskirts of Siocon town were also evacuated by non-Muslim inhabitants who fled to the town proper for fear of the sizeable MNLF contingent in the area.

The military reported the MNLF raised their flag in the following villages: Cabcaban, Kinukutan, Kaiti, Dungaa, Tambuli, Putol and Dumaguait in Basilan; Sacol Island in Zamboanga City, Pasil in Sulu, Balimbing in Tawitawi, and Fort Sta. Maria in Zamboanga del Norte.

The MNLF had planned to hold a victory parade Thursday in some "moro" areas, but this was aborted by government authorities.

"We are treating it as a very ordinary thing. We are not very, very alarmed about this," Tapia told newsmen. Tapia reported the incidents to Camp Crame and asked for advice from AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Earlier, presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino had flown here to confer with MNLF chairman Nur Misuari about the reported MNLF plan to declare the secession of Mindanao. Misuari denied the report when he met Aquino in Indanan, Jolo, Sunday. Instead, he was quoted as having complained of an impending attack by the military.

Retired Maj. Gen. Jose Magno, presidential consultant on military affairs, also arrived here Monday to probe reports that ultra-right forces were out to sabotage the ceasefire between the government and the MNLF. Meanwhile, a belated PC [Philippine Constabulary] report disclosed that new MNLF recruits killed two persons in Tipo-tipo, Basilan, Thursday. The victims were allegedly gunned down separately and divested of their high powered rifles.

The victims were identified as Andiking Tioh and Satan Lim. Tioh was divested of a Garand rifle, while Lim was divested of a Carbine, a Garand and an M-16. It was not clear why Lim had three guns.